



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1914.

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## Part I.—Notifications by Government

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### PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

#### LEAVE.

No. 347.—Captain W. C. Gray, I.M.S., privilege leave during absence, from date of relief at the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, under article 300 of the Civil Service Regulations.

#### EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 348.—Mr. G. E. H. Hudson, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for twenty-eight days.

#### APPOINTMENT.

Ordinance, June 23, 1914.

No. 349.—Captain William Owen Gray, I.M.S., on return from privilege leave, to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Medical Officer, Criminal Jail, Po-Eury. This commences the second year of Public Department service, No. 350, dated 12th June 1914, published in Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 10th June 1914.

#### TRANSFER.

Ordinance, June 24, 1914.

No. 351.—Mr. Richard McElroy, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is temporarily transferred from the Madras District to the Tanjore District from the 10th July 1914.

## MARRIAGE LICENSE.

*Colerain, June 20, 1914.*

No. 146.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1875, the license granted under the said section to the Rev. Lewis Hugo Chubbuck, of the American Arctic Mission, in the North Arctic District, on the 4th November 1914, is hereby annulled.

## ERRATUM.

In Public Department notifications Nos. 307 and 313 at pages 934 and 935 of Part I. of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th June 1914—

*Ap "Rajpahan" read "Rajpahan."*

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Colerain, May 31, 1914.*

No. 307.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

## EXCISE.

*Calcutta, the 25th May 1914.*

No. 3074-III-3.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 9448-III-3, dated the 7th November 1912, intimation has been received that the prohibition against the landing of untanned and dressed or finished leathers at ports of entry in British Columbia issued by the Government of Canada has been amended to be in September 1914.

The General-General of Customs accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which immigrants in Canada is believed to be most numerous. Immigrant immigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risk they run in proceeding to that country.

*Colerain, June 20, 1914.*

No. 308.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

## EXCISE.

*Calcutta, the 12th June 1914.*

No. 308.—Mr. H. H. Ekin, of the Indian Civil Service, appointed as Commissioner of Excise from the 15th April 1914 to 15th May 1914 (both days inclusive), in addition to his own duties as First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg.

*Calcutta,*

*The 15th June 1914.*

No. 304.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Director of Statistics will take notice article 73 of the Warrant of Procedure for India published with the Home Department notification No. 329, dated the 15th February 1909.

No. 305.—The entry relating to the Director-General of Statistics in the first class posted list of Civil Officers referred to in article 55 of the Warrant of Procedure for India published with the Home Department notification No. 329, dated the 15th February 1909, is hereby cancelled.

## ARMY DEPARTMENT.

## VOLUNTARY FORCE.

*Calcutta, the 15th June 1914.*

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

*East India Finance Office*

No. 1-7.—Major Joseph Melville Lacey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th May 1914.

Captain William Percival Lindsay to be Major, vice J. M. Lacey, promoted. Dated the 26th May 1914.

Lieutenant Colonel Ernest William Lane to be Captain, vice R. H. E. M. Tyler, resigned. Dated the 26th May 1914.

Lieutenant Francis Michael Swetley to be Captain, vice W. S. Lacey, promoted. Dated the 26th May 1914.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Rivers to be Lieutenant, vice E. W. Lane, promoted. Dated the 26th May 1914.

A. BUTTERWORTH,

*Asst. Chief Secretary.*

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

## LEAVE.

No. 408.—M.R.S. Ivanizaffer Ayer Schenker, Ayer Asst. Deputy Superintendent of Police, leave on private affairs for three months from the 15th June 1914 under articles 207 and 210 (d) of the Civil Service Regulations, on combination of the privilege leave for three months already granted to him.

No. 409.—Mr. Richard Ladislas Strick, Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, privilege leave for one month from or after the 15th July 1914 under articles 207 and 210, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 410.—M.R.S. Vachanaswami Ramachandrar Ayer Asst. Deputy Superintendent of Police, in charge of District sub-division, Madras district, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days from date of relief under article 210 of the Civil Service Regulations.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, June 21, 1914.

No. 411.—Mohammed Amin ul Haq Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Acting Superintendent of Police, Khasi District, on relief to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Khasi District.

This article Judicial Department Notification No. 408, dated the 19th May 1914, published as page 710 of Part I of the Port of George Gazette, dated the 2nd June 1914.

Calcutta, June 22, 1914.

No. 412.—Mr. Frederick James Maltby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on return from leave to be in charge of the District sub-division, Madras district.

## INVESTMENT OF POWERS.

Calcutta, June 22, 1914.

No. 413.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the areas specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 405, dated the 4th October 1913, published as page 3004 and 3008 of Part I of the Port of George Gazette of the 15th class, as amended by notification No. 406, dated the 26th May 1914, published as page 935 of Part I of the Port of George Gazette, dated the 19th June 1914:—

M.R.S. C. P. Madan Nagai Sahasranga Nayana Dey—District, in the District of Madras.  
M.R.S. Dattatraya Narayana Sastry—District, in the District of Madras.

Calcutta, June 23, 1914.

Rev. Friedrich Schenker—Kannur, in the District of South Canara.

Calcutta, June 24, 1914.

No. 414.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Sheriff Ahmed Ali Sahib Bahadur, Probationary Deputy Collector in the District of Madras, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class.

No. 415.—Under section 337 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—  
Mohammed Fatah Sahib Bahadur, First-class Magistrate, in the District of Coimbatore.

Calcutta, June 25, 1914.

M.R.S. Rao Bahadur Wilfred Langhorne Vachanaswami Gera, Sessions Judge of Ponnal.

Calcutta, June 27, 1914.

M.R.S. Jagannath Narayana Gera, First-class Magistrate, in the District of Chittoor.

Calcutta, June 28, 1914.

No. 416.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Keith Fergus Stevenson, I.A. (184196), to be a Special Magistrate for a term of five years for the term of Government in the District of Nilgiris for the trial of cases arising before the Bench constituted for that area under notification No. 424, dated the 18th October 1908, published as page 1674 and 1675 of Part I of the Port of George Gazette, dated the 21st December 1908, amended by notification No. 212, dated the 17th April 1913, published as page 404 of Part I of the Port of George Gazette, dated the 6th May 1913, and to confer on him all the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the first class in respect of such cases.

No. 417.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Keith Fergus Stevenson, I.A. (184196), to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories administered by the Governor in Council of Part of St. George and to confer on him all the powers and duties of a Justice of the Peace.

No. 418.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Deputy Tahsildar of Lakshadweep in the District of Coimbatore, in virtue of his office, appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class, and under section 37 of the Code, the Governor in Council confers on him, in virtue

of his office, all the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code as powers conferable by the Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

*Dated, June 27, 1914.*

No. 416.—Under section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M. R. R. Joyanti Banish Pancha Das, Deputy Collector in the district of Chittore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 52 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

*Dated, June 25, 1914.*

No. 416.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Krasong in the district of South Canara, conferred on the Rev. Christina Davis, who has resigned her appointment.

#### ERRATUM.

*Dated, June 25, 1914.*

In the list of notices published with Judicial Department notification No. 451, on page 819 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 26th June 1914, for the words "Malayalam and Chuzava" in the last column against serial No. 19, read "English, Malayalam and Chuzava."

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Dated, June 26, 1914.*

No. 461.—Under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907), the Governor in Council appoints M. R. R. Philipkann Thakudandoshi Ganga Acharyer Aravali, High Court Waddi, Cuddalore, to be Official Receiver within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the District Court of South Arcot for a period of three years with effect from the 1st July 1914, and M. R. R. Agasthi Chinnappa Aravali, who resigns from that date.

*Dated, June 27, 1914.*

No. 462.—In partial modification of notification No. 374, dated 10th May 1914, published at page 738 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th May 1914, directing that the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court at Palghat in the district of South Malabar shall continue to hold its sittings at Palghat for a further period of one year from the 1st July 1914, the Governor in Council directs under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1913, that the said Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court shall, with effect from the 6th July 1914, hold its sittings at Calicut, in the district of South Malabar.

*Dated, June 26, 1914.*

No. 463.—Under the provisions of section 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council directs that, with effect from the 1st July 1914, the portions of the Subordinate Magistrate's Court now included within the jurisdiction of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Madhavangudi in the district of Chittore and of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Rayachoti in the district of Cuddalore be transferred to that of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Siddur in the district of Cuddalore.

No. 464.—Under the provisions of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council directs that, with effect from the 1st July 1914, the portion of the Subordinate Magistrate's Court now known as the Criminal Division of North Arcot be transferred to the Criminal Division of Cuddalore.

A. BUTTERWORTH.

*As Chief Secretary.*

#### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*Dated, June 26, 1914.*

No. 13.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

##### FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### LEADS AND ACCOUNTANTS.

*South, the 12th June 1914.*

No. 180-P.E.—Mr. K. S. Subramanyam Ayyar, an Accountant, First Grade, in the office of the Assistant General, Madras, has been appointed a Chief Accountant, Class II, with effect from the 1st May 1914, and has been posted to that office with effect from the same date.

A. BUTTERWORTH.

*As Chief Secretary.*





3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (c) of the said section, to appoint the Revenue Divisional officer, Tirupattur division, for the time being (1) to be the Forest Settlement officer, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within each lease or to any tract produce of such land and (2) to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act, and the District Forest officer, Vellore South, for the time being to attend on behalf of Government during the vacancy.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of North Arcot, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department, to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

Golconda, June 2, 1914

No. 369.—It is hereby notified that Jayappa Appanna, late Sub-Inspector, Salt, Aligarh and Customs Department, Ferozabad Circle, has been dismissed from service and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department under Government.

Golconda, June 26, 1914

No. 337.—Under section 17 (9) of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act 19 of 1907, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs the survey of the lands in the undermentioned whole areas of villages situated in the several taluks of the Tiruchirappalli district for the purpose of the determination of areas chargeable with water-tax under the Madras Irrigation Code Act 711 of 1904, as extended by Act V of 1909—

*Tiruchirappalli taluk.*

1. Periyakuruppu.	22. Nagamangalam.
2. Kottiyakurumbi.	23. Kallur.
3. Tiruchakurumbi.	24. Arumangudi.
4. Kuppam.	25. Arivayur.
5. Uthakudi Arivayamangalam.	26. Uthakudi Arivayam.
6. Sengur.	27. Maltur.
7. Nandikulam.	28. Periyakurumbi.
8. Kumbakonam.	29. Pappan.
9. Nandikulam.	30. Pappan.
10. Kumbakonam.	31. Pappan.
11. Valayampatti.	32. Pappan.
12. Periyakurumbi.	33. Kuppam.
13. Kumbakonam.	34. Arivayamangalam.
14. Periyakurumbi.	35. Sengur.
15. Uthakudi.	36. Uthakudi.
16. Periyakurumbi.	37. Kumbakonam.
17. Periyakurumbi.	38. Uthakudi.
18. Kumbakonam.	39. Kumbakonam.
19. Nandikulam.	40. Kallur.
20. Nandikulam.	41. Nandikulam.
21. Kumbakonam.	42. Tiruchirappalli.
22. Tiruchirappalli.	43. Kumbakonam.

*Madurai taluk.*

1. Tiruchirappalli.	16. Kuppam.
2. Tiruchirappalli.	17. Kumbakonam.
3. Tiruchirappalli.	18. Kumbakonam.
4. Tiruchirappalli.	19. Kumbakonam.
5. Tiruchirappalli.	20. Kumbakonam.
6. Tiruchirappalli.	21. Kumbakonam.
7. Tiruchirappalli.	22. Kumbakonam.
8. Tiruchirappalli.	23. Kumbakonam.
9. Tiruchirappalli.	24. Kumbakonam.
10. Tiruchirappalli.	25. Kumbakonam.
11. Tiruchirappalli.	26. Kumbakonam.
12. Tiruchirappalli.	27. Kumbakonam.
13. Tiruchirappalli.	28. Kumbakonam.
14. Tiruchirappalli.	29. Kumbakonam.
15. Tiruchirappalli.	30. Kumbakonam.

*Madurai taluk.*

1. Tiruchirappalli.	11. Kumbakonam.
2. Tiruchirappalli.	12. Kumbakonam.
3. Tiruchirappalli.	13. Kumbakonam.
4. Tiruchirappalli.	14. Kumbakonam.
5. Tiruchirappalli.	15. Kumbakonam.
6. Tiruchirappalli.	16. Kumbakonam.
7. Tiruchirappalli.	17. Kumbakonam.
8. Tiruchirappalli.	18. Kumbakonam.
9. Tiruchirappalli.	19. Kumbakonam.
10. Tiruchirappalli.	20. Kumbakonam.
11. Tiruchirappalli.	21. Kumbakonam.
12. Tiruchirappalli.	22. Kumbakonam.
13. Tiruchirappalli.	23. Kumbakonam.
14. Tiruchirappalli.	24. Kumbakonam.
15. Tiruchirappalli.	25. Kumbakonam.
16. Tiruchirappalli.	26. Kumbakonam.
17. Tiruchirappalli.	27. Kumbakonam.
18. Tiruchirappalli.	28. Kumbakonam.
19. Tiruchirappalli.	29. Kumbakonam.
20. Tiruchirappalli.	30. Kumbakonam.

*Madurai taluk.*

1. Tiruchirappalli.	11. Kumbakonam.
2. Tiruchirappalli.	12. Kumbakonam.
3. Tiruchirappalli.	13. Kumbakonam.
4. Tiruchirappalli.	14. Kumbakonam.
5. Tiruchirappalli.	15. Kumbakonam.
6. Tiruchirappalli.	16. Kumbakonam.
7. Tiruchirappalli.	17. Kumbakonam.
8. Tiruchirappalli.	18. Kumbakonam.
9. Tiruchirappalli.	19. Kumbakonam.
10. Tiruchirappalli.	20. Kumbakonam.
11. Tiruchirappalli.	21. Kumbakonam.
12. Tiruchirappalli.	22. Kumbakonam.
13. Tiruchirappalli.	23. Kumbakonam.
14. Tiruchirappalli.	24. Kumbakonam.
15. Tiruchirappalli.	25. Kumbakonam.
16. Tiruchirappalli.	26. Kumbakonam.
17. Tiruchirappalli.	27. Kumbakonam.
18. Tiruchirappalli.	28. Kumbakonam.
19. Tiruchirappalli.	29. Kumbakonam.
20. Tiruchirappalli.	30. Kumbakonam.

Gazetted, June 26, 1914.

No. 526.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND TRADE.

CUSTOMS.

8th, 11th and 22nd June 1914.

No. 4979-EL.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a weekly Hindi paper called the *Manakam*, printed and published in Meerut.

Gazetted, June 15, 1914.

No. 329.—In pursuance of rule (5) of the rules framed under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 for the management of the forest and waste lands within the Chingleput Agency situated below the ghats in the Ganjam district published in notification No. 45 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st February 1909, and in modification of notification No. 321 published at page 681 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th July 1909, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following amended rule and to direct that the said amended rule shall apply to the Parikimidi Malahs:—

"Hindian inhabitants of villages in the Agency which are within the said lands and of such villages adjacent thereto as may be notified by the Agent to the Governor in the District Gazette shall be permitted to cut and remove free of charge and without license or permit any wood, leaves, fruit or other minor forest produce that they may require for actual home consumption, and shall also be permitted to carry on the cultivation known as *poda* cultivation, provided that, if the Agent to the Governor so directs, they shall not be permitted to cut or remove any description of tree notified as a reserved tree under the last preceding rule, nor shall they be allowed to carry on *poda* cultivation in any area which it has been proposed by notification under section 4 of the Act to constitute a reserved forest or which has been selected under rule (2) above."

No. 340.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased (1) to declare that the rules for the management of the forest and waste lands in the Chingleput Agency situated below the ghats in the Ganjam district, published in notification No. 45 published at page 551 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st February 1909, and amended by notification No. 329, dated 27th July 1909, published at page 681 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th July 1909, shall be applicable to the Thaneb Malah forests and (2) to direct that under the rules under section 35 of the Forest Act published at pages 681-683 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st August 1904, the management rules in force in the Governor's lands, Ganjam district, shall apply to the Thaneb Malah forests in that district and further orders.

#### ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Gazetted, June 15, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 48 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for reservation of a lake in S. No. 35 of Bhowanipore, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Cuttack, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Cuttack, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

#### SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with 21 days' notice as provided in, with survey or previous notice.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bhowanipore, Cuttack, S. No. 35 of Bhowanipore.			
Residential, occupied, with, S. No. 35-1.	Kandh's Bhatgaya	North, S. No. 35-1; west, S. No. 35-2; south, S. No. 35-3; east, S. No. 35-4	48
Compensation for subsistence right due to the Raja of Pithapur			
Residential, occupied, with, S. No. 35-2.	Kandh's Bhatgaya	North, S. No. 35-1; west, S. No. 35-2, south and east, S. No. 35-3	41
Do	Do	North, S. No. 35-1; south, S. No. 35-2, west, S. No. 35-3	
Compensation for subsistence right due to the Raja of Pithapur			
Total			89

Gattemand, June 24, 1914.

Under section 3, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for tank water-proof of Municipal in Mahamud Tirmal village, Wandimash taluk; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Chergat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Chergat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, tank or paddy-field, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arun district, Wandimash taluk, Mahamud Tirmal village.			
Exp. No. 294 A-2.	Aravangi Kalar.	North, No. 194 A-2; and, No. 191, south, No. 197; and, No. 194 A-1.	0.999, 12.

Gattemand, June 25, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 22 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a well situated in the Forest building at Altem; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gopeshthalpalayam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gopeshthalpalayam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, tank or paddy-field, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chidambaram district, Altem taluk, Altem village.			
Exp. No. 270 B-2.	Sargala Gounder.	North, S.F. No. 270 B; and, S.F. No. 270 A; south, S.F. No. 271 A; and, S.F. No. 270 A-2.	0.999, 22.

Gattemand, June 19, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 31 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a well in Arakkulam; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Coimbatore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, tank or paddy-field, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Arakkulam village.			
Wat. reg. No. 125-2-2.	Yaswanthappa and Yashwanthappa, being owner, cultivator and guardian respectively.	North, S. No. 115-2 A; and, S. No. 115-2 A, south, S. No. 115-2 and, S. No. 115 and 117.	0.999, 31.

L. DAVIDSON,  
As. Secretary to Government.



Chapel Project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Taxholder for Land acquisition work, Proclamation, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Taxholder for Land acquisition work, Proclamation, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

#### SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, from or purchased with survey or purchased number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chilpanchil Survey, Proclamation work, Estate survey.			
Genl. A-3, No. 100-12	R. Chikochichilpa	North, E. Nos. 803 and 803; west, E. No. 814; south, E. Nos. 803 and 803; west, E. No. 812.	100-12

Colonization, June 16, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 742 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for forming minor distributaries in the third distributary to the Chapel Project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Taxholder for Land acquisition work, Proclamation, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Taxholder for Land acquisition work, Proclamation, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

#### SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, from or purchased with survey or purchased number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chilpanchil Survey, Proclamation work, Colonization survey.			
Genl. A-3, No. 120-12	R. Kanchilpa	North, E. No. 1007; west, E. No. 111-12; south, E. No. 124; west, E. No. 114.	120-12

Colonization, June 25, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 57 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for taking earth for closing breaches in the Road bank of the Colonization; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chilpanchil, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chilpanchil, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

#### SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, from or purchased with survey or purchased number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Road Bank Survey, Chilpanchil Survey, Roadbank project survey.			
Revenue, No. 45 A-3	Kanpana Polychilpa	North, No. 45 E. east, No. 47; south, No. 45 A-3; west, No. 45 A-3.	45-45
No. No. 45 A-3	Genral Polychilpa and Francisco Polychilpa	North, No. 47 E. east, No. 45 A-3; south, No. 45 A-3; west, No. 45 A-3.	45
No. No. 45 A-3	Kanpana Polychilpa and Kanpana Polychilpa, son of Kanpana, mother Kanpana.	North, No. 47 E. east, No. 45 A-3; south and west, No. 45 A-3.	45
Total			135

Colonization, June 17, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 14 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing means of irrigation in E. No. 713 A and



*Belmont, June 20, 1904.*

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 40 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing the Police station at Comdapor; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Comdapor taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Comdapor taluk, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

**SCHEDULE.**

Description of land, with or dry, open or cultivated, with extent or various numbers.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Chief Quarter Station, Comdapor taluk, No. 21 Comdapor village.</i>			
Barbar, S. No. 204-B.	Subbar Karanah .. ..	North, S. No. 114 (road); east, S. No. 115 and 203-1; S. A.; south, S. No. 100-2; west, S. No. 101-1.	Acres 40

*Belmont, June 23, 1904.*

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 47 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police lines at Lakshapally and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

**SCHEDULE.**

Description of land, with or dry, open or cultivated, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Trichinopoly District, Trichinopoly taluk, E. Alankulam village.</i>			
William, previously No. 40-1-A.	Gurus Appa .. ..	North, Vathala Pillai's land; east, L. D. Ven. Subramanyam's portion in S.F. No. 45-1 previously; south, Subbaraya's house-site; west, public road leading to Appa's channel.	Acres 06
Do.	Subbaraya .. ..	North, Gurus Appa's channel; east, L. D. Ven. Subramanyam's portion in S.F. No. 45-1 previously; south, Vathala Pillai's house-site; west, public road leading to Appa's channel.	48
Do.	Vathalapillai, Appa, Subramanyam, Pandu and Annamalai Mathias.	North, Gurus Appa's channel; east, L. D. Ven. Subramanyam's portion in S.F. No. 45-1 previously; south, Vathala Pillai's house-site; west, public road leading to Appa's channel.	13
Do.	L. D. Ven. Subramanyam Appa .. ..	North, Vathala Pillai's portion in S.F. No. 45-1; east, Subbaraya's house-site; south, Vathala Pillai's house-site; west, public road leading to Appa's channel.	45
Do.	Vathalapillai Appa .. ..	North, Vathala Pillai's portion in S.F. No. 45-1; east, Subbaraya's house-site; south, Vathala Pillai's house-site; west, public road leading to Appa's channel.	50
Do.	Kallandaram Appa .. ..	North, Vathala Pillai's portion in S.F. No. 45-1; east, Subbaraya's house-site; south, Vathala Pillai's house-site; west, public road leading to Appa's channel.	21
Epitonal, soil, No. 20-3.	Do .. ..	North, Vathala Pillai's portion in S.F. No. 45-1; east, Subbaraya's house-site; south, Vathala Pillai's house-site; west, public road leading to Appa's channel.	92
Do.	Gurus Appa .. ..	North, Vathala Pillai's portion in S.F. No. 45-1; east, Subbaraya's house-site; south, Vathala Pillai's house-site; west, public road leading to Appa's channel.	62
Do.	Gurus Appa .. ..	North, Vathala Pillai's portion in S.F. No. 45-1; east, Subbaraya's house-site; south, Vathala Pillai's house-site; west, public road leading to Appa's channel.	65
Do.	L. V. Subramanyam Mathias .. ..	North, Vathala Pillai's portion in S.F. No. 45-1; east, Subbaraya's house-site; south, Vathala Pillai's house-site; west, public road leading to Appa's channel.	46
Total .. ..			47



Georgetown, June 27, 1914

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 178 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police lines at Makenapalla; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Makenapalla, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Makenapalla, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, open or prohibited, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Chittur district, Makenapalla taluk, Sumbathigudem village.

dry, surrounded old waste land, survey No. 115.	Triplichi Venkateswami ..	North, S. No. 119, east, S. No. 117, south, S. No. 117, west, S. No. 114, 113 and 118.	ac. 178
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Under section 6, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 64 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for kitchen and stable site for the treasury at Arcanagut, locality of Chappery; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, open or prohibited, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Arangan, locality of Chappery Village

land, dry, S. No. 211.	Sethupathi, Raja of Kanakal ..	North S. No. 211; east, S. No. 212; south and west, S. No. 222.	acal. 64
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Georgetown, June 20, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 145 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police buildings for the Town Police at Vengalpet; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vengalpet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, Vengalpet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, open or prohibited, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Vengalpet district, Vengalpet taluk, Vengalpet municipality.

Devasthanam land, dry (surveyed)	Krishnakrishna Sagaradurai, son of Govindar and brother of Sri Sri Sankaranarasimhan.	North, measuring 145 sq. yds.; east, measuring 145 sq. yds.; south, measuring 145 sq. yds.; west, measuring 145 sq. yds. (total 580 sq. yds.)	sq. yds. 145
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Colmarum, June 27, 1914.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,491 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Government Training School, Vengayattam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Junior Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Junior Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEMATA.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Vengayattam taluk, Vengayattam taluk, Vengayattam mandal.</i>			
Municipal land	Municipal Council, Vengayattam.	North, panchayat portion of the land; east, existing; Thuvang; south, occupied with a Chandy's house and existing portion of the land; west, panchayat portion of the land.	1,491 sq. yds.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 45 sq. yds. be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an outpost and police quarters at Somayattam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Head-quarter division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Head-quarter division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEMATA.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Colmarum taluk, Colmarum taluk, Somayattam village.</i>			
Gov. R.F. No. 611 (panchayat survey)	Landlord Kottam Aggar	North, R.F. No. 441; east, R.F. No. 416 and 461; south, R.F. No. 413; west, R.F. No. 411; of Vengayattam, 522 and 422 B.	45 sq. yds.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 44 sq. yds. be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a wall at Kalluvu; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tehsildar of Nagar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tehsildar at Nagar and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEMATA.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Colmarum taluk, Nagar taluk, Kalluvu village.</i>			
S. No. 1 of Kalluvu, (ry. number)	S. R. No. 1000 Pancha Sri- man Raj. Chari, owner, pro- prietor, Chari taluk.	North, S. No. 1 of Kalluvu; east, his neighbor road; south and west, S. No. 1 of Kalluvu.	44 sq. yds.

Received June 23, 1984.

Under section 6, Act I of 1964, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 45 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for police (Peta) Yumbah; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Melaparam, and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

### Discussion

[illegible]

Diary entry, June 25, 1926.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1984, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule is and measuring 30 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to said Thimblebury; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Honorable Divisional Officer, Slave, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellice, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Microarray is

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*Continued from page 58, 1946*

Under section 3, Act I of 1994, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land comprised in the following schedule and measuring 127 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, in wit, for the construction of Feroz Road, and, under sections 3 and 4 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Grewy, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Districtal Officer, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, man or private, with survey or plan of the number	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Aschamptown district, Derry road, Derry village.</i>			
Wet, 2 A. 3 R. 100 ..	James Finkhams, Tenant.	North, 5 A. 3 R. 407; east, 5 A. 3 R. 100; south, 5 A. 3 R. 407; west, 5 A. 3 R. 407 and 401.	200 1/2

W. G. MOLESWORTH,  
Under Secretary to Government, F. O. D.

Colombo, June 30, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1896, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 218 acres, be the same a Nide man or man, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for additional sailing accommodation; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chilachuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, man or private, with survey or plan of the number	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>South Area district, Chilachuram taluk, Chilachuram village.</i>			
City, No. 220 A-C ..	Krishna Polayyath ..	North, No. 220 D; east, No. 220; south, No. 220 A-C; west, No. 220 A-C.	400
Do. No. 220 B-C ..	Thimmappa Polayyath ..	North, No. 220 C-1; east, No. 220; south, 21, 220 B-C; west, No. 220 C-1.	1
Do. No. 220 C-D ..	Polayyath ..	North, No. 220 C-1; east, No. 220; south, No. 220 B-C; west, No. 220 C-1.	2
Do. No. 220 D ..	Do. ..	North, No. 220 B-C; east, No. 220; south, No. 220 A-C; west, No. 220 B-C.	1
Do. No. 220 A-B ..	Krishna Polayyath ..	North, No. 220 A-C; east, No. 220; south, No. 220 A-C; west, No. 220 A-C.	4
<i>Eastward village.</i>			
City, No. 420 C-1 ..	Ramswami Polayyath ..	North, No. 420 C-1; east, No. 420; south, No. 420 B-C; west, No. 420 C-1.	4
Do. No. 420 B-C ..	Ammatholai Polayyath and Ramswami Polayyath ..	North, No. 420 C-1; east, No. 420; south, No. 420 B-C; west, No. 420 C-1.	40
Do. No. 420 C-1 A ..	Subramanya Polayyath, Ramswami Polayyath, Lakshman Polayyath, Lakshmi Polayyath, Kuppusami Polayyath, Thiruvengadam Polayyath, Thiruvengadam Polayyath, Thiruvengadam Polayyath ..	North, No. 420 C-1; east, No. 420; south, No. 420 C-1; west, No. 420 C-1.	40
Total ..			218

Under section 6, Act I of 1896, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 204 acres, be the same a Nide man or man, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for additional sailing accommodation; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chilachuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chilachuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, man or private, with survey or plan of the number	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>South Area district, Chilachuram taluk, Aschamptown village.</i>			
Personal/land, City, 8, No. 200 ..	Krishna Rao ..	North and east, No. 150; south, No. 150-1; west, No. 150-2 and 150.	4000 000



Designation of land, with acreage, or percentage, or survey or plat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Remedial or other land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Generally situated, Township 24N., Ranges 10E. and 11E., Teton County, Idaho.			
Dist. No. 18-1-2.	Editha No. 45, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-2; west, No. 18-1-2; south and west, No. 18-1-2.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-3.	Editha No. 45a, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-3; west, No. 18-1-3; south and west, No. 18-1-3.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-4.	Editha No. 45b, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-4; west, No. 18-1-4; south and west, No. 18-1-4.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-5.	Editha No. 45c, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-5; west, No. 18-1-5; south and west, No. 18-1-5.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-6.	Editha No. 45d, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-6; west, No. 18-1-6; south and west, No. 18-1-6.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-7.	Editha No. 45e, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-7; west, No. 18-1-7; south and west, No. 18-1-7.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-8.	Editha No. 45f, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-8; west, No. 18-1-8; south and west, No. 18-1-8.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-9.	Editha No. 45g, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-9; west, No. 18-1-9; south and west, No. 18-1-9.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-10.	Editha No. 45h, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-10; west, No. 18-1-10; south and west, No. 18-1-10.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-11.	Editha No. 45i, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-11; west, No. 18-1-11; south and west, No. 18-1-11.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-12.	Editha No. 45j, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-12; west, No. 18-1-12; south and west, No. 18-1-12.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-13.	Editha No. 45k, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-13; west, No. 18-1-13; south and west, No. 18-1-13.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-14.	Editha No. 45l, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-14; west, No. 18-1-14; south and west, No. 18-1-14.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-15.	Editha No. 45m, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-15; west, No. 18-1-15; south and west, No. 18-1-15.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-16.	Editha No. 45n, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-16; west, No. 18-1-16; south and west, No. 18-1-16.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-17.	Editha No. 45o, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-17; west, No. 18-1-17; south and west, No. 18-1-17.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-18.	Editha No. 45p, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-18; west, No. 18-1-18; south and west, No. 18-1-18.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-19.	Editha No. 45q, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-19; west, No. 18-1-19; south and west, No. 18-1-19.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-20.	Editha No. 45r, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-20; west, No. 18-1-20; south and west, No. 18-1-20.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-21.	Editha No. 45s, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-21; west, No. 18-1-21; south and west, No. 18-1-21.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-22.	Editha No. 45t, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-22; west, No. 18-1-22; south and west, No. 18-1-22.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-23.	Editha No. 45u, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-23; west, No. 18-1-23; south and west, No. 18-1-23.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-24.	Editha No. 45v, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-24; west, No. 18-1-24; south and west, No. 18-1-24.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-25.	Editha No. 45w, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-25; west, No. 18-1-25; south and west, No. 18-1-25.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-26.	Editha No. 45x, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-26; west, No. 18-1-26; south and west, No. 18-1-26.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-27.	Editha No. 45y, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-27; west, No. 18-1-27; south and west, No. 18-1-27.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-28.	Editha No. 45z, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-28; west, No. 18-1-28; south and west, No. 18-1-28.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-29.	Editha No. 45aa, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-29; west, No. 18-1-29; south and west, No. 18-1-29.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-30.	Editha No. 45ab, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-30; west, No. 18-1-30; south and west, No. 18-1-30.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-31.	Editha No. 45ac, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-31; west, No. 18-1-31; south and west, No. 18-1-31.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-32.	Editha No. 45ad, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-32; west, No. 18-1-32; south and west, No. 18-1-32.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-33.	Editha No. 45ae, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-33; west, No. 18-1-33; south and west, No. 18-1-33.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-34.	Editha No. 45af, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-34; west, No. 18-1-34; south and west, No. 18-1-34.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-35.	Editha No. 45ag, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-35; west, No. 18-1-35; south and west, No. 18-1-35.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-36.	Editha No. 45ah, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-36; west, No. 18-1-36; south and west, No. 18-1-36.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-37.	Editha No. 45ai, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-37; west, No. 18-1-37; south and west, No. 18-1-37.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-38.	Editha No. 45aj, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-38; west, No. 18-1-38; south and west, No. 18-1-38.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-39.	Editha No. 45ak, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-39; west, No. 18-1-39; south and west, No. 18-1-39.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-40.	Editha No. 45al, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-40; west, No. 18-1-40; south and west, No. 18-1-40.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-41.	Editha No. 45am, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-41; west, No. 18-1-41; south and west, No. 18-1-41.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-42.	Editha No. 45an, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-42; west, No. 18-1-42; south and west, No. 18-1-42.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-43.	Editha No. 45ao, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-43; west, No. 18-1-43; south and west, No. 18-1-43.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-44.	Editha No. 45ap, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-44; west, No. 18-1-44; south and west, No. 18-1-44.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-45.	Editha No. 45aq, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-45; west, No. 18-1-45; south and west, No. 18-1-45.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-46.	Editha No. 45ar, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-46; west, No. 18-1-46; south and west, No. 18-1-46.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-47.	Editha No. 45as, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-47; west, No. 18-1-47; south and west, No. 18-1-47.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-48.	Editha No. 45at, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-48; west, No. 18-1-48; south and west, No. 18-1-48.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-49.	Editha No. 45au, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-49; west, No. 18-1-49; south and west, No. 18-1-49.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-50.	Editha No. 45av, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-50; west, No. 18-1-50; south and west, No. 18-1-50.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-51.	Editha No. 45aw, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-51; west, No. 18-1-51; south and west, No. 18-1-51.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-52.	Editha No. 45ax, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-52; west, No. 18-1-52; south and west, No. 18-1-52.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-53.	Editha No. 45ay, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-53; west, No. 18-1-53; south and west, No. 18-1-53.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-54.	Editha No. 45az, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-54; west, No. 18-1-54; south and west, No. 18-1-54.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-55.	Editha No. 45ba, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-55; west, No. 18-1-55; south and west, No. 18-1-55.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-56.	Editha No. 45bb, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-56; west, No. 18-1-56; south and west, No. 18-1-56.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-57.	Editha No. 45bc, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-57; west, No. 18-1-57; south and west, No. 18-1-57.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-58.	Editha No. 45bd, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-58; west, No. 18-1-58; south and west, No. 18-1-58.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-59.	Editha No. 45be, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-59; west, No. 18-1-59; south and west, No. 18-1-59.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-60.	Editha No. 45bf, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-60; west, No. 18-1-60; south and west, No. 18-1-60.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-61.	Editha No. 45bg, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-61; west, No. 18-1-61; south and west, No. 18-1-61.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-62.	Editha No. 45bh, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-62; west, No. 18-1-62; south and west, No. 18-1-62.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-63.	Editha No. 45bi, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-63; west, No. 18-1-63; south and west, No. 18-1-63.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-64.	Editha No. 45bj, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-64; west, No. 18-1-64; south and west, No. 18-1-64.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-65.	Editha No. 45bk, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-65; west, No. 18-1-65; south and west, No. 18-1-65.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-66.	Editha No. 45bl, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-66; west, No. 18-1-66; south and west, No. 18-1-66.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-67.	Editha No. 45bm, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-67; west, No. 18-1-67; south and west, No. 18-1-67.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-68.	Editha No. 45bn, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-68; west, No. 18-1-68; south and west, No. 18-1-68.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-69.	Editha No. 45bo, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-69; west, No. 18-1-69; south and west, No. 18-1-69.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-70.	Editha No. 45bp, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-70; west, No. 18-1-70; south and west, No. 18-1-70.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-71.	Editha No. 45bq, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-71; west, No. 18-1-71; south and west, No. 18-1-71.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-72.	Editha No. 45br, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-72; west, No. 18-1-72; south and west, No. 18-1-72.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-73.	Editha No. 45bs, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-73; west, No. 18-1-73; south and west, No. 18-1-73.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-74.	Editha No. 45bt, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-74; west, No. 18-1-74; south and west, No. 18-1-74.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-75.	Editha No. 45bu, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-75; west, No. 18-1-75; south and west, No. 18-1-75.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-76.	Editha No. 45bv, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-76; west, No. 18-1-76; south and west, No. 18-1-76.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-77.	Editha No. 45bw, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-77; west, No. 18-1-77; south and west, No. 18-1-77.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-78.	Editha No. 45bx, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-78; west, No. 18-1-78; south and west, No. 18-1-78.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-79.	Editha No. 45by, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-79; west, No. 18-1-79; south and west, No. 18-1-79.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-80.	Editha No. 45bz, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-80; west, No. 18-1-80; south and west, No. 18-1-80.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-81.	Editha No. 45ca, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-81; west, No. 18-1-81; south and west, No. 18-1-81.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-82.	Editha No. 45cb, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-82; west, No. 18-1-82; south and west, No. 18-1-82.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-83.	Editha No. 45cc, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-83; west, No. 18-1-83; south and west, No. 18-1-83.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-84.	Editha No. 45cd, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-84; west, No. 18-1-84; south and west, No. 18-1-84.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-85.	Editha No. 45ce, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-85; west, No. 18-1-85; south and west, No. 18-1-85.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-86.	Editha No. 45cf, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-86; west, No. 18-1-86; south and west, No. 18-1-86.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-87.	Editha No. 45cg, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-87; west, No. 18-1-87; south and west, No. 18-1-87.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-88.	Editha No. 45ch, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-88; west, No. 18-1-88; south and west, No. 18-1-88.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-89.	Editha No. 45ci, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-89; west, No. 18-1-89; south and west, No. 18-1-89.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-90.	Editha No. 45cj, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-90; west, No. 18-1-90; south and west, No. 18-1-90.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-91.	Editha No. 45ck, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-91; west, No. 18-1-91; south and west, No. 18-1-91.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-92.	Editha No. 45cl, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-92; west, No. 18-1-92; south and west, No. 18-1-92.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-93.	Editha No. 45cm, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-93; west, No. 18-1-93; south and west, No. 18-1-93.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-94.	Editha No. 45cn, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-94; west, No. 18-1-94; south and west, No. 18-1-94.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-95.	Editha No. 45co, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-95; west, No. 18-1-95; south and west, No. 18-1-95.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-96.	Editha No. 45cp, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-96; west, No. 18-1-96; south and west, No. 18-1-96.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-97.	Editha No. 45cq, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-97; west, No. 18-1-97; south and west, No. 18-1-97.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-98.	Editha No. 45cr, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-98; west, No. 18-1-98; south and west, No. 18-1-98.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-99.	Editha No. 45cs, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-99; west, No. 18-1-99; south and west, No. 18-1-99.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-100.	Editha No. 45ct, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-100; west, No. 18-1-100; south and west, No. 18-1-100.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-101.	Editha No. 45cu, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-101; west, No. 18-1-101; south and west, No. 18-1-101.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-102.	Editha No. 45cv, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-102; west, No. 18-1-102; south and west, No. 18-1-102.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-103.	Editha No. 45cw, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-103; west, No. 18-1-103; south and west, No. 18-1-103.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-104.	Editha No. 45cx, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-104; west, No. 18-1-104; south and west, No. 18-1-104.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-105.	Editha No. 45cy, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-105; west, No. 18-1-105; south and west, No. 18-1-105.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-106.	Editha No. 45cz, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-106; west, No. 18-1-106; south and west, No. 18-1-106.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-107.	Editha No. 45da, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-107; west, No. 18-1-107; south and west, No. 18-1-107.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-108.	Editha No. 45db, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-108; west, No. 18-1-108; south and west, No. 18-1-108.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-109.	Editha No. 45dc, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-109; west, No. 18-1-109; south and west, No. 18-1-109.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-110.	Editha No. 45dd, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-110; west, No. 18-1-110; south and west, No. 18-1-110.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-111.	Editha No. 45de, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-111; west, No. 18-1-111; south and west, No. 18-1-111.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-112.	Editha No. 45df, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-112; west, No. 18-1-112; south and west, No. 18-1-112.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-113.	Editha No. 45dg, Hetherington Theodore Hetherington and others.	North, No. 18-1-113; west, No. 18-1-113; south and west, No. 18-1-113.	47 1/2 -12
Do. No. 18-1-114.	Editha No. 45dh, Hetherington		

Defence Counsel, June 22, 1914.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1876, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land hereunder is the following schedule and amounting 12 acres, in the town of Mills more or less as noted here in public papers, to wit, for visiting arrangements at Coldwell (Mts. Snow) and under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Headquarters Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take under the signature of the said land.

3. A piece of the land is left in the office of the Headquarters Deputy Collector and may be occupied at any time during the year hence.

Description of land, with its use, more or less particularly, with reference to particular features.				Remarks.	
	Part of a water meadow	Remains of the last meadow to be taken up.		Went to be taken up	
South side of the road, between road, and between the road and the village.					
Thompson, David and others, 1/2 Ac. 100 1/2	Municipal Court, and of Thompson's land.	North, No. 100 A, and No. 100 B; south No. 100 A and 100 B; west, No. 100 A.		100 1/2	

Received June 22, 1999

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council, hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 100 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Tenth-Street Railway, and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Division Office, Manila, is appointed to purchase the frontages of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional Officer, Trareh, and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

5. This being a case of urgency, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tawshi, has been authorized to take possession of the land under section 37 of the Act.

[illegible][illegible]

\* Under section 6, Art I of 1984, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 20 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Tawiti-Repiti Railway; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Honorable Ministerial Officer, Tawiti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector of Land Revenue in the said area, for the purpose of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vasoli, and may be inspected at any time by any person.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruch, is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

## Discussion

Identification of bird, nest or egg, (month or season), with survey or location number.	Name of owner or collector.	From series of the last egg laid to be taken up.	Notes to be taken up.
<i>Contus bipartit, Tringa alba, Chamaea alba, Lophoceros alba</i>			
Team, day, No. 10 D-1	Theresa M. Thompson	North, No. 10 D-1; nest and eggs, No. 10 D-1	10
Do. No. 10 D-2	do.	North, No. 10 D-2; nest and eggs, No. 10 D-2	10
			10
<i>Tringa alba</i>			
Guest, day, No. 10 D-1	Theresa M. Thompson	North, No. 10 D-1; nest and eggs, No. 10 D-1	10
			10

D. MARSHALL,  
Deputy Secretary to Government, F.W.D.

Received June 20, 1964

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1933, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 17 acres, be the same a public road or lane, be opened for public purposes, to wit, for a field channel; and, under sections 1 and 2 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Town, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Tona, and may be suspended at any time during office hours.

### Example

[illegible]

F. E. MORGAN,  
Under Secy. to Gov., F. B. I., (Investigation Branch)

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 27th and 30th June 1914, is published for general information:—

No. in the List.	Expenditure.	Q. No. Wa and date	Subject.
1	Financial	2011. No. 340, June 28 -	Revising the university statement showing the transactions of the
2	Legal and disciplinary	No. 338 21, May 26.	Approved Advances and Excess Amount for 2010-11. Disciplinary proceeding and settlement the adopted by the Board. Student Board in the matter of gross misconduct in Garment made Tahira No. 20 of Children, Childrens and Teachers.

*N.B.*—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,  
At Chief Secretary





Published by Authority.

No. 25.1.

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1904.

[Page 3 ends]

## Part I.-Local and Municipal.

## APPENDIX 14: INDEX

Received, June 20, 1984

No. 1142.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 11 and 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R. Dy. Dwaro Bahadur Nachikarnagun Manayammurti Perumal Chari to be member and Vice-President of the District Board of Tirupur.

No. 1148.—In compliance of the power conferred by section 11 of the Hydrocarbon Resources Act, 1895, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. David Wallace Osborne to be a member of the District Board of Yarmouli.

No. 1167.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Government in Council are pleased to re-appoint the Rev. Charles Henry Moulton to be a member of the Madras Board of Chingay.

No. 1148.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by rule 14 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of local boards, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentleman to be members of the Tallikerry Panch Saut in the district of Malabar. —

- (1) M R By. Huth Kungji Hama Nayer Awang,

- (1) M. R. Ry. Hark Wongsu Raman Nayar Ayyangar,  
(2) M. R. Ry. Madanlal Sahai, Abdul Karim, Ali Hamid, Anis, Kosa Tungal, Satish Nohadia.

No. 1449.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by rule 14 of the rules for the conduct of business of members of bank boards, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. H. Ry. Ambrosini, Esquire, Resident, Pondicherry, as a member of the Tellicherry Bank Board in the district of Malabar.

No. 1130.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 39 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1861, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Richard William Chester to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Narsimhaudry.

Ms. 1151.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the *Municipal Elections Act IV* of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Samuel Thomas Howes to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Asanigout.

No. 1282.—In virtue of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1914, the Overboard in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Willem Rhodes Jones to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

35. 1133.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M R. Tyat Salimjee (Mudhoo Atrani) to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tanjore.

In 1934 - In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1934, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.S. Krishnaswami Ayyar Kappaswami Ayyar Anagall as Chairman of the municipality of Thondar.

No. 1115.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1954, the Government in Council approve of the appointment, by election, of M. S. R. Jey Sahasrab Kumaraswami Sripadaswami Naidu as Chairman of the municipality of Coimbatore.



No. 1322.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land comprised in the following schedule is required for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Land Postal Dispensary, Bangalore. His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 8 of the said Act, and under section 47 of the Bangalore Municipal Act, 1901, hereby directs that the functions of a Collector under the Act and the provisions of the Bangalore Municipal Act, 1901, shall be performed by the Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore, in relation to the land comprised in the following schedule:

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Solapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## Barnes et al.

Description of line, way or dry stream or permanent, with survey or previous number	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required for the right of way	Amount to be taken up
<i>Changyap district, Changyap taluk, Sikkim village.</i>			
Dry village, 5 No. 18	K. E. Manikha Mahalikar	North, Changyap village; east, line attached to the Land Revenue department, south, Sikkim Department, west, line.	see p. 100

[illegible]

2. A plus of the bond is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## References

Description of larva, egg or pupa, etc., as far as possible, with reference to distinctive features.	Name of species or examples.	Number(s) of the host reported to be infested.	Station No. or Index No.
<i>Chloris atrata</i> , <i>Chloris rubra</i> , <i>Chloris villosa</i> .			
Rhyssalus, dry. T.S. No. 361 & 3.	<i>Gnath. Vachelliae</i> ..	Smith, T.S. No. 361, ant. T.S. No. 361 & 3. Smith, T.S. No. 377; wood, T.S. No. 361.	no. 361 214.
" Do. No. 491 & 5.	<i>Eula leucostoma</i> , with <i>Baeo-</i> <i>lagon</i>	Smith, T.S. No. 377; wood, T.S. No. 491 & 5. Smith, T.S. No. 377; wood, T.S. No. 491 & 5.	21 21
		Total ..	235

No. 2184.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule, comprising 28.28 aca., be the subject of a sale more or less, according to the provisions of the said Act, to wit, for the construction of a Mahad road, commencing at the village of Mahad, and terminating at the village of Mahad, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue (Development) Officer, Yellare, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take action for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

**Keywords:** *depression, mood, mood disorder, mood disorder with anxiety, mood disorder without anxiety, mood disorder with anxiety, mood disorder without anxiety, mood disorder with anxiety, mood disorder without anxiety*

Description of land, with acreage, nature of production, with survey or present owner.	Name of owner or mortgage	Reproduction of the land required to be taken up.	Entered on Index
State of New York, Fulton county, <i>allgemein abgaben</i> .			
Esplanade, city, T. 8 S. 1110.	T. M. Abbot & Son .. ..	Eight, T. 8, Sec. 1110 (cont. T. 8, Sec. 1109) (north, T. 8, Sec. 1104, west, T. 8, Sec. 1145)	2400
Do. Sec. 1114.	Do. .. ..	Eight, T. 8, Sec. 1114, east, T. 8, Sec. 1109; north, T. 8, Sec. 1110 and 1103; west, T. 8, Sec. 1150	2381
Do. Sec. 1150	Do. .. ..	North, T. 8, Sec. 1150 and 1104, east, T. 8, Sec. 1116, south, T. 8, Sec. 1101, west, T. 8, Sec. 1147.	2388
Do. Sec. 1190	Wm. Skiff .. ..	North and east, T. 8, Sec. 1194; south, T. 8, Sec. 1193; west, T. 8, Sec. 1195.	2440
		Total .. ..	8509

No. 1168.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3,201 square feet, in the name of Mrs. M. S. S. S. S., is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a sewerage line at West Bay area, Changanassery; and, under sections 3 and 4, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Changanassery, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A place of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional Officer, Chicagoport, and may be requested at any time during office hours.

## References

Description of land, with acreage, lease or purchase, with survey or plat attached.	Name of owner or lessee.	Amount of the land applied to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
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## Chhapra district, Comharsa taluk, Dargahpur village.

Register, village etc., No. 2710	Donor's name	Year	Amount	Total
Do. No. 2710	Donor's name	1770	100	100
Do. No. 2711	Donor's name	1771	100	200
Do. No. 2712	Donor's name	1772	100	300
Do. No. 2713	Donor's name	1773	100	400
Do. No. 2714	Donor's name	1774	100	500
Do. No. 2715	Donor's name	1775	100	600
Do. No. 2716	Donor's name	1776	100	700
Do. No. 2717	Donor's name	1777	100	800
Do. No. 2718	Donor's name	1778	100	900
Do. No. 2719	Donor's name	1779	100	1000
Do. No. 2720	Donor's name	1780	100	1100
Do. No. 2721	Donor's name	1781	100	1200
Do. No. 2722	Donor's name	1782	100	1300
Do. No. 2723	Donor's name	1783	100	1400
Do. No. 2724	Donor's name	1784	100	1500
Do. No. 2725	Donor's name	1785	100	1600
Do. No. 2726	Donor's name	1786	100	1700
Do. No. 2727	Donor's name	1787	100	1800
Do. No. 2728	Donor's name	1788	100	1900
Do. No. 2729	Donor's name	1789	100	2000
Do. No. 2730	Donor's name	1790	100	2100
Do. No. 2731	Donor's name	1791	100	2200
Do. No. 2732	Donor's name	1792	100	2300
Do. No. 2733	Donor's name	1793	100	2400
Do. No. 2734	Donor's name	1794	100	2500
Do. No. 2735	Donor's name	1795	100	2600
Do. No. 2736	Donor's name	1796	100	2700
Do. No. 2737	Donor's name	1797	100	2800
Do. No. 2738	Donor's name	1798	100	2900
Do. No. 2739	Donor's name	1799	100	3000
Do. No. 2740	Donor's name	1800	100	3100
Do. No. 2741	Donor's name	1801	100	3200
Do. No. 2742	Donor's name	1802	100	3300
Do. No. 2743	Donor's name	1803	100	3400
Do. No. 2744	Donor's name	1804	100	3500
Do. No. 2745	Donor's name	1805	100	3600
Do. No. 2746	Donor's name	1806	100	3700
Do. No. 2747	Donor's name	1807	100	3800
Do. No. 2748	Donor's name	1808	100	3900
Do. No. 2749	Donor's name	1809	100	4000
Do. No. 2750	Donor's name	1810	100	4100
Do. No. 2751	Donor's name	1811	100	4200
Do. No. 2752	Donor's name	1812	100	4300
Do. No. 2753	Donor's name	1813	100	4400
Do. No. 2754	Donor's name	1814	100	4500
Do. No. 2755	Donor's name	1815	100	4600
Do. No. 2756	Donor's name	1816	100	4700
Do. No. 2757	Donor's name	1817	100	4800
Do. No. 2758	Donor's name	1818	100	4900
Do. No. 2759	Donor's name	1819	100	5000
Do. No. 2760	Donor's name	1820	100	5100
Do. No. 2761	Donor's name	1821	100	5200
Do. No. 2762	Donor's name	1822	100	5300
Do. No. 2763	Donor's name	1823	100	5400
Do. No. 2764	Donor's name	1824	100	5500
Do. No. 2765	Donor's name	1825	100	5600
Do. No. 2766	Donor's name	1826	100	5700
Do. No. 2767	Donor's name	1827	100	5800
Do. No. 2768	Donor's name	1828	100	5900
Do. No. 2769	Donor's name	1829	100	6000
Do. No. 2770	Donor's name	1830	100	6100
Do. No. 2771	Donor's name	1831	100	6200
Do. No. 2772	Donor's name	1832	100	6300
Do. No. 2773	Donor's name	1833	100	6400
Do. No. 2774	Donor's name	1834	100	6500
Do. No. 2775	Donor's name	1835	100	6600
Do. No. 2776	Donor's name	1836	100	6700
Do. No. 2777	Donor's name	1837	100	6800
Do. No. 2778	Donor's name	1838	100	6900
Do. No. 2779	Donor's name	1839	100	7000
Do. No. 2780	Donor's name	1840	100	7100
Do. No. 2781	Donor's name	1841	100	7200
Do. No. 2782	Donor's name	1842	100	7300
Do. No. 2783	Donor's name	1843	100	7400
Do. No. 2784	Donor's name	1844	100	7500
Do. No. 2785	Donor's name	1845	100	7600
Do. No. 2786	Donor's name	1846	100	7700
Do. No. 2787	Donor's name	1847	100	7800
Do. No. 2788	Donor's name	1848	100	7900
Do. No. 2789	Donor's name	1849	100	8000
Do. No. 2790	Donor's name	1850	100	8100
Do. No. 2791	Donor's name	1851	100	8200
Do. No. 2792	Donor's name	1852	100	8300
Do. No. 2793	Donor's name	1853	100	8400
Do. No. 2794	Donor's name	1854	100	8500
Do. No. 2795	Donor's name	1855	100	8600
Do. No. 2796	Donor's name	1856	100	8700
Do. No. 2797	Donor's name	1857	100	8800
Do. No. 2798	Donor's name	1858	100	8900
Do. No. 2799	Donor's name	1859	100	9000
Do. No. 2800	Donor's name	1860	100	9100
Do. No. 2801	Donor's name	1861	100	9200
Do. No. 2802	Donor's name	1862	100	9300
Do. No. 2803	Donor's name	1863	100	9400
Do. No. 2804	Donor's name	1864	100	9500
Do. No. 2805	Donor's name	1865	100	9600
Do. No. 2806	Donor's name	1866	100	9700
Do. No. 2807	Donor's name	1867	100	9800
Do. No. 2808	Donor's name	1868	100	9900
Do. No. 2809	Donor's name	1869	100	10000
Do. No. 2810	Donor's name	1870	100	10100
Do. No. 2811	Donor's name	1871	100	10200
Do. No. 2812	Donor's name	1872	100	10300
Do. No. 2813	Donor's name	1873	100	10400
Do. No. 2814	Donor's name	1874	100	10500
Do. No. 2815	Donor's name	1875	100	10600
Do. No. 2816	Donor's name	1876	100	10700
Do. No. 2817	Donor's name	1877	100	10800
Do. No. 2818	Donor's name	1878	100	10900
Do. No. 2819	Donor's name	1879	100	11000
Do. No. 2820	Donor's name	1880	100	11100
Do. No. 2821	Donor's name	1881	100	11200
Do. No. 2822	Donor's name	1882	100	11300
Do. No. 2823	Donor's name	1883	100	11400
Do. No. 2824	Donor's name	1884	100	11500
Do. No. 2825	Donor's name	1885	100	11600
Do. No. 2826	Donor's name	1886	100	11700
Do. No. 2827	Donor's name	1887	100	11800
Do. No. 2828	Donor's name	1888	100	11900
Do. No. 2829	Donor's name	1889	100	12000
Do. No. 2830	Donor's name	1890	100	12100
Do. No. 2831	Donor's name	1891	100	12200
Do. No. 2832	Donor's name	1892	100	12300
Do. No. 2833	Donor's name	1893	100	12400
Do. No. 2834	Donor's name	1894	100	12500
Do. No. 2835	Donor's name	1895	100	12600
Do. No. 2836	Donor's name	1896	100	12700
Do. No. 2837	Donor's name	1897	100	12800
Do. No. 2838	Donor's name	1898	100	12900
Do. No. 2839	Donor's name	1899	100	13000
Do. No. 2840	Donor's name	1900	100	13100
Do. No. 2841	Donor's name	1901	100	13200
Do. No. 2842	Donor's name	1902	100	13300
Do. No. 2843	Donor's name	1903	100	13400
Do. No. 2844	Donor's name	1904	100	13500
Do. No. 2845	Donor's name	1905	100	13600
Do. No. 2846	Donor's name	1906	100	13700
Do. No. 2847	Donor's name	1907	100	13800
Do. No. 2848	Donor's name	1908	100	13900
Do. No. 2849	Donor's name	1909	100	14000
Do. No. 2850	Donor's name	1910	100	14100
Do. No. 2851	Donor's name	1911	100	14200
Do. No. 2852	Donor's name	1912	100	14300
Do. No. 2853	Donor's name	1913	100	14400
Do. No. 2854	Donor's name	1914	100	14500
Do. No. 2855	Donor's name	1915	100	14600
Do. No. 2856	Donor's name	1916	100	14700
Do. No. 2857	Donor's name	1917	100	14800
Do. No. 2858	Donor's name	1918	100	14900
Do. No. 2859	Donor's name	1919	100	15000
Do. No. 2860	Donor's name	1920	100	15100
Do. No. 2861	Donor's name	1921	100	15200
Do. No. 2862	Donor's name	1922	100	15300
Do. No. 2863	Donor's name	1923	100	15400
Do. No. 2864	Donor's name	1924	100	15500
Do. No. 2865	Donor's name	1925	100	15600
Do. No. 2866	Donor's name	1926	100	15700
Do. No. 2867	Donor's name	1927	100	15800
Do. No. 2868	Donor's name	1928	100	15900
Do. No. 2869	Donor's name	1929	100	16000
Do. No. 2870	Donor's name	1930	100	16100
Do. No. 2871	Donor's name	1931	100	16200
Do. No. 2872	Donor's name	1932	100	16300
Do. No. 2873	Donor's name	1933	100	16400
Do. No. 2874	Donor's name	1934	100	16500
Do. No. 2875	Donor's name	1935	100	16600
Do. No. 2876	Donor's name	1936	100	16700
Do. No. 2877	Donor's name	1937	100	16800
Do. No. 2878	Donor's name	1938	100	16900
Do. No. 2879	Donor's name	1939	100	17000
Do. No. 2880	Donor's name	1940	100	17100
Do. No. 2881	Donor's name	1941	100	17200
Do. No. 2882	Donor's name	1942	100	17300
Do. No. 2883	Donor's name	1943	100	17400
Do. No. 2884	Donor's name	1944	100	17500
Do. No. 2885	Donor's name	1945	100	17600
Do. No. 2886	Donor's name	1946	100	17700
Do. No. 2887	Donor's name	1947	100	17800
Do. No. 2888	Donor's name	1948	100	17900
Do. No. 2889	Donor's name	1949	100	18000
Do. No. 2890	Donor's name	1950	100	18100
Do. No. 2891	Donor's name	1951	100	18200
Do. No. 2892	Donor's name	1952	100	18300
Do. No. 2893	Donor's name	1953	100	18400
Do. No. 2894	Donor's name	1954	100	18500
Do. No. 2895	Donor's name	1955	100	18600
Do. No. 2896	Donor's name	1956	100	18700
Do. No. 2897	Donor's name	1957	100	18800
Do. No. 2898	Donor's name	1958	100	18900
Do. No. 2899	Donor's name	1959	100	19000
Do. No. 2900	Donor's name	1960	100	19100
Do. No. 2901	Donor's name	1961	100	19200
Do. No. 2902	Donor's name	1962	100	19300
Do. No. 2903	Donor's name	1963	100	19400
Do. No. 2904	Donor's name	1964	100	19500
Do. No. 2905	Donor's name	1965	100	19600
Do. No. 2906	Donor's name	1966	100	19700
Do. No. 2907	Donor's name	1967	100	19800
Do. No. 2908	Donor's name	1968	100	19900
Do. No. 2909	Donor's name	1969	100	20000
Do. No. 2910	Donor's name	1970	100	20100
Do. No. 2911	Donor's name	1971	100	20200
Do. No. 2912	Donor's name	1972	100	20300
Do. No. 2913	Donor's name	1973	100	20400
Do. No. 2914	Donor's name	1974	100	20500
Do. No. 2915	Donor's name	1975	100	20600
Do. No. 2916	Donor's name	1976	100	20700
Do. No. 2917	Donor's name	1977	100	20800
Do. No. 2918	Donor's name	1978	100	20900
Do. No. 2919	Donor's name	1979	100	21000
Do. No. 2920	Donor's name	1980	100	21100
Do. No. 2921	Donor's name	1981	100	21200
Do. No. 2922	Donor's name	1982	100	21300
Do. No. 2923	Donor's name	1983	100	21400
Do. No. 2924	Donor's name	1984	100	21500
Do. No. 2925	Donor's name	1985	100	21600
Do. No. 2926	Donor's name	1986	100	21700
Do. No. 2927	Donor's name	1987	100	21800
Do. No. 2928	Donor's name	1988	100	21900
Do. No. 2929	Donor's name	1989	100	22000
Do. No. 2930	Donor's name	1990	100	22100
Do. No. 2931	Donor's name	1991	100	22200
Do. No. 2932	Donor's name	1992	100	22300
Do. No. 2933	Donor's name	1993	100	22400
Do. No. 2934	Donor's name	1994	100	22500
Do. No. 2935	Donor's name	1995	100	22600
Do. No. 2936	Donor's name	1996	100	22700
Do. No. 2937	Donor's name	1997	100	22800
Do. No. 2938	Donor's name	1998	100	22900
Do. No. 2939	Donor's name	1999	100	23000
Do. No. 2940	Donor			

§ 1. 1847.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2,318 square feet, be the same as is required for the public purpose, to wit, for constructing Kattiana Pannasari stream with the open public street in Triplicane, and the said land and the said public purpose and the measurement of land in the city of Madras is approved to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## Discussion

Identification of land, water or dry, name of person(s), with address or phone number,	Name of owner or manager,	Description of the land required to be taken up	Amount to be taken up
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*Madras taluk, Travancore estate*

Exposure day, R. R. No. 111, post.	Mohammed Latif-ullah Fakhri and Hakim Sayid Mohammed Latif-ullah Fakhri	Ward, R. R. No. 114, east, R. R. No. 114, other post, north, R. R. No. 114; east, R. R. No. 114, other post.	no. 1 2,418
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No. 1268.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government is pleased hereby to declare that the land specified in the following schedule and measuring 2 aana, be the same as 1440 square fathoms, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for making a drinking-water well; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Honorary District Officer, Kozhikottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Romanian Livestock Office, Wroclaw, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.







No. 172.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor-in-Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule as being required for the purpose of the said Act, is needed for a public purpose, or wit, for the opening of a necessary road between the Chitkoot and the village of Gherwarra; and, under sections 6 and 7, the Revenue District Officer, Muzaffargarh, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act, directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

7. A plea of this kind is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagazam, and can be used for instruction of other than dining officers here.

21. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 273, 1995, 1000-1001.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or grown into, with nature of present cultures.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land reported to be lost or up.	Extent of loss shown by
English district, Singapore island, Federal States.			
Bassett, N. 404..	Ferdinand, No. 18, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 221; east, No. 222; south and west, No. 223.	ACR -52.8
Do. No. 411..	Rajah Marjany, son of Raju- pon Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 225; east, No. 226; south, No. 227; west, No. 224.	-50.7
Do. No. 404..	Jeyasami, Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226 and 225.	-50.8
Do. No. 417..	Jeyasami, Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226 and 225.	-50.4
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1
Do. No. 404..	Rajah Marjany, son of Rajah Marjany, No. 19, Chinese Fishes and coral.	North, No. 227; east, No. 228; south, No. 229; west, No. 226.	-50.1

No. 3113.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and bearing 94 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Local Feed school at Appangari; and under section 8 and 9, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kottabeswara, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take such steps for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbhakurn, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## References

Description of land, whether dry, low or year-round, with current or potential uses.	Name of person to contact	Description of the land required to be lighted up.	Status to be taken up
<i>Employ status, experience level, employment needs etc.</i>			
Personal land, dry, 6 ac. Rd 2.	Evelyn Kay Mitchell (Mother's - wife deceased) Ed Bennett (son's), Son- mueli Ayerogun (brother's son) and Tola Ekechi Chibi (young niece/daughter).	Farm, with road. Wife Ekechi Chibi's house, with, Ekechi Chibi's house and son, Ekechi Chibi's house.	own 04



No. 1174.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1884, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purpose of the Board elementary school at Seripar in Uppitangudi taluk; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Collector of Uppitangudi taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the "kud" right over the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector of Uppitangudi taluk and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

MEMORANDUM

Description of land, whether dry, waste or possible, with survey or plan of the land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land the right over which is to be acquired.	Extent of the land.
South Coimbatore District, Uppitangudi taluk, 26.118 De'var village.			
Kud, S. No. 1442 B.	Bhawan Chavla .. ..	North, S. Nos. 1458 and 1461; and, south and west, S. No. 1442 A.	4500 78

No. 1175.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1884, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 10500 of an acre, is the said a Billa more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for the opening of a secondary lane in the backyard of Chavva Kumbha south street, Mayavaram; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the Governor General Order, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Mayavaram, and can be had for inspection at any time during office hours.

MEMORANDUM

Description of land, whether dry, waste or possible, with survey or plan of the land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent of the land.	
Tanjore District, Mayavaram taluk, Kumbha village.				
House site, T.E. No. 811.	Parasurama Mudaliyar, son of Govinda Mudaliyar, Thangayam Vaniyachem Street, Chitayur, Chinnai District south street, south side.	North, Nos. 810 and No. 812; south, No. 119; west, North St. 28.	2700 1051	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1050
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1050
T. E. No. 816	Thangayam Mudaliyar, son of Subbaraya Mudaliyar, Chinnai District south street, south side.	North, No. 810, and, No. 812; south, No. 119; west, No. 811.	1050	
Do. No. 818	Do.	North, No. 810; south, No. 812; south, No. 119; west, No. 811.	1050	
Do. No. 822	Thangayam Mudaliyar, son of Subbaraya Mudaliyar, Chinnai District south street, south side.	North, No. 810; south, No. 812; south, No. 119; west, No. 811.	1050	
Do. No. 826	Do.	North, No. 810; south, No. 812; south, No. 119; west, No. 811.	1050	
Do. No. 828	Subbaraya Mudaliyar, son of Karpaga Mudaliyar, Chinnai District south street, south side.	North, No. 810; south, No. 812; south, No. 119; west, No. 811.	1050	
Do.	Thangayam Mudaliyar, son of Karpaga Mudaliyar, Chinnai District south street, south side.	North, No. 810; south, No. 812; south, No. 119; west, No. 811.	1050	
Wet, T. E. No. 172	Subbaraya Mudaliyar, son of Karpaga Mudaliyar, Chinnai District south street, south side.	North, No. 810; south, No. 812; south, No. 119; west, No. 811.	1050	
			Total ..	10500

W. FRANCIS,  
Ag. Secretary to Government.

## Plague.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombard, June 24, 1914.

No. 114-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Visnabad in the Karimnagar subdivision of the Chitradurga District, if persons from the infected portions of the North Arcot, South Arcot and the Madras Districts, the Mysore State and other parts infected to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1907, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 24th to 28th August 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Colombard, June 24, 1914.

No. 115-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Mandala in the Adoni taluk of the Bellary District, if persons from the Mysore and Hyderabad States, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1907, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 21st July to 11th August 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Colombard, June 24, 1914.

No. 116-P.—In notification of notification No. 117-P., published on page 413—414 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 24th June 1914, the following revised lists of plague-infected towns and of notification stations are published:—

## A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED TOWNS.

## I.—In the Mysore Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Kolar, The.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore, Walaygaon, Coimbatore.	South Canara.	Mangalore	Mangalore.

## II.—Outside the Mysore Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.		Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	
	Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	
I. Mysore	The whole province.		II. Bombay	1. Northern Division—cont.	
II. Bombay	1. Southern Division—			(4) Towns and parts—cont.	
	(a) Districts—			Bijapur.	
	Ahmednagar.		Kalyan.		
	Beaula.		Surat.		
	K. G. S.		Thana.		
	P. S. S.		(5) Agencies—		
	Thana.		Surat.		
	(4) Towns and parts—				
	Bardoli.				
	Mumbai.				

II.—Outline the Districts Prescribed—cont.

Prescribed Province.	Inhabited Localities.		Prescribed Province.	Inhabited Localities.	
	Districts and Cities, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and Cities, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	
II. Bombay—cont.	1. General Division—		V. The Panjab—cont.	(a) Districts—cont.	
	(A) Districts—			Karnal.	
	Feroze.			Lahore.	
	Swata.			Lodiana.	
	(B) Towns—			Ludlow.	
	Feroze.			Rawalpindi.	
				Rohilk.	
				Shahpur.	
				Suket.	
					(B) Towns—
III. Bengal.	2. Southern Division—			Amritsar.	
	(A) Districts—			Jalandhar.	
	Begum.			(C) States—	
	Dugpur.			Jam.	
	Dumraut.			Kala.	
	Kanara.			Kapurthala.	
	Etah.			Malerkotla.	
				Mulla.	
				Pacca.	
				(C) Districts—	
IV. Bihar and Orissa.	3. Sind—			Burma.	
	(a) Districts—			Havildars.	
	Kurachi.			Hawala.	
	(B) Towns and ports—			Ima.	
	Hydrabad.			Myingya.	
	Kurachi.			Paga.	
				Paga.	
				Shaw.	
				Theravady.	
				Thana.	
V. The Panjab.	4. Political Division—			Thana.	
	(a) State and Agency—			(D) Towns and ports—	
	Barda State.			Burma.	
	Cash State.			Meiktila.	
	Kabul and Kandahar.			Rangon.	
	(B) Towns and ports—			(a) Districts—	
	Kandahar.			Aligah.	
				Aligarh.	
				Amritsar.	
				Amritsar.	
VI. Burma.	District—			Amritsar.	
	Shahpur.			Amritsar.	
	Town—			Amritsar.	
	Chah.			Amritsar.	
				Amritsar.	
				Amritsar.	
				Amritsar.	
				Amritsar.	
				Amritsar.	
				Amritsar.	
VII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts—			Amritsar.	
	Amritsar.			Amritsar.	
	Amritsar.			Amritsar.	
	Amritsar.			Amritsar.	
	Amritsar.			Amritsar.	
	Amritsar.			Amritsar.	
	Amritsar.			Amritsar.	
	Amritsar.			Amritsar.	
	Amritsar.			Amritsar.	
	Amritsar.			Amritsar.	

II.—*Under the Madras Provinces—cont.*

Provinces or Districts	General Provisions		Provinces or Districts	General Provisions	
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more in inhabitants.	
VII. The United Provinces—cont.	(a) Districts—cont. Punjab. Peshawar. Ferozepur. Sialkot. Rawalpindi. Lahore.		VIII. Punjab. IX. Delhi. X. Kashmir. XI. North-West Frontier Province.	States— Bhopal. Jaipur. Delhi—Rural areas. Punjab— Jalandhar. District— Ferozepur.	
	(b) Districts— Punjab. Peshawar. Ferozepur. Sialkot. Rawalpindi. Lahore.				

B.—*Notwithstanding the above.*

## East India Railway.

## Mysore.

## The Nizam Railway.

Districts: | Wellington, | Amravati.

## Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Madras: | Koppal, | Malabar, | Ponnal.

W. FRANCIS,  
As. Secretary to Government.

## NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1894, H.R. Ry. South Travancore of Madras has been elected as a member of the Ponnal Taluk Board in the district of Amavati.

Amavati Collector's Office,  
17th June 1914.

S. W. G. I. MACY,  
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1894, H.R. Ry. District Amavati, Ponnal Taluk of Kottayam and M.R. Ry. Vengalappam Taluk of Ponnal Taluk have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board, Chinnai, in the district of Chinnai.

Chinnai Collector's Office,  
24th June 1914.

N. MACINTYRE,  
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, H.R. Ry. District Vengalappam Taluk of Kottayam has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Kottayam in the district of Kottayam.

Kottayam Collector's Office,  
18th June 1914.

H. A. R. VERNON,  
Collector.

Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, H.R. Ry. District Kottayam Taluk of Kottayam has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Kottayam in the district of Kottayam.

Kottayam Collector's Office,  
18th June 1914.

Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, H.R. Ry. District Kottayam Taluk of Kottayam has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Kottayam in the district of Kottayam.

Kottayam Collector's Office,  
18th June 1914.

A. R. SNAPP,  
Collector.

Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, H.R. Ry. District Kottayam Taluk of Kottayam has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Kottayam in the district of Kottayam.

Kottayam Collector's Office,  
18th June 1914.

J. P. BRIDGEMAN,  
Collector.

The President, District Board, Amalapur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby reappoints the Tahsildar of Panchakota and the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Panchakota, to be members of the Panchakota Taluk Board.

Amalapur District Board's Office,  
26th June 1914.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. T. Subbagra Gura has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Amalapur District Board by the Guntur Taluk Board.

Amalapur District Board's Office,  
26th June 1914.

S. W. G. I. MACIVER,  
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the undersigned gentleman has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Adoni Taluk Board:—  
M.R.Sy. J. Narayana Reddi Gura.

Bellary District Board's Office,  
26th June 1914.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. K. V. Subba Rao Pantulu Gura, Tahsildar of Rayachoti, has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President, Rayachoti Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,  
26th June 1914.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. K. V. Subba Rao Pantulu Gura and M.R.Sy. K. K. Kishore Rayappa Gura have been appointed, by election, as members of the Bellary District Board by the Rayachoti Taluk Board.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints Khan Sahib Yousuf Peer Sahib Rahader to be a member of the Raipet Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,  
26th June 1914.

A. F. G. MORGAN,  
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the undersigned gentleman has been duly elected as member of the District Board of Chingleput by the Chingleput Taluk Board:—  
M.R.Sy. K. M. Subbaraya Reddappa Aravali, vice M.R.Sy. K. Venkateswar Aravali whose term of office expired.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the undersigned gentleman has been duly elected as member of the District Board of Chingleput by the Chingleput Taluk Board:—  
M.R.Sy. Venkateswar Reddappa Aravali, vice M.R.Sy. K. A. Venkateswar Aravali whose three years' term of office expired.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, as amended by Act VI of 1900, the undersigned gentleman has been duly elected as Vice-President of the Chingleput Taluk Board:—  
M.R.Sy. G. Subbarao Chetty Aravali.

Chingleput District Board's Office,  
26th June 1914.

F. B. F. BICE,  
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the President, District Board, Malabar, hereby appoints the Tahsildar of Welunduru to be a member of the Malappuram Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,  
26th June 1914.

The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby reappoints M.R.Sy. Arumathil Koodayath Subbarao Varma Raja Aravali to be a member of the Tellicherry Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,  
26th June 1914.

G. A. INNES,  
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Ramu Vengalathur Araya Arthanad Araya Aravali has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Tiruvananthapuram Taluk Board.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R. Sy. Selvaraj, Annamalaiyasa Ayar Arangal, M.R. Sy. Kishore Ayar Kankalichet Ayar Arangal, M.R. Sy. Thevarasa Munnaiyasa Madalichet Rajendras Madalayar Arangal, M.R. Sy. Bavar Virangalasa Ayar Arangal Ayar Arangal and M.R. Sy. Bavar Madalayar Arangal Madalayar Arangal have been appointed, by election, as members of the North Arcot District Board by the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,  
15th June 1914.

The President, District Board, North Arcot in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 105 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Messrs Kader Messrs Madhava Sahib Sahasra to be a member of the Cherpai Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,  
15th June 1914.

F. C. DUTT,  
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, Messrs. S. M. A. R. Muthuswami Chempu and K. V. M. E. V. Lakshmanan Chettiyar of Karikudy have been duly elected as members of the Devanahalli Taluk Board in the district of Ramanad.

Ramanad District Board's Office,  
15th June 1914.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 105 of the Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Ramanad, hereby appoints M.R. Sy. S. Nagalingam Pillai Arangal of Parangudi as member of the Ramanad Taluk Board.

Ramanad District Board's Office,  
15th June 1914.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,  
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Sy. S. E. Sankarabharthy Arangal, M.A., has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Arcot District Board by the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,  
15th June 1914.

MR. ARNEUDON MURRAY BAKER,  
President.

In exercise of the power vested in him by rule 14 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of Taluk Boards, the President, District Board, South Arcot, appoints Kambur Keshava Sahib Sahasra to be a member of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,  
15th June 1914.

M. E. COUCHMAN,  
President.

Under section 9 of the election rules published in G.O. No. 1181 L., dated 29th October 1904, the President, District Board, Tirunelveli, hereby confirms the election of M.R. Sy. Rao Sahib N. Velupillai Pillai Arangal as the Vice-President of the Tirunelveli Taluk Board.

Tirunelveli District Board's Office,  
15th June 1914.

G. G. TODDINGTON,  
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 105 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Tirunelveli, hereby appoints Vaidal Mahi-ud-din Elavarayar Messrs Mathanand Saverthar Sahib Sahasra to be a member of the Tirunelveli Taluk Board.

Tirunelveli District Board's Office,  
15th June 1914.

G. G. TODDINGTON,  
President.



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 26.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1914.

[Pages, 1 c. 6 p.]

## Part I-B.—Educational.

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#### Resolutions.

Government, Technical Education, April 1914:  
 Bookbinding and Bookbinding (Elementary Grade); Bookbinding (Intermediate Grade); Bookbinding (Advanced Grade); and Bookbinding and Longcase Work (Intermediate Grade)—Continued from  
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## NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

### LEAVE.

Government, June 26, 1914.

No. 18.—Mr. Charles Leopold Truett Griffith, Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Madras, tendered on medical certificate for six months with effect from the 29th June 1914 under article 268 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

Government, June 25, 1914.

In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and in the matter of the District Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, at Madras.

No. 19.—It is hereby notified that the Government of Fort Saint George in Council is in receipt of the proceeds realized by sales of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and hereby order and direct that the moneys and money now in the hands of the Assistant-Treasurer of Madras and deposited in the Public Treasury shall be from the date of publication of this notification sent to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Government-General of India in Council) upon trust for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 8 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said George V District Charitable Endowments.

## SCHOOLS.

Resolutions or preliminary notes of the Government of India of the 24 years' term loan of 1886-1926 of the late order of No. 10460, D. 1889.

Cash—Rs. 2-0-0

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE GEORGE V DOLL COMMEMORATION DURBAR PRIZE ENDOWMENT AT RAJAGIRI.

No. 90.—It is hereby notified, that the Government of Fort Saint George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, has settled the scheme as forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the mortgage and money vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification No. 18, dated 22nd June 1915, and that such scheme shall come into operation on the 10th day of July 1916.

The schools also referred to.

1. M. R. K. Thirumathi Pando and the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Belligoda Hill Range, for the time being shall be the administrators of the said George V Doll Commemoration Durbar Prize Endowment and the mortgage and money which were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification No. 18, dated the 22nd day of June 1915.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said George V Doll Commemoration Durbar Prize Endowment shall be provided two parts of the yearly value of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-4 respectively for the pupils of the Ramagiri Primary school at Rajagiri.

3. The sums shall be styled "George V Doll Commemoration Durbar Prizes".

4. A book worth Rs. 2 shall be awarded annually to the pupil passing highest in the highest class or standard and a book worth Rs. 1-4 shall be awarded to the pupil passing highest in the next lower class or standard of the Ramagiri Primary school.

5. All interest on the said Endowment that may not be required for the purposes of the said prizes shall be accumulated and such accumulations shall from time to time be invested in securities at the Government of India and be added to the principal of the Endowment.

W. FRANCIS,

*Ag. Secretary to Government.*

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Leave or medical certificate for three months from 1st March 1914 is granted to M. R. K. N. Venkateswara, Second Assistant, Training section, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry, and M. R. K. K. Rangaswami, Third Assistant of the same section, as appointed to act as Second Assistant in the probationary class of the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during the absence of the former as leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 22nd June 1914.

J. H. STONE,

*Ag. Director of Public Instruction.*

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from 1st June 1914 to M. R. K. M. Sureswami Ayyangar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nellore district, and to place M. R. K. C. V. Subrahmanyam, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nellore Range, in charge of the Assistant Inspector's office in addition to his own duties during the absence of the former as leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 22nd June 1914.

J. H. STONE,

*Ag. Director of Public Instruction.*

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from 1st July 1914 to M. R. K. S. K. Venkateswara Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector, Pudukkottai Range, and to appoint M. R. K. M. Venkateswara Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Tirupur, Nellore, and Pudukkottai, as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirupur, Nellore Range, to act in addition to his own duties, as Sub-Assistant Inspector, Tirupur Range, in the probationary class during the absence of the former as leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 20th June 1914.

J. H. STONE,

*Ag. Director of Public Instruction.*

## APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) M. R. K. V. Chellam Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Fifth Assistant and Acting Third Assistant, Mangalore College, to act as First Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Bangalore, in the Fifth class (No. 100) of the order of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, and M. R. K. V. K. Narayanaswami Ayyar an extra duty or until further orders—to join on relief by Mr. (2)

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 22nd June 1914.

J. H. STONE,

*Ag. Director of Public Instruction.*



## COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS.

The students named students passed the Final Examination held in April 1914 :—

## Examina Class.

## Civil.

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Desai Raja Appa, W.    | 9. Srinivasan, K. V.    |
| 2. Srinivasan, T. V.      | 10. Krishnaswami, M. S. |
| 3. Ramappa, M.            | 11. Venkateswaraiah, P. |
| 4. Srinivasan, P. S.      | 12. Sankara Reddy, G.   |
| 5. Krishna Rao, G.        | 13. Srinivasan, P.      |
| 6. Sankaran, K. P.        | 14. Ramaswami, T. V.    |
| 7. Venkateswaraiah, V. S. |                         |

## Class of Students.

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sankaran, V. | 2. Srinivasan Appa, G. B. |
|-----------------|---------------------------|

## Mechanical.

- |                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Srinivasan, N. (with honours). | 2. Sankaran, S. M. |
| 3. Srinivasan, S.                 |                    |

## Upper Intermediate Class.

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Srinivasan, T. Sankaran (with honours). | 16. Krishna, T. S.           |
| 2. Sankaran, N.                            | 17. Sankaran, M. V.          |
| 3. Srinivasan, P. S.                       | 18. Sankaran, G.             |
| 4. Srinivasan, W. H. Donald                | 19. Sankaran, M. S.          |
| 5. Sankaran, Ayyar, T. V.                  | 20. Sankaran, P.             |
| 6. Sankaran, M. S.                         | 21. Sankaran, M.             |
| 7. Sankaran, M.                            | 22. Sankaran, L.             |
| 8. Sankaran, M.                            | 23. Sankaran, P.             |
| 9. Sankaran, P. S.                         | 24. Sankaran, W. S. Sankaran |
| 10. Sankaran, G. Sankaran                  | 25. Sankaran, K.             |
| 11. Sankaran, Ayyar, K.                    | 26. Sankaran, K.             |
| 12. Sankaran, S. S.                        | 27. Sankaran, M. S.          |
| 13. Sankaran, Sankaran, K.                 | 28. Sankaran, A.             |
| 14. Sankaran, V.                           |                              |
| 15. Sankaran, Sankaran.                    |                              |

## Lower Intermediate Class.

- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Sankaran, P.                     | 17. Sankaran, T.                 |
| 2. Sankaran, P. V.                  | 18. Sankaran, S. V.              |
| 3. Sankaran, S.                     | 19. Sankaran, V. S.              |
| 4. Sankaran, K. K.                  | 20. Sankaran, S.                 |
| 5. Sankaran, G.                     | 21. Sankaran, G. S.              |
| 6. Sankaran, Sankaran, T. S.        | 22. Sankaran, Sankaran, G.       |
| 7. Sankaran, Sankaran, Sankaran, G. | 23. Sankaran, Sankaran, G.       |
| 8. Sankaran, K.                     | 24. Sankaran, K.                 |
| 9. Sankaran, Sankaran, Sankaran, P. | 25. Sankaran, Sankaran, K.       |
| 10. Sankaran, Sankaran, P.          | 26. Sankaran, Sankaran, T. S. V. |
| 11. Sankaran, Sankaran, S.          | 27. Sankaran, Sankaran, S.       |
| 12. Sankaran, Sankaran, P.          | 28. Sankaran, Sankaran, K. S.    |
| 13. Sankaran, Sankaran, S.          | 29. Sankaran, Sankaran, K. K.    |
| 14. Sankaran, Sankaran, T.          | 30. Sankaran, Sankaran, S.       |
| 15. Sankaran, Sankaran, A.          | 31. Sankaran, Sankaran, S.       |
| 16. Sankaran, Sankaran, K.          | 32. Sankaran, Sankaran, P.       |

\* Failed in Final Examination.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 21st June 1914.J. H. STONE,  
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

## MADRAS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

The Government intend to open a college for women early in July.

The head of the college will be an English lady of high educational qualifications and she will be assisted by a competent staff. The aim of the college will be education in the widest sense of the term, and the Principal and staff will exercise watchfulness over the moral and physical welfare of the students.

Teaching will be provided in the college up to the standard of group III in the Intermediate Examination of the University, and postgraduate will be made for students desiring to take either of the other groups attending the Presidency College for the subjects of Part III.

Students will be selected who desire to continue their education beyond the high school standard even if they do not wish to prepare for any University or other examination.

The college will be located for the present in the Copper Hoop on the Marina.

The college will be as far as practicable self-sufficient. Reasonable amounts will be provided at reasonable rates, the students being paid in the requirements of students of different nations.

College fees will be for the long term Rs. 25-0-0 and for the short term Rs. 10-0-0 and there will cover any amount taken in the Presidency College.

It is not possible at this stage to specify the rates for hotel accommodation, but these will not exceed those charged in similar institutions in Madras.

Government scholarships will be available in the college.

Applications for admission should be addressed without delay to the Director of Public Instruction, Old College, Bangalore Road, Madras.

They should give the full name, age, date or grade of the applicant, information as to previous education (if possible a secondary school-leaving certificate should be attached) and the course of study desired. If this is for the Intermediate examination the group chosen should be stated with the language for Part II and the subjects for Part III if group III is selected.

Applications should be signed by a parent or guardian who should indicate his official position or social status.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, 6th June 1914.

J. H. STONE,  
Dy. Director of Public Instruction.

#### GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

##### GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1914

It is hereby notified that the following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Grad and Postgrad Examinations in Type-writing. Only those candidates who have been notified in the Supplement to the Port St. George Gazette of the 6th and 9th June 1914 to have satisfied the examination in the Written test will be admitted to the Grad and Postgrad examinations.

[Note 1.—Candidates will, if necessary, be examined in English, but at least every four candidates for the Elementary grade and at least every two candidates for the Intermediate grade must have one machine among them. For the advanced grade each candidate must bring one machine.]

[Note 2.—Where more than one day is fixed at any centre, all candidates must present themselves in the examination hall on the first day, when the day of their examination will be announced to them.]

Days with dates.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Hour of examination and of machine.	Appointments of machine and of candidate to be examined.	Place of examination.
<b>TYPE-WRITING.</b>					
<b>FOR HINDUS CANDIDATES,</b>					
<b>At Mysore.</b>					
Monday, 12th July	Type-writing	Elementary	11 a.m.	16	Cannanore Institute and Mysore.
	Do.	Intermediate	11 a.m.	2	Do.
<b>FOR MUSLIMS CANDIDATES,</b>					
<b>At Bangalore.</b>					
Tuesday, 16th July	Type-writing	Elementary	11 a.m.	16	RAJAH'S High School, Bangalore.
	Do.	Intermediate	11 a.m.	2	Do.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,  
Madras, 7th June 1914.

G. MADDOX,  
Secretary.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

##### NOTIFICATION.

##### SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Applications for the following scholarships and prizes will be received up to 10th July 1914. Applicants should furnish all necessary information specified in Volume II of the University Calendar for 1914:—

- (1) Johnson of Cornwall Scholarship.
- (2) Governor's Scholarship.
- (3) Sir T. Madhava Rao's Prize.
- (4) Sir T. Madhava Rao's Memorial Scholarship.
- (5) Anna Sabella Subrahmanyam Scholarship.
- (6) Anna Appayya Memorial Scholarship.
- (7) Marsh Scholarship.

(By order.)

Seema House, 11th June 1914.

F. DEWBURY, Secy. L.S.,  
Engineer.

##### NOTIFICATION.

##### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE, 1914.

The following text-books in the several branches are prescribed for the above examination for the Elementary Grade:—

##### TEXT.

Elementary Grammar by E. F. Rogers Apper. The Vernaculars Department Office, Mysore, Madras.  
Intermediate Grammar by Victor's Grammar. Mysore Press, Madras.  
The Writer's Tale by K. Venkataswami Apper. The Hindu Educational Trading Company, Kumbakonam.



## EXAMINATION FOR TECHNICAL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1914.

- The examination will be held during the months of October, November and December 1914.
2. Applicants must seek the Inspector of Education and Training Schools, Old College, Madras, not later than the 31st July 1914. They must be prepared in the prescribed printed form, copies of which can be had on application to the Inspector.
3. The nature of examination will be fixed by the Director of Technical Instruction from among those chosen by candidates on receipt of application.
4. The place and the exact date of examination will be communicated to the candidate in due season by the Inspector.
5. The following are the rates of fees for the examination:—

Grade.	Rs.
Advanced .. .. .	6
Intermediate .. .. .	4
Elementary .. .. .	2

6. The fee must be paid into a Government Treasury and the Treasury Officer's receipt sent with the application for admission to the examination.

7. For fee paid by a candidate who absent himself from the examination will, on no account, be refunded to him whatever may have been the cause, public or private, that prevented him from attending the examination. Nor will the fee be refunded to any candidate who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the examination. Candidates are accordingly warned to study themselves before entering in their applications, that they are eligible under the rules to be admitted to the examination.

8. Applications not prepared in the prescribed printed form, or defective in any particular, or insufficiently answered, or received after the prescribed date, will be returned. Candidates must also ensure themselves that their applications have been received and registered at the office addressed post card in their respective applications. Such particulars will be returned with the acknowledgment to the addressee.

9. The attention of candidates is drawn to the rules published in the Madras Standard Rules, No. 1000, Nos. 134 to 142.

Office of the Inspector of Education and Training  
Schools, Madras, 6th June 1914.

J. H. MCELVINE,  
Inspector of Education and Training Schools.

## THE LAW COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.

## RULES REGULATING THE CONSTITUTION AND WORKS OF THE TRIVANDRUM LAW COLLEGE.

## Object.

The College, which is attached to the Madras University in the Faculty of Law, is intended to afford instruction to students preparing for the B.L. and M.L. Degree Examinations of the said University and for the Pleadership, the Civil and Criminal Judicial Exam and such other examinations in Law as have been or may hereafter be instituted by the Government.

## Control.

1. Subject to the control of the High Court, the general management of the College is vested in the Principal.

2. The members of the staff are subordinate to the Principal and all communications which they may wish to address to any higher authority must be forwarded through him.

## Staff.

3. The staff shall consist of a Principal, two Senior Lecturers, four Resident Lecturers and a Lecturer in Natural Jurisprudence.

4. The Principal shall be a Barrister-at-Law, or a Fellow of the High Court, being a Graduate in Law, of not less than five years' standing in either case, or a Barrister-at-Law, being a Graduate in Law, of not less than three years' standing or a Fellow of the High Court, being a Graduate in Law, of not less than five years' standing; and the four Resident Lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law, or Fellows of the High Court, being Graduates in Law, of not less than three years' standing.

5. The Senior and Resident Lecturers will be required to lecture one hour daily during the first working days of the week and the Resident one hour a week.

6. The duties of the Lecturers shall from time to time be determined by the Principal.

## Course of Instruction.

7. The course of instruction for the B.L. Class shall be as laid down in the Regulations and Regulations of the Madras University. They shall extend over two years, divided into four terms, the terms being separated by the two months of the year. During the first two terms, students shall be prepared for the First Examination in Law, and during the remaining two terms, students who have completed their course of instruction in the B.L. Class and who have passed the necessary place examination shall be prepared for the B.L. Degree Examination. The course of instruction for the Pleadership Class shall embrace the subjects provided in the rules made by the High Court and shall extend over two years or four consecutive terms.

## Class.

8. The College shall maintain the following classes:—

- B.L. Class—in course of students preparing for the B.L. Degree Examination.
- P.L. Class—in course of students preparing for the P.L. Examinations.
- Pleadership Class—in course of students preparing for the Pleadership Examinations.

*Strength of Class.*

19. There shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class, admissions being regulated with due regard to the amount of advice and staff available for efficient instruction. But should it be considered necessary that a limit should be fixed as regards admission, admission shall be made in order of the receipt of applications by the Principal.

*Admission, Matriculation and Withdrawals.*

20. All applications for admission shall be in a prescribed form and shall be submitted on or to reach the Principal not later than the first Monday in July for the B.L., F.L. and Plendiship Classes. Every application must be accompanied by a transfer certificate from the school or college in which the applicant was last attached.

21. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate whose character or previous conduct has not been satisfactory.

22. Any student who has obtained admission into the College by means of a false certificate or by false representation of any kind, or who may be found guilty of gross misconduct, shall be summarily dismissed.

*Qualifications for Admission.*

23. Candidates for admission to the B.L. Classes must have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University or some other examination accepted by that University as equivalent thereto. Provided that candidates who have appeared for the B.A. Degree examination may be provisionally admitted pending publication of the results.

24. Candidates for admission to the First-grade Plendiship Class must have passed the B.A. Degree Examination. Candidates for admission to the Second-grade Plendiship Class must have passed F.A. Examination or the Matriculation Examination of a British Indian University or the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination or such other examination as may be declared by the High Court to be equivalent thereto.

*Fees.*

All fees shall be paid in advance. The Principal may, in addition, levy from each student a fee of not more than eight annas per term for the Law College Association and another eight annas for students.

25. Fees shall be levied as under:—

	Rs.
B.L. Class .. .. .	45 per term.
F.L. Class .. .. .	24 "
Plendiship Class .. .. .	45 "

26. No refund shall be made except in the case of a student admitted to the F.L. Class, who has appeared for the B.A. Degree Examination and who, having failed in that examination, has withdrawn from the College.

27. The fees may be increased or reduced by Government at any time.

*Hours of Instruction.*

28. The hours of instruction shall be fixed by the Principal. The general scheme of study shall also be arranged by the Principal.

*Festivals, Holidays and Leave.*

29. The College shall be closed for the Midsummer Vacation for three months from April to July and also for a week during Christmas.

30. The occasional holidays allowed for the College will be settled by the Principal.

31. Students may obtain leave of absence, on one of illness or for other good reasons by application to the Principal.

*Registers and Accounts.*

32. The following registers shall be kept:—

- I. Register of admissions and withdrawals for each class.
- II. Monthly register of attendances.
- III. Register of fees paid showing dates of payment.
- IV. Attendance roll and gas abstract.
- V. Library catalogue and register.
- VI. Register of expenditures on contingencies.
- VII. Inventory of valued stocks.
- VIII. Register of marks obtained by each student at College examinations.
- IX. A master-roll book of transfer certificates.

*Examinations.*

33. The Principal and Lecturers shall hold written examinations half-yearly to test the students in their knowledge of the subjects of instruction during the preceding half-year. No students shall ordinarily be granted a term certificate unless he gets 40 per cent. of the marks assigned for each subject, or otherwise satisfies the Principal and Lecturers concerned that he is qualified for such term certificate.

34. An abstract of these rolls, with such alterations as may have been sanctioned within the preceding twelve months, as far as they relate to the students, shall be published in the first issue of the *Examiner's Government Gazette* in July.

*FIRST TERM, 1914.**THE LAW COLLEGE, TRINCOMALEE.*

Work for the first term for all the classes will commence on Monday the 13th July 1914 and the students will report from that date.

*See Admission.*

*B.L., F.L. and Plendiship Classes*—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. Class shall have completed the course of study prescribed for the First Examination in Law and shall have passed the

done elsewhere; and then entering admission to the F.L. and Postgraduate Pharmacy Classes shall have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University; and those seeking admission to the Second grade Postgraduate Examination shall have passed the F.A. Examination of the Madras University or the Madras University or the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Examination or such other examination of any other Indian University as may be declared by the High Court to be equivalent thereto. No candidate will be admitted to the College unless he presents with his application a transfer certificate showing (a) the name of the candidate in full, (b) the date at which he was entered in the admission register, (c) the date on which he was admitted, and on which he left the institution, (d) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it, (e) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled, and (f) that he has paid all fees or other money due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

#### Term Fee.

The Term fee for the F.L. Class will be Rs. 54; for the B.L. Class Rs. 63; and for the Postgraduate Class Rs. 68. But Mohammedan students will be required to pay only half the usual fee. All fees are to be paid in advance.

#### Application for Admission.

Application forms may be obtained from the DeLage writer. These must be duly filled up and filed in the College office with transfer and residence certificates. Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted, and no entry will be registered until the application is in the prescribed printed form as sent in the College office.

The Law College, Triplicane,  
24th June 1914.

F. J. D. V. HUNT, Bar-at-Law,  
Principal, Law College.

### EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, SHARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1914

The following is the time-table for the examination of officers of the Salt, Shari and Customs Department to be held on the 1st July 1914, and the following days:-

Date.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
1914			
Wednesday, 1st	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	General Law	Test A—Contract.
July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Act of Sale, Tithes I.	Test B—Sale.
Thursday, 2nd	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Act of Sale, Tithes II.	Test C—Sale.
July	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Charter of Sale and Tithes	Test D—Sale.
Friday, 3rd	10 a.m. to 12 noon	General Law and Civil Service	Test E—General.
July	10 a.m. to 12 noon	General Law and Civil Service	Test F—General.
Saturday, 4th	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Surveying and Levelling	Test G—Surveying.
July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Plot Drawing	Test H—Surveying.
Monday, 6th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Estimating	Test I—Surveying.
Tuesday, 7th July	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Surveying	Test J—Surveying.
Wednesday, 8th	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Contract Law	Test K—Contract.
July	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Salvage and the Customs Act	Test L—Contract.
		Language	Test M—Language.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras,  
29th May 1914.

F. W. GREATER, Secretary.

### MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A class for the instruction of the undermentioned students will assemble at the Madras Medical College on the 1st July 1914:-

- Students for the B.S.Sc. degree of the University of Madras.
- Candidates for the part of Intermediate Medical Officers of Health.
- Students desirous of entering the Civil Service.

2. The course of training will extend, in the case of (a) July 1914 to (March 1915); (b) July to December 1914; (c) July and August 1915.

3. Applications from intending students must be sent to the Principal before July 1st next.

4. The fees payable by each class of students are as mentioned at the College office on the 1st July.

Madras, 23rd June 1914.

G. S. GIFFARD, M.B., B.S.,  
Principal, Medical College.

### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PUSA (Bihar)

Mr. B. Dewshi Nath, I. Ag. (Colonist), attended the Post-Graduate Course in Agricultural Chemistry at the Agricultural Research Institute and College, Pusa, from the 28th June 1913 to 2nd June 1914, and successfully passed through the course.

Bahra, 17th June 1914.

B. COVVEY, Agricultural Lecturer in the Government of India.

NOTICE.

WARNING.

A College of Engineering Diploma on Upper Subordinate issued in the name of V. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar was lost in transmission by post in August 1913. All employees of Upper Subordinate are accordingly warned against any attempt at presentation which may be made in connection with this diploma.

The fresh diploma to be issued to V. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar will be suitably distinguished from the original.

College of Engineering, Madras,  
11th June 1914

W. H. JAMES,  
Principal.

NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Notice is hereby given that the examination of candidates appearing for the evening Sub. Adult and Customs Tests at Madras will be held at the Senate House, Chapsack, Madras, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 1st July 1914 and following days.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras,  
13th June 1914.

J. W. GREATBERRY,  
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST D-IY.

The examination of candidates for Test D-IY to be held in July next has been arranged to be held on the 19th July 1914 at the centre selected by them and they are requested to communicate with the Assistant Commissioners of the respective divisions with regard to the time and place of examination.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras,  
13th June 1914.

J. W. GREATBERRY,  
Secretary.

MINOR SANITARY ENGINEERING CLASS—1914.

The following is the list of candidates for admission into the Minor Sanitary Engineering class, 1914 (July to December), in the office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chapsack, Madras:—

LIST I.

Rank.	Name.	Address.
1.	Yoganarasimhan, R. S.	65, High Road, Egmore.
2.	Sankaranarayanan, N. S.	Kala Ramaswamyapur, Oudumari.
3.	Krishnan Ayyar, E. R.	355, Bhakara Street, Vadavarswami, Nagamall.
4.	Chinnayyan, Chettai, E. S.	Clerk, Public Office, Kuala.
5.	Yoganarasimhan, S. S.	Son of M. Jagan, 191, Plesher, Cochin.
6.	Srinivasan, A. S.	C/o V. Ramaswami, 7, K. High School, Nilgiris.
7.	Anjanaya Sankar, G.	Regalia, Gunter, Amich.
8.	Sankar Ayyar, A.	C/o A. Krishna Ayyar, 24, 25, Fald, Changanassery, Mangal.
9.	Yoganarasimhan Ayyar, T. K.	C/o T. K. Kandaswami Ayyar, 24, Clerk, Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chapsack, Madras.
10.	Ramaswami, K. P.	C/o K. V. Venkatesan, Merchant, Krishna Rao Teppakulam, Madras.
11.	Mendham, A. B.	Asst. Head Clerk, Sanitary Sub-Magistrate's Court, Coimbatore.
12.	Aranganarasimhan, K. S.	Jayanthi Naid, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras.
13.	Srinivasanarayanan, L. S.	4, Sankaranarayanan Vignayakar Chell Street, Triplicane, Madras.
14.	Ramaswami, S. V.	C/o V. Srinivasan Ayyar, 25, Sankaranarayanan Street, Vellore.
15.	Mallam, J. K.	17, Changan Sella Street, Tambiampall Fort.
16.	Rajagopal, A.	West Second Street, Bangalore.
17.	Mogayyan, S. S.	C/o T. Sankaran Ayyar, 51, Venkatesan Chinnayyan Street, Chinnayyan, Madras.
18.	Jaganmohan Ayyar, V. K.	1, P. Nataraj Street, Sankaranarayanan, Madras East.
19.	Rajagopal, S.	2nd Street, Triplicane, Madras, via Kankalambam.
20.	Krishnan, K.	C/o V. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar, Sankaranarayanan Naid Street, Nilgiris.
21.	Vinayachandran, K.	Poddigalpet, Tenali, Madras, Kankalambam.
22.	Sankaranarayanan, R. S.	C/o Sankaranarayanan Chinnayyan, Clerk, District Registrar's office, Madras.
23.	Narasimhan, E.	Asst. Post Office Clerk, Sankaranarayanan.
24.	Sankaranarayanan, E. R.	West Street, Sankaranarayanan, Vignayakar Fort.
25.	Sankaranarayanan, K. R.	C/o C. P. Sankaranarayanan Ayyar, Vellai, Triplicane.
26.	Sankaranarayanan, S. D.	Bankole (via Sankar), Oudumari.

Number	Name	Address
27.	Kangayyathal Nayudu, K. ...	C/o K. R. Arjassayudu Nayudu Gera, Assistant Postmaster Way Inspector, Udkrupa.
28.	Vedathoosha Ayyar, T. S. ...	Tripplakamapuram, Tanjore district.
29.	Govappa, P. ...	Puduchalain Fort (Quatre district).
30.	Kudamurthi, T. M. ...	C/o T. S. Mahalinga Sastri, Surveyor, Srirangapatna.
31.	Somasekhar, G. ...	Nagathiruvai Street, Annamalai, Rajahmundry.
32.	Kudamurthi, G. D. ...	Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvannamalai.
33.	Kelappa, S. P. ...	Pallikottai House, Cheralai, Tuticorin.
34.	Narasimhan, K. ...	Kothapalli, Pichayapuram, Guduvayur district.
35.	Kaprasimhan, K. M. ...	C/o V. Nithiasan Ayyar, Pindar, Tiruchirappalli.
36.	Narasimharath, R. ...	Vasumangal Street, Vainamangal, Vainamangal district.
37.	Sankaran, C. K. ...	Talip, Coimbatore.
38.	Srinivasan, Y. ...	C/o K. Thyagaraja Ayyar, Aravali, Tuticorin, Tiruchirappalli, Tuticorin district.
39.	Parthasarathi Nayudu, H. K. ...	Western Street, Tiruchirappalli (South Arcot district).
40.	Ramaswami, K. ...	60, Cashmere Road, Erode.
41.	Srinivasanarayanan, K. ...	C/o P. K. Venkataswami Ayyar, s.d., Assistant Schoolmaster, Hindu High school, 8, Dead Street, Niyali.
42.	Vedathoosha ...	28, Other Street, Marungudi.
43.	Srinivasan, Y. ...	3, Uppulandur Sankarath Street, Sri Changanur.
44.	Ananthasankaran Ayyar, T. S. ...	C/o E. A. Ramalinga Chettiar, s.d., A.L. Vice-President, District Board, Coimbatore.
45.	Lakshminathan, S. ...	Chattipatti, Erode, Coimbatore district.
46.	Rajagopal, N. P. ...	2, Leonard Street, Coimbatore, Madras.
47.	Sankaran, S. ...	81, Chamar Street, The Line, Mysore.
48.	Srinivasan, P. N. ...	C/o S. Narayana Ayyar Aravali, Pindar Ayyar Street, Wondur, Tiruchirappalli.
49.	Narasimhan, V. M. ...	42, Venkateswara Chetti Street, Tiruchirappalli, Madras.
50.	Vedathoosha, B. A. ...	No. 18, Mysore.
51.	G. Johnson ...	North Main Church Road, Srirangapatna.

## List II.

The following is the list of candidates who are eligible for admission, but are refused admission for want of accommodation.

They may be in readiness to fill up any vacancy of selected candidates in list I above.

1. Venkatesan, M. K. ... Arayathur House, Palli Kover Road, Tiruchirappalli.
2. Viswanatha Ayyar, R. ... Mulakandan, Tanjore district.
3. Krishnaswami, S. ... 1180, Krishna Rao, Teppakulam Street, Madras.
4. Srinivasan Sankarajala, G. ... Alagappa, Nidhalanda Fort, Kinnai district.
5. Krishnaswami, Y. ... 51, Other Street, Nannangudi.

The selected candidates should pay into a Government treasury Rs. 15 and present themselves with the treasury receipt and Rs. 5 in cash for admission money at 1 a.m. on Wednesday, the 1st July 1914, in the office of the Secretary Engineer to Government, Chingleput, Madras.

Chingleput, Madras.  
18th June 1914.

W. HUTTON,  
Superintending Engineer,  
Secretary Engineer to Government.

## VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from trained teachers holding certificates of the secondary grade and whose remuneration is Tamil for the post of Third Master's place in the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on Rs. 40 per month. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 1st July next stating age and qualifications together with copies of testimonials.

Office of the Reformatory School,  
Chingleput, 18th June 1914.

F. C. ROGERS, Capt., I.M.S.,  
As. Superintendent.

Wanted for an Assistant a Telugu-knowing Muslinade or an equivalent candidate is a long-standing teacher Salary Rs. 24 per month. Applications should reach the undersigned before 18th July. Secondary School Leaving Certificate holders should enclose copies of certificates with their applications.

Government Secondary School, Bhadrachalam,  
20th June 1914.

G. VENKATESWARULU,  
Headmaster.

Applications are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Public Service Notification for the post of Assistant Writer at the Government Museum (pay Rs. 20—Rs. 30) which is a long-term position. None but those who have passed at least the Secondary Grade in Typewriting and so on or before the 1st July 1914.

Government Museum, Madras,  
20th June 1914.

A. R. HENDERSON,  
Superintendent, Government Museum.





SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B  
OF  
**THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE**

No. 262

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1914.

[Part II, 6 page]

**GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.**  
**GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1914.**

**'TYPE-WRITING.**

The following candidates, having satisfied the Examiners in the written test, have still to undergo the Oral and Practical Examinations. Particulars as to the time and place at which the examinations will be held will be notified in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette. All other candidates for the *Advanced grade*, all candidates, that is, whose names are not mentioned below wherever they may have been exempted, will understand that, having failed in the written test, they will not be required to appear for the Oral and Practical Examinations.

*Note.*—Candidates for the *Advanced grade* will not be examined in *English*; such candidates must bring no specimen.

[N.B.—Applicants from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Register number.	Name of candidate.
	<b>ADVANCED GRADE.</b>		<b>MADRAS—cont.</b>
	<b>RAJAHMUNDRY.</b>	3197	V. Kalyanaswami
1173	Yeluri Parra Subramanyam Sastri.	3416	N. Aravamudan Appanay
	<b>TIRCHEVELLY.</b>	3451	Mahesh Sankar Pillai.
1345	V. T. Gopichandrasekya.	3454	P. C. Chakrapani.
	<b>MAHULIPATAM.</b>	3455	T. Elumalaiyudu PILLAI
1359	Sadana Sundaramurti Modali.		<b>GUVINAGORE.</b>
	<b>VELLORE.</b>	3458	R. Ganesh Saa.
1356	Pandi Chettiar Duraiswami Appanay.		<b>TANJORE.</b>
	<b>VELLAUR.</b>	3535	G. Gopalaswami.
3469	Pandi Melva Rajagopalakrishna.	3543	M. S. Venkataswami.
	<b>MADRAS.</b>		<b>CHINNARAD.</b>
3461	V. K. Krishnaswami Achari.	3474	P. M. Raghunatha Rao.
3174	V. L. Subbiah Rao.	3550	V. Ananthakrishna Appan.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. in Charge, Examinations,  
MADRAS, 30th June 1914

G. MADDOX,  
Secretary



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 26.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1914.

[Price, 1 anna.

## GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Government Technical Examination held in April 1914 in the subjects under which their names appear.  
[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette in the month of August stating when and to whom applications should be made for admission.]

[N.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a revaluation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.]

Number in order of merit.	Register No. 1914.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
<b>EARTHWORK AND ROADMAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).</b>			
<b>First Class</b>			
1	1007	Selvaraj Krishnan Acharyulu .. .. .	Bakamandry.
2	1000	M. Oupel Sathian .. .. .	Do.
3	9934	T. Samsundran .. .. .	Trichingopoly.
4	9934	S. Aravamudan Ayyangar .. .. .	Do.
5	9934	E. J. Appaji Rao .. .. .	Do.
6	1079	Thayyappa Sathian Rao .. .. .	Do.
7	1032	T. Thirumala .. .. .	Do.
8	1108	P. Lakshmanan .. .. .	Do.
9	1055	S. S. Venkatesan .. .. .	Thiruvallur.
10	945	Parakkalathu Vithan Thiruvann .. .. .	Bakamandry.
11	401	H. N. Kandas .. .. .	Trichingopoly.
12	2091	S. Srinivasakrishnan .. .. .	Do.
13	4500	M. A. Srinivasulu Ayyangar .. .. .	Do.
14	4161	V. Krishna .. .. .	Do.
15	2064	M. S. Krishnaswami .. .. .	Do.
16	1077	V. Srinivasan .. .. .	Do.
17	1007	P. Srinivasan .. .. .	Do.
18	1017	R. Srinivasan .. .. .	Trichingopoly.
19	2002	Kudalastha Srinivas Rao .. .. .	Do.
20	4508	A. N. Srinivas Pillai .. .. .	Trichingopoly.
21	1184	K. Srinivasulu Ayyar .. .. .	Do.
22	1071	R. Srinivas Ayyar .. .. .	Trichingopoly.
23	1000	Vithan Thiruvann .. .. .	Do.
24	1000	M. C. George .. .. .	Do.
25	1024	C. K. Sathya Pillai .. .. .	Thiruvallur.

Teacher as holder of office.	Register number.	* Name of candidate.	V. Date examined.
PATHWORK AND ROADMAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE) cont.			
First Class—cont.			
25	4033	E. P. Colac .. ..	Trichinopoly.
	4034	J. Ponnappa .. ..	Do.
	4035	E. V. Sanku Appanagar .. ..	Do.
	4036	M. Sankaran .. ..	Do.
	4037	M. Chakkalagan .. ..	Do.
	4038	T. J. Sankaran Appan .. ..	Do.
	4039	Jacob Pothachanthi .. ..	Do.
	4040	J. R. Reddy .. ..	Do.
	4041	C. Muttayyan .. ..	Do.
	4042	P. K. Srinivas Nayyar .. ..	Do.
	4043	T. S. Krishnamurti Appan .. ..	Palakurathi.
Second Class.			
	4044	P. Sanyasubama Choudari .. ..	Chittoor.
	4045	Akshaya Appalarao .. ..	Vasagottam.
	4046	Adhapala Venkata Dasabala .. ..	Bahadranthi.
	4047	Rama Balaram .. ..	Do.
	4048	W. Ramachandra .. ..	Do.
	4049	Sankaran Appala Sanyas .. ..	Do.
	4050	Gudra Sanyasala Yathu .. ..	Do.
	4051	Wendro Venkatakrishnaiah alias Krishnaiah Ashai .. ..	Do.
	4052	Uyyala Papayya .. ..	Do.
	4053	Sanyasala Sanyasaramamurti .. ..	Tatavada.
	4054	Angappa Sakka Rao .. ..	Do.
	4055	Lakshman Acharyasanyas .. ..	Naluru.
	4056	T. R. Nityakatha Appan .. ..	Kudra.
	4057	M. Anantharam .. ..	Do.
	4058	P. R. Sanyasamurti .. ..	Do.
	4059	S. Krishnakrishna .. ..	Do.
	4060	C. S. Yawarabhai .. ..	Do.
	4061	S. A. Sanyasamurti .. ..	Do.
	4062	Tarunat Baghama Ramaswar .. ..	Do.
	4063	R. Sany .. ..	Do.
	4064	C. P. Krishnaswami Nayudu .. ..	Do.
	4065	T. A. Prathapam Pillai .. ..	Do.
	4066	D. Chinnaswami Pillai .. ..	Cuddalore.
	4067	M. Maheshwari .. ..	Tondiaruppi.
	4068	E. Upadhyaya .. ..	Do.
	4069	M. Maheshwari .. ..	Do.
	4070	K. Venkateswara .. ..	Do.
	4071	G. Krishna Prabhakar .. ..	Do.
	4072	Sankar Venkata Ramaswami Rao .. ..	Do.
	4073	M. Padmanabha Appan .. ..	Do.
	4074	S. Sankaran Appan .. ..	Do.
	4075	T. V. Maheshwari .. ..	Do.
	4076	K. Ramakrishna .. ..	Do.
	4077	M. R. Venkateswara Appan .. ..	Do.
	4078	S. Maheshwari .. ..	Do.
	4079	M. Maheshwari .. ..	Do.
	4080	E. S. Gopala Pillai .. ..	Do.
	4081	T. N. Sankaran Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4082	P. N. Sankaran Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4083	R. Ramaswami Appan .. ..	Do.
	4084	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4085	K. Krishna Appan .. ..	Do.
	4086	S. Ramaswami .. ..	Do.
	4087	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4088	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4089	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4090	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4091	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4092	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4093	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4094	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4095	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4096	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4097	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4098	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4099	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4100	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4101	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4102	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4103	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4104	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4105	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4106	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4107	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4108	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4109	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4110	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4111	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4112	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4113	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4114	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4115	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4116	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4117	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4118	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4119	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4120	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4121	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4122	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4123	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4124	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4125	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4126	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4127	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4128	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4129	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4130	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4131	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4132	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4133	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4134	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4135	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4136	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4137	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4138	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4139	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4140	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4141	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4142	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4143	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4144	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4145	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4146	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4147	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4148	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4149	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4150	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4151	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4152	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4153	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4154	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4155	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4156	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4157	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4158	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4159	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4160	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4161	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4162	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4163	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4164	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4165	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4166	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4167	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4168	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4169	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4170	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4171	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4172	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4173	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4174	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4175	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4176	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4177	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4178	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4179	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4180	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4181	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4182	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4183	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4184	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4185	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4186	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4187	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4188	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4189	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4190	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4191	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4192	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4193	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4194	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4195	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4196	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4197	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4198	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4199	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.
	4200	V. Sankar .. ..	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Place assigned.
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ARTWORK AND SOULMAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—cont.

Second Class—cont.

4248	T. E. Chakrabarti	Trichinopoly.
4249	T. Sengupta Das	Do.
4250	T. M. Tanyan	Do.
4251	S. Rajagopalan	Do.
4252	M. K. Srinivas Achari	Do.
4253	R. Rameshchandra	Do.
4254	H. Anjanasami	Do.
4255	K. Appaswami	Do.
4256	M. Sengupta Pillai	Do.
4257	G. Mohana Ayyar	Do.
4258	P. V. Subrahmanya	Do.
4259	M. Sengupta	Do.
4260	T. T. Subrahmanya	Do.
4261	M. Srinivasan	Do.
4262	G. Srinivasan Pillai	Do.
4263	K. Subrahmanya	Do.
4264	A. V. Subrahmanya	Do.
4265	Prasanna Chakrabarti	Do.
4266	S. Srinivasan Ayyar	Madras.
4267	M. S. Srinivasan Ayyar	Tamiraparani.
4268	K. Palpa Pillai	Do.
4269	S. Srinivasan Pillai	Talukhat.
4270	S. Srinivasan Ayyar	Do.
4271	P. S. Madhava Pillai	Bangalore.
4272	T. S. Srinivasan	Do.
4273	Paragada S. Srinivasan Das	Do.
4274	S. K. Srinivasan Das	Do.
4275	M. S. Srinivasan	Do.
4276	Chappala Srinivasan Nair	Do.
4277	Paragada Srinivasan	Do.
4278	Volara S. Srinivasan	Do.
4279	R. P. Srinivasan	Palani.

MEMORANDUM (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

First Class.

1	1041	Takshi Krishnamurti	Trichinopoly.
2	1042	Takshi Krishnamurti	Do.
3	1043	R. P. Krishna Pillai	Trichinopoly.
4	1044	Paragada Srinivasan	Do.
5	1045	S. Chikla Srinivasan	Do.
6	1046	M. A. Srinivasan Ayyar	Trichinopoly.
7	1047	K. Srinivasan	Do.
8	1048	R. Srinivasan Ayyar	Trichinopoly.
9	1049	R. Srinivasan Ayyar	Trichinopoly.
10	1050	Aditya Srinivasan Chakrabarti	Trichinopoly.
11	1051	Aditya Srinivasan	Trichinopoly.
12	1052	G. Srinivasan Ayyar	Trichinopoly.
13	1053	Madhava Srinivasan Chakrabarti	Trichinopoly.
14	1054	V. S. Srinivasan Pillai	Trichinopoly.
15	1055	Takshi S. Srinivasan	Trichinopoly.
16	1056	M. A. Srinivasan Ayyar	Trichinopoly.
17	1057	Srinivasan Chakrabarti	Trichinopoly.
18	1058	Krishnamurti Srinivasan Chakrabarti	Trichinopoly.
19	1059	R. Srinivasan Ayyar	Trichinopoly.
20	1060	K. S. Srinivasan	Trichinopoly.
21	1061	S. Srinivasan Ayyar	Trichinopoly.
22	1062	Paragada S. Srinivasan Das	Trichinopoly.
23	1063	G. S. Srinivasan	Trichinopoly.
24	1064	Krishna Srinivasan Das	Trichinopoly.
25	1065	Madhava Srinivasan	Trichinopoly.
26	1066	Takshi S. Srinivasan	Trichinopoly.
27	1067	M. A. Srinivasan Ayyar	Trichinopoly.
28	1068	M. K. Srinivasan Ayyar	Trichinopoly.

Second Class.

1	1069	P. Srinivasan Chakrabarti	Trichinopoly.
2	1070	Paragada Srinivasan Das	Trichinopoly.
3	1071	Gandhi Srinivasan	Trichinopoly.
4	1072	Chakshi Srinivasan Das	Trichinopoly.

Number in order of birth.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
KENDURATION (ELEMENTARY GRADE).—cont.			
Sons of Chann—cont.			
765		Vengayya Lakshminarayana .. ..	Andrapuram.
766		Gurti Yekamasubbaraya .. ..	Do.
767		Agastya Venkateshla Rao .. ..	Do.
768		Vadali Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
771		Sayyabhatta Lakshminarayana .. ..	Do.
774		Malligudi Venkateswara .. ..	Do.
785		Ganapathilla Venkateswara Rao .. ..	Do.
500		Gangavathi Venkateswara .. ..	Rajahmundry.
257		Nagayyala Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
600		Mahamud Othman .. ..	Do.
601		Gurti Rajagopala Yachow .. ..	Do.
605		Panduranga Vishnu Vijayam .. ..	Do.
1005		Gadepalli Subbarayana .. ..	Do.
1007		Pattakam Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
1008		Tallavogunda Venu Venkata Krishnudu .. ..	Do.
1009		Standari Venkateswara .. ..	Do.
1010		Uyyala Papayya .. ..	Do.
1071		Devuraja Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
1074		Ballipalli Krishnamurti .. ..	Do.
1075		Korrala Lakshminarayana .. ..	Do.
1076		Torrala Venkata Rao .. ..	Do.
1300		Kesavayya Madhalinga .. ..	Do.
2502		Vatavara Chenna Venkateswara .. ..	Do.
2003		Venkatam Tallavala Venkateswara Appa Rao .. ..	Do.
2004		Ampla Ramasubbara Rao .. ..	Do.
1405		Tarava Ramayya .. ..	Tamara.
1406		Aka Arayayya .. ..	Guntur.
1408		Vallapala Subbarayana .. ..	Do.
1503		P. Subbarayana .. ..	Madras.
2453		M. Subbarayana .. ..	Do.
2454		Palapuri Venkata Krishna Rao .. ..	Do.
2455		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
2456		K. O. Venkata Achana .. ..	Do.
2511		K. Ramaswami Arayayya .. ..	Kachakulam.
2509		Vallaji Chalapudi Rama .. ..	Tadipatri.
2510		Kandakota Subbarao .. ..	Do.
2509		S. Subbarayana .. ..	Do.
2510		T. V. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
2511		R. Subbarayana .. ..	Do.
2512		S. N. Venkateswara Arayya .. ..	Do.
2513		M. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4002		T. N. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4003		K. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4004		K. V. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4005		V. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4006		Krishnakumar Subbarayana .. ..	Do.
4007		S. V. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4008		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4009		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4010		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4011		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4012		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4013		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4014		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4015		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4016		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4017		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4018		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4019		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4020		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
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4094		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4095		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4096		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4097		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4098		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4099		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.
4100		S. Subbaraya .. ..	Do.



Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
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AGRICULTURE (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

1003	Pada Padma Sahai*	.. ..	Regency.
1004	Ram Krishayya *	.. ..	Do.
1005	Vishnu Sahayya *	.. ..	Do.
1009	Varadachandran Venkatesanayya *	.. ..	Do.
1010	Tippabothu Eyyanarayana	.. ..	Do.
1011	Pada Venkateshacharya	.. ..	Do.
1016	Tamara Mangaiiah	.. ..	Siam.
1017	Chandran Sanyasayana *	.. ..	Do.
1021	Devtha Venkates *	.. ..	Do.
1026	Vandana Venkatesanai *	.. ..	Do.
1028	Challa Narayana *	.. ..	Nadikottai.
1029	Acharya Gopikrishna Nana.	.. ..	Do.
1030	Tangirala Venkatesan	.. ..	Do.
1031	Jenatha Athanayya	.. ..	Do.
1037	Siddagala Narayanaayana Sanyasi	.. ..	Do.
1039	Jakkanna Panamachandran Rao	.. ..	Do.
1040	Venkata Acharyayayya *	.. ..	Do.
1070	Ramanayya Narayana *	.. ..	Do.
1071	Chandi Raghavai *	.. ..	Do.
1080	Nandigama Ramayya *	.. ..	Do.
1091	Challa Parakotam *	.. ..	Do.
1092	Challa Sanyasayana	.. ..	Do.
1093	Sandela Sanyasa *	.. ..	Do.
1140	Sankaragopal Ramachandra Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1161	Sanyasa Appala Acharya *	.. ..	Do.
1177	Tyala Sanyasa *	.. ..	Do.
1180	Pada Lakshmana Sastri	.. ..	Do.
1191	G. Raghavayya *	.. ..	Do.
1217	Sampayya Nagalakshana	.. ..	Do.
1218	Tanayya Venkata Raghavayya *	.. ..	Do.
1221	Jaganad Prabhakarayya *	.. ..	Do.
1222	Jala Jagannathan *	.. ..	Do.
1223	Elaguntha Sanyasachandrayya Sastri *	.. ..	Do.
1229	Devtha Venkatesanayya *	.. ..	Do.
1229a	Nandigama Acharyayya *	.. ..	Do.
1232	Pennamuri Ruchira Raghayya *	.. ..	Do.
1233	Devathi Venkatesayya *	.. ..	Do.
1234	Nallachurva Venkatesanayya *	.. ..	Do.
1235	Autapadi Narayana *	.. ..	Do.
1235a	Pada Sanyasa *	.. ..	Do.
1236	Elaguntha Padma Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1237	Gangayya Venkatesanayya *	.. ..	Do.
1237a	Chandru Venkatesanayya *	.. ..	Do.
1238	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1238a	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1239	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1239a	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1240	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1240a	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1241	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
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1242	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
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1267a	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1268	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1268a	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1269	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1269a	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1270	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
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1295a	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1296	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1296a	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1297	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1297a	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1298	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1298a	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1299	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1299a	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1300	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.
1300a	Devathi Sanyasa Rao *	.. ..	Do.

## AGRICULTURE (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

## SECOND CLASS.

201	Pada Venkata Sanyasa Rao	.. ..	Trincom.
202	Sankaragala Sanyasaayana *	.. ..	Trincom.

\* In Telugu.

Number of order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Place assigned.
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SIOGHAND (ADVANCED GRADE).

First Class.

1	3572	R. Sanyasari Ayyangar	Krishakom.
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Second Class.

2070	R. Parthasarathy Sastri	Chayaramam.
2078	Deviakum S. Krishna Ayyar	Madras.
4030	T. Srinivasulu Ayyar	Madras.

ANNUITIES AND LIFE INSURANCE (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

No candidate has passed.

HYDRAULICS AND IRRIGATION WORKS (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

Second Class.

141	Ballarajulu Venkateswarulu	Puducherry.
142	Venkata Krishna Sathya Rao	Do.
2018	Myers Srinivas Rao	Bellary.
3385	Srinivasulu Venkateswarulu	Krishna.
3395	P. Jayasankar Mahali	Do.
3396	Srinivasulu Krishna	Do.
3397	Chandrasekhar Venkateswarulu Mahali	Do.
3400	Vijayalakshmi Krishnaiah Pillai	Do.
3401	P. Venkateswarulu Pillai	Do.
3403	K. Mahalingam	Do.
4042	H. S. Venkateswarulu	Tychothy.
4043	T. V. Sankaran	Do.
4044	Jayulu Krishnaiah	Do.
4045	P. Srinivasuluiah	Do.
4046	M. Venkateswarulu Parthasarathy	Do.
4047	T. S. Srinivasuluiah Ayyar	Puducherry.
4048	P. N. Sathya Rao	Mysoor.
4049	Chandrasekhar Venkateswarulu	Do.
4050	M. S. Srinivasuluiah Ayyar	Do.
4051	N. S. Srinivasulu	Do.
4052	A. N. Prasad	Do.
4053	K. Sathya Achari	Do.
4054	H. S. Srinivasulu Rao	Do.
4055	Madhavan Venkateswarulu Rao	Do.
4056	G. Srinivasulu Ayyar	Do.
4057	H. Srinivasulu Rao	Do.
4058	K. S. Srinivasuluiah Pillai	Thangal.
4059	P. Srinivasuluiah Pillai	Do.
4060	Chandrasekhar Venkateswarulu Srinivasulu	Do.
4061	T. A. Srinivasuluiah Srinivasulu	Do.
4062	T. S. Srinivasuluiah	Do.
4063	K. Srinivasuluiah Pillai	Do.
4064	Chandrasekhar P. Srinivasulu Achari	Do.
4065	G. Srinivasuluiah	Do.
4066	G. Srinivasuluiah	Do.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,  
Madras, 29th June 1914.

G. MADDOX,  
Secretary.





'THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.7

WABR, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1944.

[Page 6 of 22]

### Part 33.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

## CONTENTS

[illegible]

## APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &amp;c.

*Keywords:*

No. 88.—*Appointment and Furlough*.—M.R. Ry. Fred. Rejzgerski, Assistant Engineer, n.s., s.d., Riverhead writes, High Court, is appointed to act as District Agent, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Fullers (to 10.12.2000).

High Court of Judicature, Madras,  
25th June 1966.

No. 46.—*Transfer*.—M. H. R. G. Ombodtsen, born: Ayer, Massachusetts; Ayer, August, District  
Maine of Year, is transferred to Kamskronan (Addiscombe). (To join on 1st July 1914).

High Court of Judicature, Madras,  
25th June 1964.

**Ex. 41.—Apprenticeship and Probation.**—M.H.R. Kamalakannu Government Teachers' Training College, Aruvangudi, 20.4.44. High (1st) Year Valsu promising in Maths, is reported to act as District Muzaf, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Virudhachal (to join at once).

High Court of Judicature, Madras,  
2nd, June 1916.

No. 42.—Leave.—Privilege leave on full salary under article 7<sup>th</sup> of the Civil Service Regulations has been granted to H H H. Suman Datta Aiyar [Suman Aiyar Avaraj, District Munsif of Solari, for three weeks from the date of relief.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,  
27th June 1916.

B. G. HENSMAN,  
Fed. Inst. Registration

## BOARD OF REVENUE.

## SALT, ARMS AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

*Leave*.—Under article 245 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Clifford Scott Rogers Musquin, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

*Transfer and Posting*.—Pooni Muhammad Subh Begum Muhammad Ali Begum Subh, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Mookkadam Circle to the charge of the Adirampyanki Circle, over Mr. Clifford Scott Rogers Musquin, Inspector, granted leave. To join accordingly as relief.

M.R. By. V. Sumanendran Tairiyasetha Sivarama, Assistant Inspector, is recalled from leave and posted to the Mookkadam Circle. To join accordingly.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),  
Chennai, 20th June 1914.

R. D. F. M. VILAS,  
Secretary.

## FOREST.

M.R. By. B. E. Krishna Rao, Ranger, North Chidambaram district, is reduced from Third Grade to the bottom of Fourth Grade from 1st June 1914.

Madras, 19th June 1914

H. D. BHATT,  
Asst. Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

*Transfer*.—M. R. By. V. S. Suba Ayyar, Overman, Second Grade, is transferred from the Chingleput division, V Circle, to the College of Engineering, Madras, for employment as an Assistant Instructor there. To join on the 1st July 1914.

Chennai, 20th June 1914.

With effect from 1st July 1914.

*Appointments*.—M. R. By. V. Venkateswara Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate as Rs. 100, to be Overman, First Grade, permanent.

M. R. By. T. Mahalingam, Temporary Upper Subordinate as Rs. 100, to be Overman, First Grade, permanent.

Chennai, 20th June 1914.

S. R. MURRAY,  
Offy. Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

*Appointing*.—M. R. By. W. Ediraja Mudaliyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, posted to the I Circle in Local Engineer's Remuneration No. 45800, dated 1st June 1914, is reported to the Kottapet Division.

Vinayakam, 20th June 1914.

J. M. LACRY,  
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

*Posting*.—Mr. M. G. Pistic, Assistant Engineer, posted to the II Circle, is, on arrival, reported to Kottapet Division for the charge of the Southern sub-division, with Head-quarters at Marudupet.

M. R. By. A. Rama Ayyar, Superintending, Second Grade, and Temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of the Southern sub-division, Kottapet Division, is, on arrival, reported to the Marudupet Water Works sub-division in the same division.

Mr. A. G. G. Barclay, Assistant Engineer, posted to the II Circle, is, on arrival, reported to Kottapet Division for the charge of the Head-quarters sub-division, with Head-quarters at Marudupet.

Mr. A. W. Nightingale, Assistant Engineer, is, on arrival, reported to the office of the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, as Principal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer.

Madras, 20th June 1914.

J. D. LUTMAN,  
Offy. Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

*Leave*.—Under article 245, Civil Service Regulations, M. R. By. N. V. Sumanendran Ayyar, Superintendent, Railway division, is granted privilege leave for twenty eight days from 4th June 1914, however.

Bellary, 19th June 1914

*Leave*.—Under article 245, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for fifteen days is granted to M. R. By. T. G. Sumanendran Ayyar, Overman, Kottapet Division, in connection of the two months' privilege leave already granted to him (vide page 105, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette), dated the 25th March 1914.

Bellary, 21st June 1914.

L. D. VENKATABANA AYYAR,  
Offy. Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

*Leave and Transfer*.—(1) M. R. By. Sumanendran Ayyar, Venkateswara Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate as Rs. 10, Water Works division, is, under article 245 of the Civil Service Regulations,

granted privilege leave for one month only from the afternoon of the 6th June 1914, and transferred at the end of it to the Salem division for the charge of the Tirupattur section, Head-quarters Tirupattur.

(2) M.D. Hy. G. Kasturanga Iyengar, D.M.S., District Surgeon, is transferred from the Salem to the West Coast Division as ruled by M.D. Hy. E. Venkayya Ayyar.

3. The transfer carries with it sanction to travel pay and travelling allowances.

Cochin, 23rd June 1914.

Transfer.—M.D. Hy. T. K. Ramayya, Temporary Upper Subordinate as No. 40, Salem Division, is transferred to the West Coast Division, for the charge of Tellicherry-Coorg Head section. To join at once.

3. The transfer carries with it sanction to travel pay and travelling allowances.

Cochin, 24th June 1914.

J. H. PARKER,  
Superintending Engineer, P. Circle.

Leave.—Under articles 245 (a) and 246 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month is sanctioned to Mr. D. Daniel, Temporary Engineer, in charge of Buckingham Canal, North sub-division, Chingleput division, with effect from 1st July 1914.

Madras, 23rd June 1914.

A. H. MOORE,  
Superintending Engineer, P. Circle.

Leave.—M.D. Hy. M. Balasubramania Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, temporary, Tuck Rentsville Scheme division, is granted, under article 246, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th June 1914 or date of relief.

Madras, 24th June 1914.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,  
Superintending Engineer, P. Circle.

# MEDICAL.

Appointments.—Hosur Surgeon K. Anandhas, M.B. & B.S., B.N.S., Hosur Surgeon, Municipal Hospital, Madras, is appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon and placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Madras, as Health Officer, Madras—viz Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Krishnaswami, M.B., M.S., C.M.

Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Krishnaswami, M.B., M.S., C.M., on relief at Madras, is appointed as Sixth Instructor, Bangalore Medical School—viz Civil Assistant Surgeon T. A. Sankaranarayanan Pillai, assigned. Should join by 1st July.

Madras, 24th June 1914.

Appointments.—Civil Assistant Surgeon O. Srinivasamurthi, M.B., M.S., M.A., C.M., on relief at General Hospital, Madras, is appointed as sec. as Resident Assistant Surgeon, Rajah Muralidhar Hospital, and Second Instructor, Medical School, Tanjore—viz Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Rangas Chari, M.B., C.M.

Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Rangas Chari, M.B., C.M., on relief by Civil Assistant Surgeon G. Srinivasamurthi is appointed to act as Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer and First Instructor, Medical School, Tanjore—viz Civil Assistant Surgeon C. M. Tirumalasetti Pillai, M.B. & B.S.

Civil Assistant Surgeon C. M. Tirumalasetti Pillai, M.B. & B.S., on relief at Tanjore, is placed at the disposal of Chairman, Municipal Council, Chikmagalur—viz Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Subramanyam, M.B. & B.S.

Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Subramanyam, M.B. & B.S., on relief at Chikmagalur is appointed to be Third Instructor, Chingleput Medical School—viz Civil Assistant Surgeon D. Krishnaswami Venkatesh.

Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Lakshminarasimhaiah, M.B., M.S., C.M., on relief at Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, is appointed as Fifth Instructor, Bangalore Medical School, Madras.

The above three appointments published on page 1111 of Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th June 1914, posting Civil Assistant Surgeon C. Rangaswamy Nayudu, M.B., C.M., to Bangalore Medical School.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon C. Rangaswamy Nayudu, M.B., C.M., on relief from Local Fund Hospital, Narayanpur, Kolar district, is posted to General Hospital, Madras—viz Civil Assistant Surgeon G. Sankaranarayanan, M.B., M.S., M.A., C.M., under orders to Tanjore.

Second class Military Assistant Surgeon P. J. Motiram, L.S.M.D., on relief at the Voluntary Vaccines Hospital, Madras, on the 6th July 1914, is posted to Local Fund Dispensary, Puduk and Hill Jail Hospital, Ramanthalam—viz Lieutenant J. F. Wilson, L.S.M.D., proposed to be posted a month's privilege leave.

Civil Assistant Surgeon T. Ramaswamy Nayudu, M.B. & B.S., on relief at Gopulpur, is posted to Puduk and Hill Jail Hospital, Kaveripal.

The above three appointments published on page 1155 of Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 23rd June 1914, posting Sec. to Parvathipur.

Madras, 24th June 1914.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon R. Shama Rao, M.B. & B.S., is granted combined privilege leave and leave as medical students for one year from 1st April 1915.

(By order.)

Madras, 25th June 1914.

C. A. F. HUNTINGTON, Capt., I.M.S.,  
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General  
under the Government of Madras.

## GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

## TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Act VI of 1878, that about four months prior to 5th August 1913, Duddala Subbarao of Yampeta village, Priddalur taluk, found while demolishing a mud wall of Duveti Yerrub's house in Yampeta village, known as consisting of four gold coins worth about Rs. 50. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on 30th September 1913 at 11 A.M. with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,  
22nd April 1914.

E. A. DAVIS,  
Dy. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 15th December 1913 treasure consisting of gold and silver jewels and cash as detailed below, valued at Rs. 2,511-15-0, was found by Annab Venkateswamy, while digging the dwelling house occupied by his son Chouda Naganna at Chappaguda, Priddalur taluk, Cuddapah district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on 30th October 1914 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

## LIST OF TREASURE TROVE.

Description.		No.		Rs. A. P.	
(1)	One silver vaddipamam in two pieces .. .. .	..	..	32	3 0
(2)	Two pairs silver bangles .. .. .	..	..	47	5 0
(3)	One pair silver gankula .. .. .	..	..	24	15 0
(4)	One gold necklace .. .. .	..	..	19	8 0
(5)	One pair gold necklaces .. .. .	..	..	31	0 0
(6)	One gold ear ring .. .. .	..	..	0	5 4
(7)	One gold nose .. .. .	..	..	1	3 2
					174 8 8
(8)	One bag containing .. .. .	..	..	2,577	4 0
(9)	Do. .. .. .	..	..	800	0 0
(10)	Do. .. .. .	..	..	896	0 0
(11)	Do. .. .. .	..	..	479	0 0
					3,857 4 0

Cuddapah Collector's Office,  
5th April 1914.

E. A. DAVIS,  
Dy. Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Act VI of 1878 (India) that the undermentioned treasure was found on 30th March 1914 by Krishnaswami Naydu, son of Subba Naydu of Pappampally village, Palnicheri, while carrying out repairs to his house in the said village.

3. All persons claiming the treasure or a part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at Madras on the 10th October 1914 (at 2-30 p.m.).

## Description.

## Value.

57 old silver coins (5 coins of one rupee size and 52 coins of one anna sized coin size) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	75 6 0
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Madras Collector's Office,  
5th May 1914.

A. R. SWAMI,  
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 22nd and 23rd May 1913, the treasure described hereunder was found in survey No. 307-3 of Vellore-ward, hamlet of Chikolachikur, Ghatu taluk, Ghatu district, a Mahanadhu boy named Vembu, Sunka Naganna and Manuachu a Tamil treasure consisting of four gold coins (old Roman coins) worth about Rs. 60. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at his office at Ghatu on the 10th October at 5 A.M. With a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Ghatu Collector's Office,  
10th May 1914.

J. N. ROY,  
Dy. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878, that, on 10th May 1913, the treasure described hereunder was found in survey No. 30/13 H, Channal ponnachikur, of Sengannu village, Tattavayy taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, Madras Presidency.

An old copper of a golden measuring two feet in height including the parts - (1) its estimated value is Rs. 150.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office on 30th November with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Tiruchirappalli Collector's Office,  
24th June 1914.

L. VINCENT,  
Collector.

FIGURE 1. A bar chart showing the number of deaths in each district of the Western Palearctic from August 1889 to 27th June 1914. The x-axis represents the number of districts (0 to 100) and the y-axis represents the number of deaths (0 to 100). The chart shows a significant peak in deaths in the first 10 districts, followed by a sharp decline and then a gradual increase in the number of deaths per district as the number of districts increases.

1505

Statements showing Plague Cases and Deaths in each infected place on the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 27th June 1914.

[illegible]

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,  
20th June 1914.

W. A. JUTHIER, Major, 1 M.B.  
*Reservy Commissioned for India*

## JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

#### PHIDCLAMATION

By virtue of a Precept so directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Session of Open and Forenoon and General Cattle Drivings is to be held at St. George, the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and all factories subordinate thereto and to be held at the Court House of the Court at Madras commencing on Monday the 1st day of August 1814 ending the date hereof an eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within St. George and the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and subordinate thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be held a Session of Adjudication for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to promote and give evidence at the above Poolcar or at anyplace concerned therein to attend at the time and place aforesaid and not to desert without leave.

Dated this 10th day of May 1934.

GOVIDOSS CHATHOORATHOOLAKKAL,  
*Staff of Medicine*

## NOTIFICATION

His Excellency the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of an additional (temporary) District Women's Court for the Tumaco district, the High Court hereby directs under 1889, that the said Court shall be composed of the following members:

The Court shall have jurisdiction over all cases which are brought before it by women.

The Court shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Kumbhakshwari Manast but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may by general or special order of the District Judge of Tanjore be transferred to it from time to time.

2. The High Court further directs that so long as the said Court shall be held at Kumbakonam the Court of the District Munsif of Kumbakonam shall be styled "The Court of the Principal District Munsif of Kumbakonam."

High Court of Judicature, Madras,  
2nd June 1914.

E. G. IEREMIAN



## No. 11 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Kalappa Gaudan .. .. .	<i>Petitioner and Creditor.</i>
Marendula Gaudan .. .. .	<i>Respondent and Debtor.</i>

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for declaring the respondent named above as insolvent under section XL, clause 3 of Act III of 1907, and that the petition is posted to 3rd July 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore,  
23rd June 1914.

N. SUNDARAM CHETTI,  
District Munsif.

## No. 7 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Dindigul.

S. Venu Raveetian, son of Shakk Raveetian, residing at Koonanur, Palani taluk .. .. .	<i>Petitioner.</i>
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Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 11th July 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Dindigul,  
19th June 1914.

V. K. KRISHNAN NAMBIYAN,  
District Munsif.

## No. 21 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Kinta, Malacca.

Katla Sarappa, Koda Malappa, Katla Raja and Katla Govinda .. .. .	<i>Petitioners.</i>
Katla Sivaswami, etc. .. .. .	<i>Creditors.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioners have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 21st July 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 10 a.m. on the said date.

District Court, Kinta, Malacca,  
23rd June 1914.

V. C. MANGARATHAS,  
As District Judge.

## No. 30 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge's Court, Seremban) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Klang, Malacca.

Sengala Subbappa .. .. .	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Salle Subbappa and two others .. .. .	<i>Respondents.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner Sengala Subbappa has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 31st July 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kinta, Malacca,  
23rd June 1914.

Mr. SRIRAMULU,  
Official Receiver.

## No. 35 of 1914 (No. 5 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge's Court, Seremban) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Klang, Malacca.

Mahmoud Sahib .. .. .	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Refahm Sahib, two and sixteen others .. .. .	<i>Respondents.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner Mahmoud Sahib has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 31st July 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Klang, Malacca,  
23rd June 1914.

Mr. SRIRAMULU,  
Official Receiver.

## No. 37 of 1914 (No. 5 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge's Court, Seremban) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Klang, Malacca.

Pallada Appanna and Pallada Althanna .. .. .	<i>Petitioners.</i>
Thannala Viranna Subbappa and twenty-one others .. .. .	<i>Respondents.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioners Pallada Appanna and Pallada Althanna have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 31st July 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Klang, Malacca,  
23rd June 1914.

Mr. SRIRAMULU,  
Official Receiver.



No. 5 of 1914 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MESSER, KOLKATA.

Chandrasekhar Reddy, son of Krishna Reddy, residing at Tyndebegganagar,  
Madras taluk .. .. .. .. Petitioner.

Krishnaswami Reddy and eight others .. .. .. Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (III of 1907), that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 16th July 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date and do so.

District Muzafi's Court, Koltchakel,  
26th June 1914.

R. KRISHNASWAMI ATTAR,  
District Messer.

No. 7 of 1914 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MESSER, KOLKATA.

Nagay Waidan, son of Kondama Naidan, residing at Lokshmanapuri,  
Koltchakel taluk .. .. .. .. Petitioner.

Pannappa alias Bhakti Mahammad Rowther and others .. .. .. Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (III of 1907), that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 26th July 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date and do so.

District Muzafi's Court, Koltchakel,  
26th June 1914.

R. KRISHNASWAMI ATTAR,  
District Messer.

No. 1 of 1914 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, KOLKATA.

Bhargi Dada Miya and Bhargi Rasool Miya of Kurnool by Mr.

W. Subramanyam .. .. .. .. Petitioner.

Vakil Tenchoo Rao and twenty-eight others .. .. .. Respondents.

Under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that their application is posted to 16th July 1914, for hearing.

District Court, Kurnool,  
16th June 1914.

H. R. HANDSHELL,  
Jp. District Judge.

No. 1 of 1914 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MESSER, KARFAK.

Kannara Kariyath, son of Subbanna, of Bihilapara, Kandyal  
taluk .. .. .. .. Petitioner.

Kannara Chennalankarappa and five others .. .. .. Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioners have applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 16th August 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Muzafi's Court, Kandyal,  
16th June 1914.

M. A. SHENRANGACHARIYAR,  
District Messer.

No. 1 of 1914 in the COURT of the PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MESSER, NALLUR.

It is hereby notified that Pannagowee Sundarabhai, son of Subbarayudhaiah, Kurnool, and living by his wife, calling as Krishnagowda, Nallur taluk, has this day been adjudged as insolvent and that his creditors should prove their debts on or before the 22nd July next.

Principal District Muzafi's Court, Nallur,  
24th June 1914.

S. RAMASWAMI ATTANGAR,  
District Messer.

No. 1 of 1914 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MESSER, PALLAPATTANAM.

Pettanamachari Karan of Pottu annam, Nallur Messer, Erand

taluk .. .. .. .. Petitioner.

Pottu Karan Nayar and three others (Debtors-holders) .. .. .. Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged as insolvent by order of this Court, dated 1st May 1914.

District Muzafi's Court, Pallapattanam,  
26th June 1914.

A. VENKESAN,  
District Messer.

## No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Pondicherry.

V. Venkateswara Ayyar, son of Venkateswari Venkateswari Chinnammasu, Periyakulam taluk .. .. . Petitioner.  
 Arumukula Muddiyar and eight others .. .. . Opponents.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 10th July 1914.  
 Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Periyakulam, .. .. .  
 10th April 1914. .. .. .  
 ANANTA NARAYANA AYYANGAR,  
 Principal District Munsif.

## No. 2 of 1914 (O.S. No. 609 of 1913) in the Court of the District Munsif, Quilon.

Thakke Thakkekkal Panayan Kallappan .. .. . Petitioner.  
 (1) Chinnasambandy Vello Kola, (2) Pabutsu Alath Samudhar, .. .. .  
 (3) Pabutsu Alath Samudhar, (4) Pannaghiyil .. .. .  
 Tharayil, (5) Mammankutty Alath Mammankutty, (6) Youngs brother Mammankutty Alath Mammankutty, (7) Pabutsu Alath Kutta Kutta, (8) Other .. .. .  
 sambandy Chinnasambandy and (9) Pabutsu Alath Kutta Kutta .. .. .  
 Opponents.

Notice, under clause (2) of section 15 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the petitioner Kallappan has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 10th July 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Quilon, .. .. .  
 24th June 1914. .. .. .  
 U. RAMUJINI MENON,  
 District Munsif.

## No. 7 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.

M. N. Srinivasan and others .. .. . Petitioner (Defendant).  
 K. K. Srinivasan and others .. .. . Opponent (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjournment passed on the said petition on 28th August 1913 has been recalled by order of the Court, dated 14th April 1914, on S.A. No. 331 of 1914, under section 42 (3) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.

District Court, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, .. .. .  
 27th June 1914. .. .. .  
 J. J. COITTON,  
 District Judge.

## No. 7 of 1908 in the District Court of the Judge, Salem.

Archanaid Pillai, son of Kandaswami Pillai, residing at Chinnasambandy .. .. .  
 son, Sankaragiri Chinnasambandy .. .. . Petitioner.  
 Bank agent Sankaragiri Chinnasambandy and others .. .. . Opponents.

Under section 14, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the above said Archanaid Pillai was admitted as an insolvent on the 23rd day of June 1914 by this Court and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 5th August 1914 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3, appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

District Court, Salem, .. .. .  
 17th June 1914. .. .. .  
 J. T. GELLESSETTE,  
 District Judge.

## No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, South Canara.

Madhav Pabutsu Alath Kutta, son of Madhav Pabutsu Alath Kutta, residing .. .. .  
 at Mangalore town .. .. . Petitioner.  
 K. K. Srinivasan and others .. .. . Opponents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 25th July 1914 for hearing.

Subordinate Judge's Court, South Canara, .. .. .  
 Mangalore, 24th June 1914. .. .. .  
 R. KRISHNA RAO,  
 Subordinate Judge.

## No. 4 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Madras.

Chinnasambandy Ayyar, son of Kandaswami Sankaragiri, Alath, Trichinopoly, .. .. .  
 Rameswaram Ayyar and others .. .. . Petitioner.  
 Opponents.

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the above-named petitioner are required to tender proof of their claims on or before 1st August 1914. If they fail to do so, a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Chief District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly, .. .. .  
 24th June 1914. .. .. .  
 C. KUMARACHANDRAN AYYANGAR,  
 Chief District Munsif.

## No. 6 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRICHINPOLY.

Keloth Kumbhaga of Kottayam and others .. .. .	Plaintiffs.
Thacharathal Abdulla and seventeen others .. .. .	Defendants.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioners has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent and that his petition is posted on 4th July 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Trichinopoly,  
19th June 1914.

T. G. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,  
Principal District Magistrate.

## No. 1 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRICHINPOLY.

Notice under clause 7 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act) is hereby given that P. Kankasam Aikar, son of Singam Aikar, residing at Kappur village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on 2nd June 1914, and that creditors should present their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by self-witness or sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the *Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1903*.

District Magistrate's Court, Tiruvallur,  
26th June 1914.

K. S. LAKSHMI NAKANA AYYAR,  
District Magistrate.

## No. 14 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRICHINPOLY.

V. Pachasandhi Ayyar, son of Vachasandhi Ayyar, residing at Bangapattinam .. .. .	Plaintiff.
stern, Trichinopoly Port .. .. .	Defendants.
Duraimoorthy Ayyar of Poyyammal and twenty six others .. .. .	Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 15th day of August 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Trichinopoly,  
25th June 1914.

V. S. KRISHNA AYYAR,  
Principal District Magistrate.

## No. 8 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRICHINPOLY.

Ayyappa Naluk .. .. .	Plaintiff.
Nagumay Naluk and nine others .. .. .	Creditors.

Notice, under clause (7) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Ayyappa Naluk, son of Nagumay Naluk, residing at Nernambur, Kovilpatt taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 5th day of July 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Tuticorin,  
26th June 1914.

G. J. GUDARATHI RAHIB,  
District Magistrate.

## No. 7 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRICHINPOLY.

Sudakshintha Kadambari .. .. .	Plaintiff.
Vedapachumban and nine others .. .. .	Creditors.

Notice, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Sudakshintha Kadambari, widow of Perumal Kadambari, residing at Akkumangalam, Kovilpatt taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 8th day of July 1914 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Tuticorin,  
26th June 1914.

G. J. GUDARATHI RAHIB,  
District Magistrate.

## FINANCIAL

List of Properties other than Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

[illegible]

## NOTIFICATIONS

Endorsements. Madras, under Act VI of 1888 for 1813-1888.

[illegible]

List of Properties other than Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number.	Expiry date of voting series		Name of contractor.	Administration of property
	Number.	Date.		
10	Melrose Government, No. 428 E., Land and Municipal.	16th April 1907.	Victoria Edward Clendinning at Regatta, Glasgow District.	Tahiti Board of Marine .. .. .
17	Melrose Government, No. 1202 M., Land and Municipal.	16th June 1907.	E. Kervinon, Tahiti, Director- General of Customs.	The Municipal Council, Casuarina ..
18	Melrose Government, No. 1001 B., Land and Municipal.	16th Sept. 1907.	Lafayette Thomas L. Jones Terra Hall, North-west.	The Ridge of Kaititahi and Ahopohi or his agent and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Rarotonga.
19	Melrose Government, No. 845, Cassara.	16th Feb. 1908.	Victoria Memorial Buildings and Public Library at Manukopo.	The Collector of Marine, the Chairman, Municipal Council, Manukopo, N.Z.K., the Inspector P. T. Vainakopa, Papeete, Tahiti, P.M., Council, Rita Kaititahi, Kaititahi, French Island, s.s., J. Gormardine, Papeete, N.Z.K., and S. Gormardine, Rue Fautau, Papeete, N.Z.K., &c.
26	Melrose Government, No. 418 E., Land and Municipal.	16th March 1908.	The Lyngbye Ward, at Oklaia.	The Tahiti Board of Ceylon .. .. .
27	Melrose Government, No. 174 E., Land and Municipal.	16th May 1908.	Dismantling Building at Akaiha, Polynesia.	The Tahiti Board of English .. .. .
31	Melrose Government, No. 109 E., Land and Municipal.	16th May 1908.	Public Museum and Technical Institute of Rarotonga.	The District Board of English .. .. .
33	Melrose Government, No. 1802 F., Land and Municipal.	16th August 1908.	Ylloanna, Chateau de Bakary.	The Municipal Council of Bakary ..
34	Melrose Government, No. 1207 E., Land and Municipal.	16th October 1908.	American Antiquarian Church and Teachers' Society in the village of Kaititahi, Casuarina District.	The Tahiti Board of Rarotonga ..
35	Melrose Government, No. 100 E., Land and Municipal.	16th Dec. 1908.	The King Edward Executive Clubhouse at Okehai.	The Tahiti Board of Ooty .. .. .
36	Melrose Government, No. 100 A., Land and Municipal.	16th Jan. 1909.	M. W. H. G. T. Eastman Building's Clubhouse at Kaititahi in the North Arenas District.	The Tahiti Board of Values .. .. .
37	Melrose Government, No. 100 E., Land and Municipal.	16th March 1909.	The "Proctor's Code Club" District, Tauranga.	The Municipal Commission of Tauranga ..
38	Melrose Government, No. 100 E., Land and Municipal.	16th May 1909.	The Church at Cassara, Glasgow District.	The Tahiti Board of Revenue .. .. .



## List of Properties other than Benefices held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number.	Particulars of vesting order.			Administration of property.
	Truster.	Date.	Name of authoriser.	
19	Madras Government, No. 307 L., Land and Revenue.	16th June 1911.	M.R.Ey. Appropriate from the Public's interest in the Temple Aala.	The District Board, Chittoor.
20	Madras Government, No. 710 L., Land and Revenue.	26th Sept. 1911.	M.R.Ey P. A. Palappan Reddy's endowment.	The Taluk Board, Pudukkottai, in the District of Trichinopoly.
21	Madras Government, No. 1208 L., Land and Revenue.	19th Dec. 1911.	Venkovara Appay Thampudai on the village of Aruvakkulam, in the Madhavam taluk, Tanjore district.	The Taluk Board, Tanjore.
22	Madras Government, No. 311 L., Land and Revenue.	21st March 1912.	The Red Cross Dispensary, Madhavam Taluk.	The Taluk Board, Madhavam.
23	Madras Government, No. 844 L., Land and Revenue.	26th April 1912.	The Madhavam Board's Charity.	The Taluk Board, Madhavam.
24	Madras Government, No. 324 L., Land and Revenue.	21st April 1912.	George V. Gonsalves School buildings.	The Taluk Board, Palakkad.
25	Madras Government, No. 277, Public Endowment.	21st June 1912.	Central Hospital, Tanjore.	Collector of Tanjore and other officers.
26	Madras Government, No. 1202 L., Land and Revenue.	15th August 1912.	The Self-Governing Board of the Andhra Dispensary.	The Taluk Board, Palghat, Madras.
27	Madras Government, No. 379 L., Land and Revenue.	11th August 1912.	The Dispensary building, the Hospital and the public house of Kollam.	Do.
28	Madras Government, No. 315, Educational Department.	26th Sept. 1912.	St. Paul's Christian Girls' Secondary School in the District, Coimbatore.	The Collector, Coimbatore district, and the Inspectors of Girls' Schools, Madras Circle.
29	Madras Government, No. 1499 L., Land and Revenue.	26th Sept. 1912.	St. John's Boys' High School, Coimbatore, Coimbatore District, Coimbatore.	The District Board, Coimbatore.
30	Madras Government, No. 1836 L., Land and Revenue.	11th Sept. 1912.	The Civil Engineer's design Waterworks at Cheluvampalam.	The Taluk Board, Cheluvampalam in the Coimbatore district.
31	Madras Government, No. 710 L., Land and Revenue.	16th Dec. 1912.	St. John's Christian School, Palghat, Palghat taluk, Coimbatore district.	President, Taluk Board, Cheluvampalam.

Office of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments,  
Fort St. George, 25th May 1914.



Enclaves, Madras, under Act VI of 1880 for 1913-1914—cont.

[illegible]

Organized and found content

B. VENKATASAMADAN,  
Chief Superintendent in charge, Calicut Jail.

K. L. DATTA,  
University of Charlotte, North Carolina

Table and Abstract: Amount of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number.	Name of endowment.	Place on whose behalf held.	Particulars of securities.			
			Number.	Date of issue.	Amount.	Total of securities.
					Rs.	Rs.
1	The Tanjore-Indra Fund.	The Government of Madras.	229,000 Madras Stock.	Rs. per cent. of 1st May 1895.	1,330 160 9,500 9,800	6,000
2	The Lady Dorell Hall Gold Medal endowment.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
3	The Mahabaleshwar Shree Mahadevi Poojari Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
4	M. S. S. Female English Institution.	The Committee, Lawton Memorial School, Ottomond.	Do.	Do.	85,000 80,000	
						2,81,000
5	Ed. Tripathi Vaidyanathaswami's Endowment.	The President, District Board, Calcutta.	Do.	Rs. per cent. of 1st May 1895.	1,000	1,000
6	H. S. S. The Jivani of Water Medical School, Tanjore.	The Surgeon-General, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,00,000	1,00,000
7	The Venkateswari Hospital, Andoveram.	The President, Taluk Board, Gudur.	Do.	Do.	10,000	10,000
8	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The President, Taluk Board, Nagapattinam.	Do.	Do.	5,000	5,000
9	M. S. S. Vaidyanathaswami's Endowment for the Mahabaleshwar School.	The President, District Board, Chingleput.	Do.	Do.	5,000	5,000
10	M. S. S. Vaidyanathaswami's Endowment for the Mahabaleshwar School.	The President, District Board, South Arcot.	Do.	Do.	5,000	5,000
11	The Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
12	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
13	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
14	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
15	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
16	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
17	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
18	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
19	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
20	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
21	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
22	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
23	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
24	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
25	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
26	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
27	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
28	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
29	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
30	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
31	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
32	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
33	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
34	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
35	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
36	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
37	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
38	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
39	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
40	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
41	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
42	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
43	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
44	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
45	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
46	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
47	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
48	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
49	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500
50	Four Boys' Scholarship Fund, Nagapattinam.	The Surgeon-General, Madras, and the Principal, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	500	500

Endowment's, Madras, under Act VI of 1888 for the year 1913-1914.

Endowments, Madras, and Act VI of 1889 for the year 1912-13.									
Balance as last Audit 1912.	Cash receipts.				Cash expended.				Balance as last Audit 1913.
	Interest on dividend account.	Other cash receipts.	Total cash receipts.	Trans paid to Government.	Interest received.	Other payments.	Total paid.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
295 8 2	312 8 0	1,388 8 2	1,800 8 2	..	..	1,388 12 5	1,388 12 5	647 11 15	
198 8 11	192 8 0	..	612 8 11	..	58 8 0	..	60 8 8	238 2 11	
41 2 4	38 8 0	..	80 12 4	..	18 8 0	..	20 8 8	60 2 4	
41 0 8	12,454 11 8	..	12,866 11 8	..	11,777 36 2	324 8 8	12,102 45 0	34 12 8	
..	88 8 0	..	88 8 0	..	14 8 11	..	16 8 11	1 10 2	
..	1,040 8 0	..	1,040 8 0	..	1,040 8 0	..	1,040 8 0	..	
..	248 0 0	..	248 0 0	..	248 0 0	..	248 0 0	8 7 8	
..	178 0 0	..	178 0 0	..	178 12 0	..	178 12 0	8 0 4	
..	197 8 0	..	197 8 0	..	197 2 2	..	197 2 2	0 4 11	
..	79 0 0	..	79 0 0	..	79 18 7	..	80 11 5	8 1 8	
64 1 11	81 8 4	..	145 1 11	..	82 0 0	..	81 8 0	38 1 11	
30 1 8	17 8 0	..	47 8 8	..	17 8 0	..	17 8 0	26 1 8	
..	178 0 0	..	178 0 0	..	178 12 0	..	178 12 0	8 0 4	
64 2 2	85 0 0	..	149 2 2	..	82 0 0	..	81 8 0	38 1 11	
18 2 2	18 8 0	..	37 10 2	..	..	..	..	18 2 2	
..	7 8 0	..	7 8 0	..	8 18 20	..	8 18 20	8 0 8	
127 11 2	187 0 0	..	314 11 2	..	124 8 8	..	124 8 0	389 11 2	
18 10 8	41 8 8	..	60 19 6	..	20 8 0	..	18 8 0	100 19 6	
67 8 0	17 8 0	..	85 6 0	..	28 8 8	..	26 8 0	26 11 8	
5 4 8	6 8 8	..	12 3 6	..	8 8 8	..	8 8 8	8 8 8	
7 8 0	7 8 0	..	15 6 0	..	7 8 8	..	7 8 8	7 8 8	
12 8 7	7 8 8	..	20 6 5	..	7 0 8	..	7 0 8	12 8 7	

Cost and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charleston

Fiscal number.	Name of institution.	Person to whose credit held.	Particulars of receipt.			
			Number.	Date of issue.	Amount.	Total of amounts.
22	The Prince of Wales Scholarship Fund.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Inspector of Public Schools, Coimbatore, Madras.	Do.	15 per cent. of 1st May 1945.	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 2,500
24	The Ernest Reid Scholarship.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, Madras College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
25	Golconda Research Society's Datta Scholarship Fund.	The Inspector of Girls' schools, Madras, and the District Commissioner for the time being of the Government Girls' School, Ootacamund.	Do.	Do.	200	200
26	The Prince of Wales Scholarship Fund.	The Inspector of Schools, Madras, and the Principal, Madras College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	2,100	2,100
27	Ernest Reid Scholarship Endowment Fund.	The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.	Do.	Do.	2,000	2,000
28	Madras College Memorial Scholarship Endowment Fund.	M. K. R. V. S. Ramaswami Rao, Secy, Presidency, Madras, and M. K. R. V. S. Ramaswami Rao, President, Madras College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,100	1,100
29	Madras and Literary Fund, Madras.	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	2,000	2,000
30	Madras College Endowment Fund for Public Library, Madras.	The Managing Committee of the University of the District, Madras, and the Principal, Madras College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	2,000	2,000
31	The Ernest Reid Scholarship Fund.	The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras, and the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
32	Ernest Reid Scholarship Fund, Madras.	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
33	Madras College .. ..	The Inspector of Schools, Madras, and the District Commissioner, Madras.	Do.	15 per cent. of 1st May 1945.	2,500	2,500
34	The Ernest Reid Scholarship Fund.	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
35	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
36	The Ernest Reid Scholarship Fund, Madras.	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
37	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
38	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
39	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
40	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
41	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
42	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
43	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
44	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
45	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
46	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
47	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
48	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
49	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
50	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
51	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
52	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
53	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
54	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
55	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
56	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
57	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
58	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
59	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
60	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
61	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
62	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
63	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
64	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
65	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
66	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
67	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
68	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
69	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
70	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
71	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
72	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
73	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
74	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
75	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
76	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
77	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
78	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
79	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
80	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
81	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
82	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
83	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
84	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
85	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
86	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
87	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
88	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
89	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
90	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
91	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
92	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
93	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
94	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
95	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
96	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
97	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
98	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
99	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
100	Madras College .. ..	The District Board, Madras.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000

Redemptions, Madras, under Act VI of 1889 for the year 1913-1914—cont.

Balance on 1st April 1913.	Particulars of cash.							Balance on 31st March 1914.
	Cash receipts.			Cash expenditures.				
	Interest on disbursed amount.	Other cash receipts.	Total cash receipts.	Debt paid to Government.	Interest received.	Other payments.	Total paid.	
Rs. L. S. 202 12 7	Rs. L. S. 95 8 8	..	Rs. L. S. 244 11 5	..	Rs. L. S. 95 8 8	..	Rs. L. S. 202 12 7	
55 1 8	55 0 0	..	115 1 8	..	54 8 3	..	54 8 3	54 1 8
71 52 4	7 0 8	..	59 12 4	..	7 0 8	..	7 0 8	11 52 4
242 52 5	125 8 8	..	372 5 3	..	98 8 0	..	78 8 0	377 8 3
107 8 4	115 0 0	..	305 8 4	..	315 8 0	..	148 8 0	319 8 4
90 4 10	24 4 0	..	122 8 10	..	..	..	..	106 8 10
..	810 0 0	..	279 4 8	..	318 8 5	..	318 8 5	0 8 3
..	145 8 8	..	186 8 0	..	104 12 11	..	104 12 11	8 8 1
..	..	..	183 4 2	..	22 8 2	..	24 8 0	19 4 2
..	240 8 0	..	328 8 8	..	37 12 3	..	127 12 2	3 8 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 3 10	16 8 0	..	27 3 10	..	28 8 8	..	18 8 0	46 1 12
122 8 10	15 0 0	..	184 8 10	..	97 8 0	..	25 8 0	312 8 10
22 8 0	12 8 8	..	40 10 8	..	16 8 8	..	16 8 8	24 10 8
..	8 8 0	..	8 8 8	..	8 8 0	..	8 8 0	..
284 8 18	178 12 8	..	279 8 10	..	148 18 0	..	124 12 0	286 8 18
3 1 8	3 8 8	..	7 8 0	..	7 8 0	..	7 8 0	..
41 0 11	85 0 0	..	186 8 11	..	61 8 8	..	22 8 8	47 8 11
118 9 8	19 8 0	..	318 8 8	..	18 8 8	..	20 8 8	148 9 8
250 8 2	128 2 2	..	384 10 8	..	337 8 8	343 10 8	620 8 8	—82 10 10
108 8 8	541 4 8	..	724 10 8	..	505 10 8	..	262 10 4	54 8 8
126 4 2	12 8 8	..	33 8 2	..	14 8 8	..	14 8 8	21 8 2

List and Abstracts Amount of Subscriptions held by the Treasurer of the Church

Serial number.	Name of endowment.	Person or persons by whom held.	Particulars of pecuniary			
			Number.	Date of issue.	Amount.	Total of accretions.
36	Sturtevant and Goodwin-John Endowment.	The Trustees of their Schools, General Office, and the Superintendent, Hingham Training Institute, for Hingham.	Book	\$4 per cent. of 1st May 1888	250	100
37	R. Bartholomew's Hospital, Gloucester.	The Corporation of Hingham of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	"	"	"	"
38	Deane's Free Endowment.	The Principal, Gloucester College, Hingham, and the Corporation of St. Paul's, Hingham.	Book	\$4 per cent. of 1st May 1888.	400	400
39	Lord Warlock's Free Endowment.	The Corporation of St. Paul's, Hingham, and the Corporation of St. Paul's, Hingham.	Do.	Do.	400	600
40	R. E. M. M. Children's Clothing and Clothing Fund for the Hingham Hospital.	The Corporation of St. Paul's, Hingham, and the Corporation of St. Paul's, Hingham.	Do.	Do.	1,000	1,000
41	V. Deane's Children's Endowment.	The United Board, Hingham.	Madras Municipal Corporation of 1st 4 per cent. of 1st February 1888		1,000	1,000
42	The Deane's Endowment.	The Corporation of St. Paul's, Hingham, and the Corporation of St. Paul's, Hingham.	Book	\$4 per cent. of 1st May 1888	4,000	4,000
43	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,000	2,000
44	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	16,000	16,000
45	The Deane's Endowment.	The Corporation of St. Paul's, Hingham, and the Corporation of St. Paul's, Hingham.	Do.	Do.	800	800
46	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
47	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
48	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
49	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
50	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
51	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
52	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
53	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
54	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
55	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
56	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
57	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
58	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
59	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
60	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
61	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
62	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
63	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
64	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
65	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
66	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
67	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
68	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
69	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
70	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
71	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
72	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
73	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
74	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
75	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
76	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
77	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
78	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
79	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
80	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
81	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
82	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
83	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
84	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
85	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
86	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
87	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
88	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
89	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
90	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
91	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
92	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
93	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
94	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
95	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
96	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
97	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
98	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
99	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200
100	The Deane's Endowment.	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	200

Enrolments, Madras, under Act VI of 1880 for the year 1913-1914—contd.

Enrolment no. of April 1914.	Particulars of work.								Enrolment no. of May 1914.
	Cash receipts.			Cash expenditure.					
	Interest on dividend received.	Other cash receipts.	Total cash receipts.	Amount paid to Government.	Trained males.	Other payments.	Total paid.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
12 0 0	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	
24 0 0	24 0 0	..	24 0 0	..	24 0 0	..	24 0 0	24 0 0	
36 0 0	36 0 0	..	36 0 0	..	36 0 0	..	36 0 0	36 0 0	
48 0 0	48 0 0	..	48 0 0	..	48 0 0	..	48 0 0	48 0 0	
60 0 0	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	
72 0 0	72 0 0	..	72 0 0	..	72 0 0	..	72 0 0	72 0 0	
84 0 0	84 0 0	..	84 0 0	..	84 0 0	..	84 0 0	84 0 0	
96 0 0	96 0 0	..	96 0 0	..	96 0 0	..	96 0 0	96 0 0	
108 0 0	108 0 0	..	108 0 0	..	108 0 0	..	108 0 0	108 0 0	
120 0 0	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	120 0 0	
132 0 0	132 0 0	..	132 0 0	..	132 0 0	..	132 0 0	132 0 0	
144 0 0	144 0 0	..	144 0 0	..	144 0 0	..	144 0 0	144 0 0	
156 0 0	156 0 0	..	156 0 0	..	156 0 0	..	156 0 0	156 0 0	
168 0 0	168 0 0	..	168 0 0	..	168 0 0	..	168 0 0	168 0 0	
180 0 0	180 0 0	..	180 0 0	..	180 0 0	..	180 0 0	180 0 0	
192 0 0	192 0 0	..	192 0 0	..	192 0 0	..	192 0 0	192 0 0	
204 0 0	204 0 0	..	204 0 0	..	204 0 0	..	204 0 0	204 0 0	
216 0 0	216 0 0	..	216 0 0	..	216 0 0	..	216 0 0	216 0 0	
228 0 0	228 0 0	..	228 0 0	..	228 0 0	..	228 0 0	228 0 0	
240 0 0	240 0 0	..	240 0 0	..	240 0 0	..	240 0 0	240 0 0	
252 0 0	252 0 0	..	252 0 0	..	252 0 0	..	252 0 0	252 0 0	
264 0 0	264 0 0	..	264 0 0	..	264 0 0	..	264 0 0	264 0 0	
276 0 0	276 0 0	..	276 0 0	..	276 0 0	..	276 0 0	276 0 0	
288 0 0	288 0 0	..	288 0 0	..	288 0 0	..	288 0 0	288 0 0	
300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	300 0 0	
312 0 0	312 0 0	..	312 0 0	..	312 0 0	..	312 0 0	312 0 0	
324 0 0	324 0 0	..	324 0 0	..	324 0 0	..	324 0 0	324 0 0	
336 0 0	336 0 0	..	336 0 0	..	336 0 0	..	336 0 0	336 0 0	
348 0 0	348 0 0	..	348 0 0	..	348 0 0	..	348 0 0	348 0 0	
360 0 0	360 0 0	..	360 0 0	..	360 0 0	..	360 0 0	360 0 0	
372 0 0	372 0 0	..	372 0 0	..	372 0 0	..	372 0 0	372 0 0	
384 0 0	384 0 0	..	384 0 0	..	384 0 0	..	384 0 0	384 0 0	
396 0 0	396 0 0	..	396 0 0	..	396 0 0	..	396 0 0	396 0 0	
408 0 0	408 0 0	..	408 0 0	..	408 0 0	..	408 0 0	408 0 0	
420 0 0	420 0 0	..	420 0 0	..	420 0 0	..	420 0 0	420 0 0	
432 0 0	432 0 0	..	432 0 0	..	432 0 0	..	432 0 0	432 0 0	
444 0 0	444 0 0	..	444 0 0	..	444 0 0	..	444 0 0	444 0 0	
456 0 0	456 0 0	..	456 0 0	..	456 0 0	..	456 0 0	456 0 0	
468 0 0	468 0 0	..	468 0 0	..	468 0 0	..	468 0 0	468 0 0	
480 0 0	480 0 0	..	480 0 0	..	480 0 0	..	480 0 0	480 0 0	
492 0 0	492 0 0	..	492 0 0	..	492 0 0	..	492 0 0	492 0 0	
504 0 0	504 0 0	..	504 0 0	..	504 0 0	..	504 0 0	504 0 0	
516 0 0	516 0 0	..	516 0 0	..	516 0 0	..	516 0 0	516 0 0	
528 0 0	528 0 0	..	528 0 0	..	528 0 0	..	528 0 0	528 0 0	
540 0 0	540 0 0	..	540 0 0	..	540 0 0	..	540 0 0	540 0 0	
552 0 0	552 0 0	..	552 0 0	..	552 0 0	..	552 0 0	552 0 0	
564 0 0	564 0 0	..	564 0 0	..	564 0 0	..	564 0 0	564 0 0	
576 0 0	576 0 0	..	576 0 0	..	576 0 0	..	576 0 0	576 0 0	
588 0 0	588 0 0	..	588 0 0	..	588 0 0	..	588 0 0	588 0 0	
600 0 0	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	
612 0 0	612 0 0	..	612 0 0	..	612 0 0	..	612 0 0	612 0 0	
624 0 0	624 0 0	..	624 0 0	..	624 0 0	..	624 0 0	624 0 0	
636 0 0	636 0 0	..	636 0 0	..	636 0 0	..	636 0 0	636 0 0	
648 0 0	648 0 0	..	648 0 0	..	648 0 0	..	648 0 0	648 0 0	
660 0 0	660 0 0	..	660 0 0	..	660 0 0	..	660 0 0	660 0 0	
672 0 0	672 0 0	..	672 0 0	..	672 0 0	..	672 0 0	672 0 0	
684 0 0	684 0 0	..	684 0 0	..	684 0 0	..	684 0 0	684 0 0	
696 0 0	696 0 0	..	696 0 0	..	696 0 0	..	696 0 0	696 0 0	
708 0 0	708 0 0	..	708 0 0	..	708 0 0	..	708 0 0	708 0 0	
720 0 0	720 0 0	..	720 0 0	..	720 0 0	..	720 0 0	720 0 0	
732 0 0	732 0 0	..	732 0 0	..	732 0 0	..	732 0 0	732 0 0	
744 0 0	744 0 0	..	744 0 0	..	744 0 0	..	744 0 0	744 0 0	
756 0 0	756 0 0	..	756 0 0	..	756 0 0	..	756 0 0	756 0 0	
768 0 0	768 0 0	..	768 0 0	..	768 0 0	..	768 0 0	768 0 0	
780 0 0	780 0 0	..	780 0 0	..	780 0 0	..	780 0 0	780 0 0	
792 0 0	792 0 0	..	792 0 0	..	792 0 0	..	792 0 0	792 0 0	
804 0 0	804 0 0	..	804 0 0	..	804 0 0	..	804 0 0	804 0 0	
816 0 0	816 0 0	..	816 0 0	..	816 0 0	..	816 0 0	816 0 0	
828 0 0	828 0 0	..	828 0 0	..	828 0 0	..	828 0 0	828 0 0	
840 0 0	840 0 0	..	840 0 0	..	840 0 0	..	840 0 0	840 0 0	
852 0 0	852 0 0	..	852 0 0	..	852 0 0	..	852 0 0	852 0 0	
864 0 0	864 0 0	..	864 0 0	..	864 0 0	..	864 0 0	864 0 0	
876 0 0	876 0 0	..	876 0 0	..	876 0 0	..	876 0 0	876 0 0	
888 0 0	888 0 0	..	888 0 0	..	888 0 0	..	888 0 0	888 0 0	
900 0 0	900 0 0	..	900 0 0	..	900 0 0	..	900 0 0	900 0 0	
912 0 0	912 0 0	..	912 0 0	..	912 0 0	..	912 0 0	912 0 0	
924 0 0	924 0 0	..	924 0 0	..	924 0 0	..	924 0 0	924 0 0	
936 0 0	936 0 0	..	936 0 0	..	936 0 0	..	936 0 0	936 0 0	
948 0 0	948 0 0	..	948 0 0	..	948 0 0	..	948 0 0	948 0 0	
960 0 0	960 0 0	..	960 0 0	..	960 0 0	..	960 0 0	960 0 0	
972 0 0	972 0 0	..	972 0 0	..	972 0 0	..	972 0 0	972 0 0	
984 0 0	984 0 0	..	984 0 0	..	984 0 0	..	984 0 0	984 0 0	
996 0 0	996 0 0	..	996 0 0	..	996 0 0	..	996 0 0	996 0 0	
1008 0 0	1008 0 0	..	1008 0 0	..	1008 0 0	..	1008 0 0	1008 0 0	
1020 0 0	1020 0 0	..	1020 0 0	..	1020 0 0	..	1020 0 0	1020 0 0	
1032 0 0	1032 0 0	..	1032 0 0	..	1032 0 0	..	1032 0 0	1032 0 0	
1044 0 0	1044 0 0	..	1044 0 0	..	1044 0 0	..	1044 0 0	1044 0 0	
1056 0 0	1056 0 0	..	1056 0 0	..	1056 0 0	..	1056 0 0	1056 0 0	
1068 0 0	1068 0 0	..	1068 0 0	..	1068 0 0	..	1068 0 0	1068 0 0	
1080 0 0	1080 0 0	..	1080 0 0	..	1080 0 0	..	1080 0 0	1080 0 0	
1092 0 0	1092 0 0	..	1092 0 0	..	1092 0 0	..	1092 0 0	1092 0 0	
1104 0 0	1104 0 0	..	1104 0 0	..	1104 0 0	..	1104 0 0	1104 0 0	
1116 0 0	1116 0 0	..	1116 0 0	..	1116 0 0	..	1116 0 0	1116 0 0	
1128 0 0	1128 0 0	..	1128 0 0	..	1128 0 0	..	1128 0 0	1128 0 0	
1140 0 0	1140 0 0	..	1140 0 0	..	1140 0 0	..	1140 0 0	1140 0 0	
1152 0 0	1152 0 0	..	1152 0 0	..	1152 0 0	..	1152 0 0	1152 0 0	
1164 0 0	1164 0 0	..	1164 0 0	..	1164 0 0	..	1164 0 0	1164 0 0	
1176 0 0	1176 0 0	..	1176 0 0	..	1176 0 0	..	1176 0 0	1176 0 0	
1188 0 0	1188 0 0	..	1188 0 0	..	1188 0 0	..	1188 0 0	1188 0 0	
1200 0 0	1200 0 0	..	1200 0 0	..	1200 0 0	..	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	
1212 0 0	1212 0 0	..	1212 0 0	..	1212 0 0	..	1212 0 0	1212 0 0	
1224 0 0	1224 0 0	..	1224 0 0	..	1224 0 0	..	1224 0 0	1224 0 0	
1236 0 0	1236 0 0	..	1236 0 0	..	1236 0 0	..	1236 0 0	1236 0 0	
1248 0 0	1248 0 0	..	1248 0 0	..	1248 0 0	..	1248 0 0	1248 0 0	
1260 0 0	1260 0 0	..	1260 0 0	..	1260 0 0	..	1260 0 0	1260 0 0	
1272 0 0	1272 0 0	..	1272 0 0	..	1272 0 0	..	1272 0 0	1272 0 0	
1284 0 0	1284 0 0	..	1284 0 0	..	1284 0 0	..	1284 0 0	1284 0 0	
1296 0 0	1296 0 0	..	1296 0 0	..	1296 0 0	..	1296 0 0	1296 0 0	
1308 0 0	1308 0 0	..	1308 0 0	..	1308 0 0	..	1308 0 0	1308 0 0	
1320 0 0	1320 0 0	..	1320 0 0	..	1320 0 0	..	1320 0 0	1320 0 0	
1332 0 0	1332 0 0	..	1332 0 0	..	1332 0 0	..	1332 0 0	1332 0 0	
1344 0 0	1344 0 0	..	1344 0 0	..	1344 0 0	..	1344 0 0	1344 0 0	
1356 0 0	1356 0 0	..	1356 0 0	..	1356 0 0	..	1356 0 0	1356 0 0	
1368 0 0	1368 0 0	..	1368 0 0	..	1368 0 0	..	1368 0 0	1368 0 0	
1380 0 0	1380 0 0	..	1380 0 0	..	1380 0 0	..	1380 0 0	1380 0 0	
1392 0 0	1392 0 0	..	1392 0 0	..	1392 0 0	..	1392 0 0	1392 0 0	
1404 0 0	1404 0 0	..	1404 0 0	..	1404 0 0	..	1404 0 0	1404 0 0	
1416 0 0	1416 0 0	..	1416 0 0	..	1416 0 0	..	1416 0 0	1416 0 0	
1428 0 0	1428 0 0	..	1428 0 0	..	1428 0 0	..	1428 0 0	1428 0 0	
1440 0 0	1440 0 0	..	1440 0 0	..	1440 0 0	..	1440 0 0	1440 0 0	
1452 0 0	1452 0 0	..	1452 0 0	..	145				





Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1860 for the year 1903-1914—cont.

Balance on 1st April 1913.	Particulars of each.								Balance on 31st March 1914.
	Cash receipts.			Cash expenditures.					
	Interest on dividend received.	Other cash receipts.	Total cash receipts.	Free paid to Government.	Interest received.	Other payments.	Total paid.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 0 1	5 4 0	..	11 3 2	..	..	..	..	11 3 1	
0 0 3	7 3 0	..	7 3 0	..	..	..	..	0 3 0	
..	60 2 10	134 71	194 14 0	..	..	37 3 7	47 3 7	194 13 9	
0 0 4	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	..	..	..	..	18 0 0	
..	7 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	..	..	14 0 0	
..	360 0 0	40 0 0	400 0 0	..	..	..	..	360 0 0	
..	16 0 0	48 15 2	64 15 2	..	..	..	..	64 15 2	
..	0 10 0	100 0 11	100 0 11	..	..	34 3 10	34 3 10	100 10 1	
..	111 7 0	..	111 7 0	..	..	..	..	111 6 10	
..	360 0 0	..	360 0 0	..	174 0 0	..	174 0 0	174 0 0	
..	7 0 0	17 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	..	..	24 0 0	
..	0 0 0	12 12 2	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	12 0 0	
..	2 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	
..	1 50 0	4 4 3	0 0 1	..	..	..	..	0 0 1	
..	10 0 0	24 10 3	34 0 0	..	34 0 0	..	34 0 0	34 12 0	
..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	
..	1 10 0	0 1 0	4 10 0	..	..	..	..	4 10 0	
..	6,047 14 0	..	6,047 14 0	..	6,047 14 0	..	6,047 14 0	..	
..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	

## List and Abstract Account of Securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable

Serial number.	Name of instrument.	Person on whose behalf held.	Particulars of securities.			
			Pounds.	Dates of issue.	Amount.	Total of securities.
25	The Rajahmundry Government District Education.	The Principal and the Teacher, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.	Rs. 500.00	24 per cent of 2nd May 1901	Rs. 500	Rs. 500
26	Digumarti Varkulamaya Poor Clothing Fund.	Municipal Council, Berhampore.	Rs. 500.00	24 per cent of 1901-02 Do.	Rs. 500	Rs. 500

Office of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments,  
Port St. George, 25th May 1914.



STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK  
ENDING 30th JUNE 1914

[illegible]

\* Includes 1,024,646 new pages in No. 18,00,117-8-8.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,  
*Chief Analyst*

O. W. BLACK,  
As. Surveyor and Taxman.

### State for Demand Learning and what

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable in demand—46.25

Bank of Madras, Madras, 11th June 1914

## MARINE NOTIFICATIONS

\* List of SHIPWRECK in the MARIANAS SEABOARD with their DESTINATION, 1971, on the 25th June 1964, as reported by Commanders or Agents at the office.

Ship's name.	Dis- tons.	Commander.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
B.R. "Tara" ..	1001	E. F. Webb ..	Colombo via Ceylon and Singapore.	1904 18th Nov.	Messrs. Henry & Co. London.
B.R. "Elfrida" ..	1000	W. J. Dornfeld.	Colombo	1904 " "	Messrs. Guthrie, Wainwright & Co.
B.R. "Rappahannock"	1075	E. Brown ..	Colombo	1904 " "	Do.

History of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Manaus from the 10th to the 20th June, 1914.

## ANESTH &amp; PAIN

Date arrived	Vessel's name	Tons	Mast	Owner's name	Where from	Where left
1916. Feb. 22	R.S. "Mora" 7,450 tons "	3,113	A.	J. Galarinich	Chelyabinsk	1916.
1916.	R.S. "Rybnaya"	3,150	A.	V. M. Ponomarev	Leningrad	1916 Jan.
1916 "	R.S. "Ila" 1,250 tons "	3,109	O.	B. Gerasimov	Dudinka	1916 May.
1916-17	R.S. "Volynskaya" "	1,475	B.	J. Galarinich	Nov. Zerk	1916 "
1916 "	R.S. "Rybnaya" "	1,475	B.	J. Galarinich	First State	1916 Jan.
1916 "	R.S. "City of Leningrad" "	3,100	B.	J. B. Gerasimov	Belgorod	1916 "
1916 "	R.S. "Vostochny" "	3,100	B.	M. V. Vostokov	Vologda	1916 "
1916 "	R.S. "Vostochny" "	3,100	B.	G. V. Vostochny	Chelyabinsk	1916 "
1916 "	R.S. "Vostochny" "	3,100	B.	V. P. Vostochny	Chelyabinsk	1916 "

EXPENDITURE.

No. Bill.	Vendor's name.	Date.	£	S	Cent.	Commodity's name.	Whither sent.
1914.							
1914/June ..	P.B. "Bills of Exchange"	2493	£			J. T. Chaff	Colombo.
1914 ..	P.B. "Savings"	2502				T. M. Kerr	Do.
1914 ..	P.B. "Savings"	2512				J. Gimpel	Colombo via Port Blair and Bangalore
1914 ..	P.B. "Savings"	2518				Do.	Colombo
1914 ..	P.B. "Savings"	2520				S. Gorman	Do.
1914 ..	P.B. "City of London"	2522				E. Westhead	Madras and London via Batavia
1914 ..	P.B. "Savings"	2523				J. Gimpel	Port.
1914 ..	P.B. "Savings"	2524				C. Wills	Singapore via Singapore, Penang and
1914 ..	P.B. "Savings"	2525				J. G. Brown	Port/Colombo.

Port Office, Madras,  
25th June 1914.

D. F. VINES, Comptroller, R.I.S.,  
Deputy Comptroller of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANUARY REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1904, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the January title to S. No. 71 of Karambathalam Gram No. 115 of Karambathalam taluk which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of assessment, but a portion of which is found to be assessed, will be held by the Talukdary Divisional Officer in order that the names of the persons may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 1st September 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,  
16th June 1914.

C. A. JENSEN,  
Dy. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1904, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the January title to S. No. 507 of portion of unassessed Jambhara Gram No. 115 of Karambathalam taluk which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of assessment, but a portion of which is found to be assessed, will be held by the Talukdary Divisional Officer in order that the names of the persons may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 1st September 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,  
17th June 1914.

C. A. JENSEN,  
Dy. Collector.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL UNDER THE MINING RULES.

The following persons have been granted certificates of approval under the Mining Rules.—

No.	Designation and address.	Date of grant of the certificate.	Area in which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
1.	K. S. Dargah & Co., Engineers and Iron Works, Pondicherry.	17th June 1914.	Madras Presidency.
2.	Mr. Rajarajendran, Head Clerk, 124-125, Angkor Road, Madras.	21st June 1914.	Do.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),  
21st June 1914.

W. G. McFARLAND,  
Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers delegated under clause 3 of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Bound. Act, 1887, the Board of Revenue appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bangalore, to be a Survey officer under the Act for the purpose of hearing appeals against the decisions of the Special officers appointed for the survey of estates within the limits of the Bangalore Municipality.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sec., L.S. and Agri.),  
26th June 1914.

T. RAGHATHAN,  
Secretary.

2. In accordance with the power delegated to him in Government Notification No. 485, dated 12th July 1948, and in modification of Notification No. 1, dated 2nd January 1950, published on pages 295-312 of the *Govt. G.O. Gazette*, dated 22nd January 1950, Part II, as amended by No. 15, dated 19th June 1949, No. 16, dated 26th September 1949, No. 1, dated 12th March 1950, No. 19, dated 22nd October 1950, and No. 34, dated 23rd April 1950, the Commissioner hereby assigns as many of the Notifications No. 1, dated 2nd January 1950, as relate to the Tuni division as villages 1 to 7 of the Pudukottai taluk of the Madurai district.

Board of Regents (Separate Regents),  
Feb. 28, 1900.

H. H. P. M. TUCKER  
*Secretary*

### PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

#### DECLARED INTEREST

The amount noted in the annexed statement due to labourers are outstanding for more than three months in the accounts of this Division. If they are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, the amount will be notified to Government :—

Statement showing arrears of wages due to coolies on Tellicherry Coorg Road  
to end of April 1914

Period.	No.	Name.	Editor's name.	Ref. to Pt. No.	Amount due.
I. Barnes.					
Oct to 1915 Dec. 1917	1	T. Kennedy	Morgan		\$1. 00
	2	E. Kohn	Kellogg		0. 25
	3	E. Kohn	Do.		0. 25
	4	F. Kohn	Do.		0. 25
	5	T. E. Kohn	Do.		0. 25
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Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 251-15-7, being the amount due to the late contractor S. Gopal Pillai, for work done in this division, is outstanding in the accounts of this division. Persons having any claims should establish their claims by production of valid receipts before the undersigned within three months from the date of publication of this notice, failing which the amount will be paid to Government.

Madras, 30th June 1914.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,  
Assistant Engineer, Chingleput Division.

# MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

## REPORT OF AN ARGENTINE.

Report of an Argentine without leave from the Detachment, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, dated at Elkins, 20th June 1914.

Name, rank and age, 2071, Rifleman, John Fleming; age, 35 years eleven months, height, 5 feet 11 inches; colour of complexion, red; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 20th January 1899; place of enlistment, Belfast; period in which born, Rathfriland, Antrim; date of release, 2nd June 1914; place of release, Elkins, marks, scar on left wrist and both knees; under five years' service.

J. W. ALSTON, Major,  
Commanding Detachment, 1st Royal Irish Rifles.

# OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF SKEPPERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 3 o'clock on Friday, the 16th July 1914, by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply of skeppers, total size, not less than 12" x 24", No. 3,000. Tenders must be accompanied with deposit and a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

1. The skeppers supplied should, in all respects, be equal to the samples accepted. One thousand must be delivered within seven days and the remainder within one month from the date of acceptance of tender.

2. The successful tenderer must deposit at once 10 per cent. of the amount of his tender. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply skeppers of the correct size and quality within the time mentioned above.

3. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders and in ordering the quantity from two or more tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

Government Press, Mint Buildings,  
Madras, 23rd June 1914.

T. FISHER,  
Superintendent.

## IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS TO MADAVARAM TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received and opened by the Executive Engineer or any agent deputed by him up to noon of the 15th July 1914 for the execution of the works noted below:—

Improvements and repairs to Madavaram Tank (L. No. 185), Rs. (1,250 + 500) Rs.200.

1. The amount of contract money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be valued. The contract money of those tenders not accepted will be returned immediately.

2. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers accompanied by "Order for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

3. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

4. Tenders should be written up in F.W.D. Form No. 1 and must be in strict detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional office.

5. Plan and specification may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m.

6. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power of attorney authorizing him to do so.

7. The addition of each tender should be given in full in the tender form.

8. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, the contract money will be forfeited.

9. The work should not be sublet.









8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.
9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his contract money will be forfeited.
10. The work should not be sub let.
11. Date of completion of work— (Improvements 30th September 1915.  
Repairs, 30th September 1915).
12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.
13. The form below is the schedule form pointed in F.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO TIRUMANGALAM TANK (P.A.S. No. 191).

Repairs to be done.

100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft

Improvements.

100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft	100-000 cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft
100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft	100-000	cu ft

Madras, 28th June 1914.

E. A. SRINIVASA ATYANGAR,  
Executive Engineer, Chembayam Division.

RECOVERY OF WRECK.

Notice is hereby given, under section 74 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claims within a week's time from the date of the circular and receive the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One galvanized iron pipe line that breaks	A damaged with "A" and "Q" on the left and right above, "B" on the right and "D" on the left and "E" on the right.	3rd June 1914	Off the Madras Harbour.
Two do do	A damaged with "B" and "Q" on the left and right above, "B" on the right and "D" on the left and "E" on the right.	3rd do	do
Two do do	A damaged with "B" and "Q" on the left and right above, "B" on the right and "D" on the left and "E" on the right.	3rd do	do
One do do	A damaged with "B" and "Q" on the left and right above, "B" on the right and "D" on the left and "E" on the right.	3rd do	do
One do do	A damaged with "B" and "Q" on the left and right above, "B" on the right and "D" on the left and "E" on the right.	3rd do	do
Two do do	A damaged with "B" and "Q" on the left and right above, "B" on the right and "D" on the left and "E" on the right.	3rd do	do
Two do do	A damaged with "B" and "Q" on the left and right above, "B" on the right and "D" on the left and "E" on the right.	3rd do	do
Two do do	A damaged with "B" and "Q" on the left and right above, "B" on the right and "D" on the left and "E" on the right.	3rd do	do
Two do do	A damaged with "B" and "Q" on the left and right above, "B" on the right and "D" on the left and "E" on the right.	3rd do	do
Two do do	A damaged with "B" and "Q" on the left and right above, "B" on the right and "D" on the left and "E" on the right.	3rd do	do





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## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS ACTS.

MADRAS ACT III of 1912. AN ACT TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MEMORIALS ACT, 1904, AND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARD ACT, 1904. Royal Sec. Secy. Secy. Secy. Anns 1-3. (5 p.)

ACT V of 1912. ORDER, as modified up to 1st July 1912. Royal Sec. Secy. Secy. Secy. An. 2. (2 p.)

ACT VI of 1912. JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS ACT, as modified up to 1st July 1912. Royal Sec. Secy. Secy. Secy. An. 2-3. (2 p.)

TABLE OF ACTS AND ORDERS IN MADRAS ACTS, 1912. Royal Sec. Secy. Secy. Secy. An. 2. (2 p.)

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CLASSIFIED LIST AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, compiled up to 1st September and 1st December 1912. Royal Sec. Secy. Secy. Secy. An. 1-2 of 2d. 2d. 2d. 2d. (1 ss.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, for the year 1911-12, Part I—with a Statistical Review of Civil and Military Works and Buildings. Footlamp folio, paper cover. An. 12 or 12s. 6d. (2 ss.)

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA  
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

## List of New Books published during the Current Quarter.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1912, dated 21st December 1912, by ADDRESS BY COMMISSIONER TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ORDERS. Royal Sec. Secy. Secy. Secy. An. 2-3. (1 ss.)

ACT I of 1912. CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT. In Urdu and Hindi. Part 2 (1 ss.) incl.

ACT II of 1912. DISTRICTS (MADRAS AND PONDICHERRY). In Urdu and Hindi. Part 2 (1 ss.)

ACT V of 1912. DISTRICTS (MADRAS AND PONDICHERRY). In Urdu and Hindi. Part 2 (1 ss.)



Wanted a Lady Apothecary for the Municipal Hospital, Kumbakonam, holding at least the qualifications of S.B. and P. Pay Rs. 60 along with a charge allowance of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. Applicants should reach the undersigned before 1st July next.

Municipal Officer, Kumbakonam,  
15th June 1914.

V. K. RAJANATHACHARIAS,  
Chairman.

Advertisements are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate End of the College of Engineering, Madras, for appointment as Sub-Overseer on Rs. 32, temporary, vacant in this division.

15th June 1914.

A. VIVAN,  
Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division.

Advertisements are invited from qualified candidates for the post of Sub-Inspector of Police. Applicants should be of good moral position and standing and be able to produce proof of good character. They must not be under 21 nor over 25 years of age, not less than 5'3" in height and 45" round the chest. Applicants are subject to the production of a medical certificate of physical fitness which is granted free of cost on the requisition of a District Superintendent of Police.

Note.—Candidates should have obtained at least a completed Secondary School-leaving certificate or have the minimum educational qualifications required under the Public Service Regulations. Preference will be given to candidates with better qualifications.

3 Applications should be made before 15th July and in the first instance be presented to the Superintendent of Police of the districts to which the applicants belong. Permanent residents of Madras should apply to the Deputy Commissioner of Police of that district, and residents of Native States to the Superintendents of the British districts nearest to them.

1. Candidates should notify the selecting officers that they are acquainted with the language or languages they profess to know.

Chief Office of the Inspector General of Police,  
Madras, 15th June 1914.

G. D. J. CARMICHAEL,  
Asst. Inspector-General of Police.

Wanted a diplomatic and able of good character. Applicants must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 15th July next through her immediate superior. Pay according to her qualification.

Municipal Officer, Srivilliputhur,  
15th June 1914.

K. SRINIVASA AYYANAR,  
P. O. Chairman.

Advertisements are invited from persons qualified under the public service notification rules for acting and sub. provins. vacancies of clerks' posts in the Police Division. The posts are likely to become permanent in good service. Copies of notification should accompany the applications which should specify the examinations passed by the applicants as well as the age, caste and residence. If the applicants happen to be school leavers, the marks obtained at the public examination should be noted.

Police Deputy Collector's Office,  
16th June 1914.

A. APPADURAI PILLAI,  
Deputy Collector.

Wanted as much a Sub-Overseer by Rs. 40—5—50 grade temporarily for about six months. None but those who are qualified under the Examination rules need apply. Men with previous experience will be preferred. Applications will be received up to the 15th July 1914.

Sivakasi, 15th June 1914.

S. P. RICE,  
President, District Board.

# PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 15th July 1914, I intend moving the High Court as well as as a Vakil Chinnai.  
Puducherry, Tiruchendur, 1st June 1914.

K. KRISHNA MESON.

On or after 15th July I intend moving the High Court, Madras, to be enrolled as a Vakil Chinnai.  
Kokajevu, 15th June 1914.

N. SITHARATHAN.

I intend moving the High Court on or after the 15th July 1914 to enrol me as a Vakil Chinnai.  
Sivakasi, 15th June 1914.

G. GUNDARA RAJAM NAIDU.

I intend moving the High Court, for my appointment as a Vakil thereof, on or after 20th July 1914.  
Ambassamuttam, 16th June 1914.

S. SARAYANASAWHY.

On or after 10th of July 1914 I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.  
Madras, 24th June 1914.

A. NARAYANACHARI.

I intend moving the High Court to be enrolled as a Vakil on or after 20th July 1914.  
Madras, 19th June 1914.

K. M. KUMARASWAMI.

I intend moving the High Court on or after 21st July 1914 to plead as a Vakil thereof.  
19th June 1914.

M. S. TENKATARAMA IYER.

On or after 27th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.  
118, Arumugam Street, 20th June 1914.

D. RAMASUBRAMANIAM.

I intend moving the High Court, on or after 24th July next, to plead as a Vakil thereof.  
Gurgaon, 21st June 1914.

K. P. MANAKESINGHA AYYAR.

On or after 17th July 1914, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.  
21st June 1914.

T. RAMAKRISHNAN.

I intend moving the High Court on or about the 1st August 1914 to plead as a Vakil thereof.  
Nagpur, 21st June 1914.

D. RANGACHARI.

I intend moving the High Court on or after 23rd July to plead as a Vakil thereof.  
Mylapore, 21st June 1914.

T. KRISHNASWAMI DIKSHITRAN.

I intend moving the High Court to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof, on or after the 20th July 1914.  
Calcutta, 21st June 1914.

G. RAVENHARA RAO.

I intend to enroll myself as a Vakil of the Madras High Court on or about the 21st of July 1914.  
Bodmankodur, 20th June 1914.

M. KALIDASA.

On or about the 7th August 1914, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.  
Trichinopoly, 20th June 1914.

C. SARAYANASAWHY.

On or after the 20th July 1914, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.  
Kozhikode, 20th June 1914.

V. V. NARAYAN.

I, KAVASI NARAYANA, son of Keshava Subbaramaniam, intend changing my name to ARUNACHAL NARAYANA, son of Arunachal Subbaramaniam, from 1st June 1914.

Kozhikode, 21st June 1914.

A. SARAYANASAWHY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Subramaniam and John, sons of late Mr. Peter Petersen of Tangasseri, formerly clerk of the Magistrate's Court, Tangasseri, have changed their surnames into Petersen with effect from 1st January 1914.

Tangasseri, 28th June 1914.

J. PETERSEN.

A. PETERSEN.

PROBATIONER KRAMACHARI, son of Narayanaswami, holder of several attornies from us, is no longer our agent since the power of attorney has been revoked from the 1st January 1914, and any business by or with him concerning our estate will not be binding upon us.

Madras, 19th June 1914.

சென்னை சட்ட அலுவலர்.

# NOTICE.

W. A. BEARDSELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

We have converted our business into a private limited company bearing the above name.

Madras, 26th June 1914.

W. A. BEARDSELL & Co.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the business up to now carried on in India by the Singer Manufacturing Company of New Jersey, United States of America, has, by an assignment, dated the 18th day of March 1914, created by the said Company, been transferred, made over and assigned to Singer Sewing Machine Company, a Company duly registered in New Jersey, United States of America, and the said Singer Sewing Machine Company has from the said 18th day of March 1914 agreed to assume, carry out and pay all the obligations of the Singer Manufacturing Company. The future business of importing, selling and hiring Singer Sewing Machines and parts and accessories thereof in India will be carried on as from the 1st day of July 1914 by Singer Sewing Machine Company and under its name.

Dated the 28th day of June 1914.

Head Office in India, Hareby Road,  
Fort, Bombay.

JAMES B. HAYDON,  
*Authorized Attorney of the Singer Manufacturing  
Company and General Manager in India of  
Singer Sewing Machine Company.*



## SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

407

# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 21.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1914.

[Part. 2 p.m.]

## MADRAS PORT TRUST.

### MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 4 of 1914-1915, held on the 15th June 1914.

Present.

Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, *and Co.*, *Ap. Chairmen.*

Mr. H. H. Hood.  
Commander W. R. Haddleton, R.N.M.  
Mr. A. H. Morris.  
The Hon'ble Sir Hugh S. Fraser, *Att.*  
Mr. C. E. Simpson.  
Mr. H. P. M. Dan.  
Captain C. L. Magenta, R.E.

Mr. G. V. Cadden.  
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Akbar, *Kuttee*  
*Quilch Sahib.*  
M.S. Ry. Khan Bahadur P. Thangappa Chetti  
*Gara, S.A.*  
M.S. Ry. Dywan Bahadur Govindas Chattr-  
*shankar Gara.*  
M.S. Ry. C. Ramaswami Chetti Gara.

73. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, the 22nd May 1914.

74. Resolved that the Hon'ble Sir Francis J. H. Spring, K.C.S.I., Engineer-Chief, be asked to himself, on the afternoon of the 15th May 1914, at the leave granted to him by Government, as recorded in Resolution No. 228, dated 4th March 1914, being referred by Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, *and Co.*

75. Read and recorded G.O. No. 184, Marine, dated 15th May 1914, concerning the nomination made by the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, of Capt. C. L. Magenta, R.E., Acting Agent, Madras and Southern Mervatta Railway Company, to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras under Mr. D. Gonsall's resignation.

76. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 342, dated the 20th February 1914, on the subject of the grant, to the present Chairman, Mr. Francis Spring, of a gratuity adequate for the purchase of an annuity of £100, on his retirement.

Resolved that the sanction of Government be asked in the payment of a sum of Rs. 25,000 from the Trust's Reserve balance into the Port Trust's Provident Fund, the sum in question, to be held in that fund, at the credit of Mr. Francis Spring's account for payment to him, on his retirement or to his estate in case of his premature death, and the interest accruing thereon to be added to the Port Trust Reserve Account and not to Mr. Francis Spring's account in the Provident Fund.

77. Read joint letter from the Bureau, Oil and Amalgam Petroleum Companies enquiring whether the Trusts would permit storage in pump, petrol tanks in bulk in Madras Harbour. Read also letter from the Chief Inspector of Explosives to the Trusts.

Resolved that in view of the opinion expressed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives and of the very considerable risks to shipping that would be involved by the discharge of dangerous petroleum in bulk in Madras Harbour, the Trusts are not prepared to comply with the request of the Oil Companies.

15-6-14-1

74. Read letter from Messrs. Biscoe & Co. and note by the Traffic Manager on the subject of tranship charges on a consigned sailing cargo.

Resolved that 100 square feet of space in Springharan shed be leased to Messrs. Biscoe & Co. under terms 7 (4) of the Code of Rules for the purpose of storage of consigned sailing cargo with effect from the 1st March 1914.

75. Read petition from a number of sundry import merchants praying for the reduction of transit charges levied on goods which remain in the trunk sheds after the expiry of the free days allowed for clearance.

Resolved that the Trustees consider the application have not made out any case for reduction and that the rates of charges remain unaltered.

76. Read and approved draft letter by the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, applying for sanction under section 44 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act to the refund of Rs. 4,214 of charges charged made to Messrs. Biscoe & Co. on draft lines paper re S.S. "Cousin" and "Gothic".

77. Read note by the Deputy Port Commissioner, dated 3rd June 1914, recommending the grant to Nelson, Messing, Bannan, Rs. 50 of the Pilotage Establishment, of full pay for the period he was in hospital from 1st March to 23rd May 1914 on account of injuries received while on duty.

Resolved that full pay for the period 21st March to 23rd May 1914 be allowed.

78. Read Memorandum No. 703-1, Marine, of 20th May 1914 and note by the Chairman on the subject of the impositions of the charges for the upkeep of the Clayton apparatus.

Read also draft letter to Government.

Resolved that the draft letter be approved.

79. Read letter, dated 6th June 1914, from Mr. K. Ganapathi Reddy, S.A., Assistant Engineer, applying for an extension of 30 days to the two months' privilege leave granted to him in March 1914.

Resolved that the additional leave be granted.

80. Read petition to the Chairman by late clerk Mr. T. Shanmukham Madhavar that he be given pay from the date of his suspension November 7th, 1913, to March 31st, 1914, the date of his dismissal under Resolution No. 5, dated 3rd April 1914.

Resolved that, in accordance with section 152 of the Civil Service Regulations, T. Shanmukham Madhavar be given no pay during the period of his suspension, because he took no effective steps during that time to comply with the Chairman's instructions that he should seek his clearance in a Court of Law.

81. The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in and up to the end of May 1914 with those for the corresponding period of the previous year was ordered to be recorded:—

*Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of May 1914.*

	1913.			1914.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<b>A. Harbour Dues/fees—</b>						
(1) Dues on imports .. ..	36,741	8	7	37,362	13	7
(2) Dues on exports .. ..	33,912	6	0	36,368	1	8
(3) Storage, ordinary, imports .. ..	16,488	8	9	25,138	15	8
(4) Storage, ordinary, exports .. ..	368	8	0	265	14	0
(5) Storage, special, imports .. ..	1,055	12	0	681	10	0
(6) Storage, special, exports .. ..	15	9	0	8	14	0
(7) Railway terminal charges .. ..	1,154	10	7	1,258	4	8
(8) Coasting .. ..	28,823	11	4	18,598	10	0
(9) Portage, special .. ..	558	10	6	614	11	9
(10) Demurrage .. ..	187	18	8	842	15	0
<b>B. Dues, fees and penalties—</b>						
(1) Dues on property .. ..	1,951	16	10	2,285	4	9
(2) Overhaul dues .. ..	8,283	8	0	1,682	3	0
(3) Passenger tolls .. ..	1,182	12	8	3,241	18	4
(4) Fines and penalties .. ..	..	..	..	28	4	0
(5) Railway tolls .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>C. Salaries—</b>						
(1) Water toll to boats .. ..	1,319	9	7	1,648	10	0
(2) Do .. ..	325	0	0	878	5	2
(3) Salaries of unskilled goods .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Other tolls .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>D. Contributions to Revenue—</b>						
(1) From Port Funds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) From Government .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>E. Interest—</b>						
Interest on investments .. ..	8,425	15	8	1,706	2	9
<b>F. Miscellaneous—</b>						
(1) Profit on investments .. ..	409	9	8	752	8	7
(2) Items awaiting adjustment .. ..	285	12	8	218	8	8
(3) Contribution as Corporation timber buyers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,31,825</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,81,806</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>



			Actual, 1913-1914.			Actual, 1914-1915.			Increase or decrease.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
April	..	..	1,78,168	5	6	1,18,579	15	4	+	59,589	4	16
May	..	..	1,34,368	4	11	1,40,498	15	0	—	5,931	6	11
Total			3,12,536	10	6	2,59,077	8	4	+	7,261	14	11

86. Recorded statement showing the purchase of English materials made by the Barr's purchasing agents in England, of which information was received in May 1914.

87. Recorded a set statement of estimates submitted, from the 22nd May 1914.

88. Recorded G.O. No. 115, Madras, dated 4th June 1914, declaring with certain exceptions that service in the port of Madras shall be non-pensionable.

89. Recorded G.O. No. 1003, Revenue, dated 7th April 1914, publishing a notification appointing certain wharves at Madras.

90. Recorded the Trade Capital and Revenue Accounts for March 1914.

91. Receipts and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 31st June 1914 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

			Deposits receivable.			Cash balance.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	..	..	1,35,000			1,45,385	15	4
Provisional Fund Account	..	..	2,35,800			517	11	8
Deposit Fund Account	..	..	14,520			458	35	4
India Station House Charity Account	..	..	85,163			908	3	4
Disabled Seamen's Fund Account	..	..	32,600			918	3	3
Portage Fund Account	..	..	40,000			3,271	8	8
Harbour Trusts Account	..	..	252			44,221	16	11

Port Trust Office, Madras,  
24th June 1914.

H. H. G. MITCHELL,  
Ap. Chairman, Madras Port Trust.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II  
OF  
**THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.**

No. 26.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1904.

[PART II, 2nd page.]

## METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS ORIENTAL REGISTER.

Date.	Maximum reduced to 32°.	Thermometer				Relative Humidity.	Winds.	Barometer.	Rainfall.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sky.	General weather.	
		Corrected Daily Means.		Observed Extremes.									
		Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.	Direction.	Force.	Barometer.	Barometer.				
June.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
1st Sat.	37.719	12.9	16.8	49.0	73.4	100.0	10	S.W. by W.	100	0.00	0	1.0	Fairing, clear.
2nd Sun.	37.719	11.4	16.8	100.7	10.0	100.0	70	S.W. by E.	100	..	0	0.0	Fairing, clear.
3rd Mon.	37.719	11.4	17.0	10.7	10.7	100.0	80	S.W. by W.	117	..	0	0.0	Fairing, clear.
4th Tues.	37.719	10.1	16.8	10.0	10.1	100.0	01	W. by E.	224	0.00	0	0.0	Fairing, clear.
5th Wed.	37.719	11.7	16.4	100.7	11.7	100.0	01	S.W. by W.	100	..	0	0.0	Fairing, clear.
6th Thurs.	37.719	11.4	16.8	10.0	10.0	100.0	01	S.W. by W.	224	0.00	0	0.0	Fairing, clear.
7th Fri.	37.719	11.4	16.8	10.0	10.0	100.0	01	S.W. by W.	100	..	0	0.0	Fairing, clear.
8th Sat.	37.719	11.4	16.8	10.0	10.0	100.0	01	S.W. by W.	100	..	0	0.0	Fairing, clear.
9th Sun.	37.719	11.4	16.8	10.0	10.0	100.0	01	S.W. by W.	100	..	0	0.0	Fairing, clear.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 5 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The surface of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the maximum of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the nearest Civil Day—mean throughout the night.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0.72 inches, the average due for the same period being 0.28 inches.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY, 30th June 1904.

E. L. JONES,  
Deputy Director.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 35.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1914.

(1990), 6, p. 10.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK  
ENDING THE 27<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1914.

### RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

[illegible]

As an Agency,  
a Department of the U.S. Government  
is authorized to use the U.S. flag

*A review of the 14 years ending 1999-2000.*

to be delivered  
to members of the 8 years ending 1999-2008.  
not to be delivered to the 8 years ending 1999-2008.

11-2602

## DISTRICT REPORTS.

## OASJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Baraka reservoir 20 feet deep; Banulikunda not reported. Sowing of paddy, ragi, sugarcane and groundnut proceeding. Standing crops, condition not reported. Harvested paddy, sugarcane normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

## VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy beginning, proceeding or ending; sowing of blackgram, leguminous; sowing of ragi, proceeding; and transportation of ragi and sunnati proceeding or ending. Standing crops thriving. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

## GUDAYARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 3 feet above normal. Ploughing and manuring, rearing of milch-cattle, sowing of sugarcane and transportation of paddy in progress; sowing of ragi, chikni and sunnati beginning. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks and six divisions; fodder sufficient except in two divisions. Condition of cattle good but not in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## KINTA.

Water-supply adequate in delta except in parts of one taluk but quite inadequate throughout most parts of upland. Kinta 4.2 feet above normal. Ploughing and manuring fully proceeding; sowing of sugarcane beginning, proceeding or ending; sowing of ragi beginning; sowing of sunnati, chikni, paddy and sugarcane, proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Pasture somewhat poor; and fodder insufficient in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing, manuring and sowing of sunnati and chikni in progress. Standing crops fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under spring channels and wells. Tungabhadra 3.55 feet below normal; discharge through lowlands not sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of sunnati, chikni, godavari, ragi, and cotton, proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture scarce; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good; but not in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## NANDYALPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing in progress. No pasture; but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient for irrigation except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing, preparing of lands for next season, rearing milch-cattle, sowing and rearing of sunnati, cotton, paddy and cotton in progress. Standing crops fair, but sugarcane not thriving in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, cotton fair. No pasture; but fodder sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Condition of cattle good; but not in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## SANDOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of sunnati and cotton in progress. Standing crops good. No pasture; but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good; but not in parts of one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

## ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient generally. Ploughing for early crops, sowing of sunnati and transportation of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair. Pasture scarce; fodder scarce in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but not in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

## GUDAPALLI.

Water-supply insufficient under tanks generally. Ploughing for sunnati, horse and turnip; and sowing of sunnati, horse, cotton and groundnut in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested sunnati, cotton not reported. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

# NELLORE.

Water-supply generally insufficient. No flow into Nellore wharf. Ploughing, sowing of cereals, cholas, sugarcane and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane; cholas, fair to normal. Pasture available in a few fields; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of soils generally good, but black-ground and mid-guest some-where in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

# CHINGLAPUT.

Water-supply generally sufficient in big sources. Ploughing for and transplanting of paddy and sugarcane, sowing of paddy, sugarcane and sugarcane and sowing of paddy, sugarcane and sugarcane in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture generally available, but good some-where in one field; fodder available. Condition of soils generally good, but some-where in one field. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

# MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

# SOUTH ARCADE.

Water-supply insufficient in few fields. Ploughing, sowing of cereals, groundnuts and sugarcane, transplanting of sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane and sowing of paddy, sugarcane and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane; cotton fair. Pasture mostly in one field; fodder available. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

# CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing for sugarcane and sugarcane, sowing of cereals, cholas, sugarcane, paddy and sugarcane, transplanting of sugarcane and sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of soils generally good, but mid-guest and mid-guest in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but some-where badly wanted.

# NORTH ARCADE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of few fields and one division. Ploughing for dry crops generally proceeding, sowing of paddy, cereals, sugarcane and cholas proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to normal. Pasture mostly in one field and two divisions; fodder available. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

# BALUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of four fields. Sowing of paddy, sugarcane and sugarcane and transplanting of paddy and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops good, but require rain urgently. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal; sugarcane, fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of four fields; fodder available. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

# COONESTON.

Water-supply generally insufficient; 4 feet of water in Gannery at Eads. Ploughing, sowing of cholas, sugarcane and sugarcane and sugarcane and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good but rain badly required. Harvested cholas and cotton, cotton good to fair; plantain and sugarcane, fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder scarce. Condition of soils fair to good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

# TRICHINGOLY.

Water-supply insufficient. Transplanting of paddy and sowing of cholas and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholas; cotton fair to normal. Pasture in one field; fodder available. Condition of soils good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

# TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in one field. No flow into Grand Aikent and supply inadequate. Paddy seedlings are being raised in parts of three fields; sowing and transplanting of sugarcane begun. Standing crops fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of soils generally good but mid-guest in one field. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

# PONDICHERRY.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops and transplanting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of soils good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

# MADRAS.

Water-supply insufficient. Discharge from Pondicherry canal 181 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting and sowing of dry crops in garden lands in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but cholas withering in parts of one field. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing and sowing of dry lands and sowing of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, cottons gone to fair; betel, plantain, sugarcane and ginger, fair. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

## TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over Srivellamam estuary, but discharge adequate. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but foot-and-mouth disease and black-quarter in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Molluscan infestation, sickness, endemism and foot-and-mouth disease in one taluk each. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## SOUTH CANADA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of first paddy crop progressing. First paddy crop seedlings generally good. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Paddy growing. Condition of cattle good.

## COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing first crop paddy progressing. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

## THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding and transplanting of main crops and sowing ending. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea; opium fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

### SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Maid ending 27th June 1914.—Rainfall good to very heavy. Cereals except Gunter, West Coast and Nilgiri; and Tanjore, Pudukkottai, Madurai; light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally but sugarcane and cotton withering in parts Bellary and Madurai respectively and require main parts three other districts. Harvests of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane almost over Circars, Southern and West Coast districts and proceeding in parts of other districts; cotton fair to normal generally. Seedlings of paddy and dry crops proceeding normally in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; water-supply insufficient for irrigation in parts of many districts; pasture scanty in parts of some districts but fodder generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

THOS. DE REY, SEY, SON, LAND RES. & AGENTS.  
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAAS,  
30th June 1914.

T. RAJAHVIAH,  
Secretary.



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1914. (PART, 10 ANNA.)

## Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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The Council assembled at Government House, Ootacamund, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 19th day of May 1914.

### PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, BARRON FENTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,  
GOVERNOR of Madras.—Presiding.
- The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ALEXANDER, K.C.S.I.
- The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.C.
- The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CHANDAN, C.S.I.
- The Hon'ble Mr. A. RUTHERFORD.
- The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. SANKERNATH, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.M.I.
- The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR.
- The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BACCHAY.
- The Hon'ble Mr. L. K. BUCKLEY.
- The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. W. GUNDMAN.
- The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
- The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.S.I.
- The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON, C.S.I.
- The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Ayyar.
- The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.

*Star Member, Questions and Answers.**(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. D. J. CARRINGTON.  
 The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.  
 The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITCHENDIGAL.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMESWANTHA RAO PANTULU Gero.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Ayyaral.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN NICKEN.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN Ayyaral.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANAR.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. G. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.  
 The Hon'ble Dykes Bahadur V. RAMASWAMY NAYDU Gero, Zamindar of  
 Doddiappanayakkanur.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMANTHA MURALIYAR.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHISWARI NAYANAR.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ANAND TANKI MARAKKAYAN.  
 The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRANKS, Kt.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SATHYAN.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Ayyaral.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SETHUPATHI SAMUEL.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURTHY, C.L.R.

## NEW MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Mr. LEROY DAYTON, C.E., I.C.S., took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and his seat.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

*[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council—*

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising to his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Question 1. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to a handwritten entitled "A Cannanore Municipal scandal" at page 4 of the Indian Patriot, dated 6th February 1934, and whether the allegations made therein are correct;

(b) whether the chairman is the father of the printer and binder for the municipality;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to obtain and place on the table a comparative statement of the cost of printing, the number of pages printed, the cost of binding and the number of books bound for the last one year under the present chairman and for the last year under the previous chairman?



Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Aygar.)

Answer 1—

- (a) The Government have now perused the article; the allegations in it are not warranted.
- (b) The tender for the municipal printing put in by the "Edward Press, Cannanore," which is owned by the son of the present chairman, was accepted in open meeting by the Municipal Council as being the most favourable of several received and the acceptance was sanctioned by the Collector as required by law.
- (c) The Government have received a report from the Collector of Malabar as to the allegations in question and do not consider it necessary to call for the statement suggested by the Honourable Member. They however deem it advisable that tenders for printing work should specify the number of lines to be printed per page of folio and the size of type to be used and propose to issue definite instructions in this regard for the guidance of local bodies.

Question 2. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing how many local boards have opposed proposals of enhancement of land-tax or an amendment of the Local Boards Act to permit the same; how many have approved of them unconditionally; how many of them conditionally and what the conditions are?

Enhancement of land-tax.

Answer 2—

The information asked for will be published when the Government have decided what form, if any, the legislation in question should take.

Question 3. Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the matter of investigating the possibilities of providing a joint system of filtered water-supply to the towns of Ratipet and Wahjungeer?

Water-supply to Ratipet and Wahjungeer.

Answer 3—

The crowded state of the Sanitary Engineer's programme of work renders it impossible to investigate the scheme before 1915-1916.

Question 4. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an article at page 5 of the *Naduvu Standard*, dated 8th April 1914, headed "Mr. Skyes and Tirupattur municipality";

Attendance of Mr. Skyes at meetings of Tirupattur municipal council.

(b) whether, as alleged therein, Mr. Skyes has attended only one of the 16 municipal meetings of the Tirupattur municipality during the last 24 months of his stay at Tirupattur; and, if not, how many he has attended?

Answer 4—

- (a) The Government have now perused the letter referred to.
- (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

Question 5. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed "A case of wrongful confinement" at page 3 and the *handerika* on the subject at page 4 of the *Alaka*, dated 23rd April 1914; the articles headed "A case of wrongful confinement" at page 3 of the *Alaka*, dated 15th April 1914; and the article headed "Mr. Jayaram's incarceration" at page 3 of the *Alaka*, dated 7th April 1914;

Confinement of Mr. Jayaram in Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

(b) whether the allegations contained therein are true;

(c) whether any medical certificate or deposition of any medical man was taken in the case before sending Mr. Jayaram to the Lunatic Asylum; and if there was no such certificate or evidence, on what evidence and at whose instance Mr. Jayaram was treated as insane and sent to the Lunatic Asylum;

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

(d) whether, as stated in the above articles, information of his death was conveyed by letters to the Superintendent of the Laccotto Asylum and the Visitors; and, if so, what action was taken thereon by them?

Answer 5—

The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given to Question No. 43.

Hindu College,  
Cumbayore.

Question 6. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take over the Hindu College, Cumbayore, as a Government college and to raise it to the first grade?

Answer 6—

The matter is under consideration.

Association of  
disfranchised  
officers at meet-  
ings of members  
of council,  
Gudiyattam.

Question 7. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed "Mr. Sykes and the Gudiyattam municipality" in the *Dehlee Patriot*, dated 27th April 1914;

(b) whether they will be pleased to ascertain and state if the facts stated therein are correct;

(c) whether Mr. Sykes, during his *ex-officio* chairmanship of the Gudiyattam municipality, attended none of the five meetings held within that period;

(d) whether he attended any of the two meetings of the Gudiyattam municipal council between 4th September 1913 and 1st of April 1914 as an *ex-officio* councillor;

(e) whether he attended only one of the sixteen municipal council meetings held in the fiscal year 1913-1914;

Attendance of  
the District  
Municipalities  
Act.

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to amend the District Municipalities Act so as to permit any person *ex-officio*, or otherwise, to be (i) a chairman or (ii) a councillor of more than one municipality; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to amend the District Municipalities Act so as to repeal the provisions necessitating the appointment of revenue divisional officers *ex-officio* as chairmen or councillors of municipal councils?

Answer 7—

(a) & (c) The Government have now perused the letter in question; the answer to clauses (c) to (g) is in the affirmative.

(f) & (g) The suggestions made by the Honourable Member do not commend themselves to the Government.

Appointment of  
a non-official  
vice-president  
to District  
Board, North  
Arcot.

Question 8. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed "Local self-government in North Arcot" in the *Madras Standard*, dated 25th April 1914;

(b) whether the present vice-president is about 61 years old and vacates his office on the 15th May 1914;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to direct the nomination or election of a non-official to succeed him;

(d) whether a large number of vacancies on the district board is to be filled up by election from taluk boards about that time; and, if so, whether the selection or election of the vice-president may be ordered to be deferred till all the elective seats are filled?

Answer 8—

(a) The Government have now perused the article in question

(b) Yes.

*Questions and Answers.*

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.*)

- (c) & (d) The Government are unable to accept the suggestion that a non-official should be nominated or elected as vice-president of the District Board of North Arcot. The situation of all Presidents of District Boards has already been drawn to the desirability of nominating non-officials as vice-presidents where possible, and the Government are not prepared to issue any special orders to the President of the North Arcot District Board.

Question 9. Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether they have received any representations in favour of legislation to prevent juvenile smoking, and, if so, from whom; Legislation against juvenile smoking.  
(b) whether they will be pleased to lay them on the table?

Answer 9.—

The Government received representations on the subject in October 1906 from the Honorary General Secretary of the Madras Total Abstinence Association, in April 1913 from the President of the Triplicane Sociological Brotherhood, and in April this year from the Mulikpet Muslim Anjuman. Copies\* of the letters will be placed on the table.

Question 10. In continuation of my interpolation No. 15 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1914, will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether they have perused an article headed "The Salom Town Extension" at page 3 of the *Tanjan Patrika*, dated 5th May 1914; Salom town extension scheme.  
(b) whether the Salom municipality have sent up their application for the town extension mentioned therein;  
(c) whether the Government called for a report regarding the portions of the town now occupied by the European residents;  
(d) whether the Government propose by legislative or administrative steps to reserve any portion of the town for Europeans only; and  
(e) whether the Government will be pleased to pass early orders sanctioning the application of the municipality?

Answer 10.—

- (a) The Government have now perused the letter referred to.  
(b) As the Honourable Member was before informed, the consent has been applied for a loan for the execution of the scheme but not for the acquisition of the necessary land.  
(c) The scheme was not intelligible and the Collector has accordingly been asked to have the estimates checked and to submit a map showing the site of the proposed extension and the bungalows occupied by Europeans.  
(d) & (e) Orders will be passed on receipt of the further information called for from the Collector.

Question 11. Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are no jails on the Nilgiris, Location of the Chief of the Inspector General of Prisons at Ootacamund.  
(b) whether the Inspector-General of Prisons with his entire staff holds his office at Ootacamund;  
(c) what is the amount of extra hill allowance and any other extra charges per annum caused by the stay of the officer with his office on the hills;  
(d) whether the Government will be pleased to transfer the office to Madras or any other place on the plains?

\* Printed as appendix on pages 851 and 852 infra.

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narmadha Aggar.)

Answer 11—

(a) &amp; (b) The answers are in the affirmative.

(c) The local allowances granted to certain members of the Inspector-General's establishment amount to Rs. 1,128 annually.

(d) The Government do not propose to take the action suggested.

Draftsmen in District Forest Office.

Question 12. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed "Appointment of draftsmen in District Forest offices" at page 7 of the *Hindu*, dated 5th May 1914, and whether the facts stated therein are true;

(b) whether for many years draftsmen in Forest offices are employed as "in temporary service";

(c) whether it is not a fact that the work of such draftsmen and the consequent need for their services are daily increasing;

(d) whether passed men from the Engineering College do not apply for these posts;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to change the temporary staff into a permanent staff?

Answer 12—

The Government have now perused the letter to which the Honorable Member refers. They are not prepared to vouch for the accuracy of the statements made, but will consult the Board of Revenue as to the expediency of making permanent a portion of the present staff of temporary draftsmen.

Fuel prices in Salem.

Question 13. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have perused an article headed "Fuel prices in Salem" at page 1 of the *Hindu*, dated 5th May 1914, and whether the facts stated therein are true;

(b) at what rates fuel coupes (in North Salem and South Salem divisions) which supply Salem town were sold for the years 1913-1914 and 1914-1915;

(c) whether it is a fact that the price of fuel, which was Rs. 9-6-0 per ton of unsplit fuel in October 1913, has now risen to an average of Rs. 11-4-0?

Answer 13—

(a) The Government have now perused the paragraph referred to but are not prepared to vouch for the accuracy of the statements made.

(b) &amp; (c) The Government have no information.

Continued from  
Capitulation  
of Mysore  
at Mangalore,  
Office of  
Income-tax  
Collector,  
Madras.

Question 14. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed "Discipline in Madras Public Service" at page 6 of the *Tamil Patriot*, dated 5th May 1914, and whether the facts stated therein are true;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Rajahmudhan Madhilyar, who was until lately manager of the office of the Income-tax Collector of Madras, wrote in his own hand-writing a petition for one Kolar Nagarajam, a professional musician, to the effect that her profession-tax was too high;

(c) whether it was stated in the petition that her accounts were scrutinized by the Income-tax authorities and whether the officer who scrutinized the accounts was Mr. Rajahmudhan Madhilyar himself;

(d) whether the Income-tax Collector consequently found him unfit for the post of the manager of his office and reported accordingly to the Board;

(e) whether it is a fact that he has thereafter been exempted from passing the account test and whether he has been promoted to the place of an acting tahsildar and, if so, for what reasons?

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Naraindas Aggar; Mr. Ramon Menon; Sir John Atkinson.)

Answer 14.—

The Government have now read the letter referred to but are not prepared to vouch for the accuracy of the statements made.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.

Question 15. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if permission to cut the bar of the Nileswari river near Katsikachet in South Canara was given by the Collector; if so, at whose instance?

Opening the bar in the mouth of the Nileswari river, South Canara.

(b) Was any expert opinion taken as to the possible results of cutting open the bar before such permission was granted?

(c) Is it a fact that because of the opening of the bar sea-water now finds its way inland and affects cultivation to its prejudice? If so, to what extent? Will the Government be pleased to order an inquiry to be made as to how many acres of land are prejudicially affected by the influx of sea-water?

(d) Is it a fact that the opening is shifting southward and that a belt of coconut garden about half a mile in length lying between the sea and the river has already been washed away and destroyed?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to make inquiries into the matter and take such steps as might be necessary to prevent further injury being done to this valuable belt of garden land?

(f) Are the Government aware that a memorial has been addressed to the Board of Revenue by the ryots concerned; if so, when? Will the Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed thereon and to place all papers connected with it on the table?

Answer 15.—

It appears that the persons affected have addressed the Board of Revenue. If they are dissatisfied with the orders of that authority, they can address the Government on the subject. The Government see no need to institute inquiries at this stage.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"I do not see any answer given to clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d)."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"The Government have not made any inquiry about the facts, because a representation has been made to the Board of Revenue."

Question 16. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a contribution in the *Kerala Patrika* (a Malayalam newspaper published at Calicut), dated 4th April 1934, referring to the difficulties undergone by the ryots raising paddy cultivation on the beds of lakes drained by the Eranakul river?

Impress upon the Government the difficulties of the Eranakul dam, Malabar.

(b) What officer or officers are in immediate charge of the Eranakul dam, what is their pay and who is responsible for their superintendence?

(c) Is it a fact that a large portion of the cultivated area suffered damage this year on account of the flow of salt water into the fields? If so, what is the approximate acreage that has so suffered, and what approximately is the loss caused to the ryots thereby?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to cause an expert inquiry to be made into the condition of such cultivation so as to render expert advice to the ryots with a view to conserve water that may be necessary for the crop and other allied matters?

Answer 16.—

(a) The contribution in question has been perused.

(b) An officer of the rank of sub-engineer is in charge of the Eranakul dam.

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Eustice Mervin.)

- (e) Owing to the influx of salt water and failure of rains in April there has been serious loss of crop this year. The area affected is approximately 2,000 acres; the loss to the ryots is not known.
- (f) Since the Honourable Member sent in his question last month the matter has been personally inquired into on the spot by the Collector of Malabar, who has given the ryots some advice on the subject. If further advice from the officers of Government is found necessary, it will, if possible, be supplied.

Re-settlement  
in Chittoor  
District.

Question 17. (a) With reference to G.O. No. 535, Revenue, dated 18th February 1914, passing orders on the scheme report for the re-settlement of the Chittoor, Chandragiri and Palamuru taluks of the Chittoor district, will the Government be pleased to state the estimated crop in fuel 1312 of dry and wet grains in each of the said taluks on the acreage under cultivation?

(b) What is the value of each crop as per the prices adopted in Mr. Brackenbury's report?

(c) In formulating the scheme for re-settlement, what amount, if any, has been set apart for the subsistence or "living wage" of the 400,903 inhabitants of the said taluks?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state if the assessment is calculated on the balance left after making allowance for the amounts mentioned above?

(e) In calculating cultivation expenses at page 7 of the scheme report has any amount been included that would answer for the wages of the ryots who cultivate the land?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state what portion of the net yield is fixed as the assessment on dry and wet land and whether the proportion is fixed under any rules or taken arbitrarily?

Answer 17.—

- (a) & (b) The Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by attempting the enormous task of compiling the information desired. It would be necessary to refer to the accounts of every field in the three taluks, to examine the area cultivated with each crop, including the difficult case of mixed cultivation, and to make allowance for second and third crops. Further, Mr. Brackenbury's report does not quote prices for all the kinds of grains under cultivation.
- (c) & (d) The method indicated is not applied in the calculation of assessments; one reason why it would be inappropriate is that the total population of the area under re-settlement includes numerous persons not depending on agriculture for their livelihood.
- (e) The Settlement Officer reports that no amount corresponding to the wages of the cultivating ryot was included in the estimate of cultivation expenses.
- (f) The general rule sanctioned by the Secretary of State is that the assessment shall not exceed one-half of the estimated net yield.

Consent of  
the ryots in  
Lusatic  
Asylum,  
Malabar.

Question 18. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter signed "Jayaram" in the *Hindu* of the 30th April stating that he was, for no valid reason, kept in a Lusatic Asylum? Are the statements contained therein wholly or partially true? If true, will the Government be pleased to order an inquiry into the matter?

Answer 18.—

The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given to Question No. 42.

*Questions and answers.*

(*Mr. Ramanna Acharyya.*)

**The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanna Acharyya.**

**Question 19.** Will the Government be pleased, with reference to the reply to my Question No. 73 put at the meeting of the Council on 2nd April 1914, to furnish the following statistics:—

Statement of work in the High Court.

- (i) the number of First Appeal Benches, Second Appeal Benches, Criminal and Miscellaneous Benches and Admission Courts and Original Side Courts (with special reference to Sessions) which sat in the following years—1894 and 1895, 1897 and 1898, 1903, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913;
- (ii) the average disposal of each Bench under each head in those years;
- (iii) the number of working days for the High Court in those years;
- (iv) the number of Judges who did not attend Court owing to indisposition or similar causes in those years and for what period in each year;
- (v) the names of Judges on leave without substitutes and the duration of such absence during those years?

**Answer 19—**

- (i) & (ii) The High Court is unable to furnish the information asked for because a particular Bench does not necessarily hear only a particular class of case.
- (iii) 1894—194; 1895—190; 1897—188; 1898—192; 1903—188; 1909—191; 1910—187; 1911—184; 1912—191; 1913—185.
- (iv) The Government are not in possession of the information.
- (v) The Honourable the Judge takes a month's privilege leave, usually in continuation of the annual vacation, if they have been on duty during a previous vacation. No substitute is appointed during such leave. In addition to the month taken by the Vacation Judge the following Judges were absent on leave without substitutes for the periods noted against each:—

	Name of Judge.		Period of absence.
1894	..	None.	
1895	..	None.	
1897	..	Darjee, J.	.. .. One month from 20th November 1897.
1898	..	Schrekenberg Apper, J...	One month from 16th February 1898.
1899	..	None.	
1909	..	None.	
1910	..	Miller, J.	.. .. From 18th July 1910 to 12th August 1910.
1911	..	None.	
1912	..	Aylmer, J.	.. .. From 16th October 1912 to 27th November 1912.
1913	..	Sanjiva Apper, J.	.. .. From 18th July 1913 to 31st September 1913 (till Spencer J.'s appointment) of which one month was privilege leave, his Lordship having been Vacation Judge in 1911.

**Question 20.** Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the reply to my Question No. 73 put at the meeting of the Council on 2nd April 1914,—

Statement of  
excise factories.

- (i) the names of excise factories other than Adirampahara in which the rate of excise tax was one anna and upwards in any of the ten years ending with 1912-1913 and the rates of tax;

(ii) the names of the factories included in the reply to item (i), the circumstances of which were considered as calling for reduction of the rate of tax?

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Kones Pillai.)

Answer 20—

(i) The rates of cess fixed for 1913-1915 were one anna or more in the following factories:—

Kuppili .. .. .	15
Choppy .. .. .	14
Cuddalore .. .. .	14
Kolachalam .. .. .	4
Tithanadivaram .. .. .	1
Mondolam .. .. .	2
Kottampalli .. .. .	2
Adimampetam .. .. .	1

In some of these factories the rate was above one anna in other years between 1905 and 1912.

(ii) The maximum rate of cess to be levied in any factory was fixed at one anna in 1912; and the rates in six of the above eight factories were reduced accordingly.

Ambition  
regarding  
Cannery  
Imperial.

Question 21. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are now in a position to make a statement in regard to the result of the arbitration over the Kannabedi reservoir works of the Mysore Government?

Answer 21—

The Government regret that they are not yet in a position to make any statement on the subject in question.

Restoration of  
Tennai tank,  
Carnatic  
District.

Question 22. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the article under the heading "The Tennai tank," *Conjeveram taluk*, which appeared in the issue of the *State*, dated 17th February 1914,—

(i) in what stage the restoration of the Tennai tank is, and whether the work will be pushed on;

(ii) whether as a fact the maximum water was not stored in the tank during last December in spite of heavy rain; and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to restore the lowest level weir on up-to-date principles before the coming winter;

(iii) whether the Government have received numerous petitions from ryots under the tank for constructing masonry dams for the branch channels from the pool at the head of the main channel, whether the turf dam now used easily breaches owing to the enormous stagnant water and consequently no water passes into the main channel, and whether Government will construct strong masonry dams at those places?

Answer 22—

(i) Improvements to the tank costing Rs. 4,500 have just been completed.

(ii) Yes; but it was due to the ryots concerned having failed to renew in time the portion of the turf band, on the low level weir, which had been removed on account of heavy rains in November 1913. The Government consider that for the safety of the tank the existing surplusing arrangements should not be altered.

(iii) No petitions to Government can be traced, but the local officers, who appear to have been addressed on the subject by the ryots concerned, are considering the question.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kameswari Pillai.

Restoration of  
Talai Pond  
District,  
Tirupattur.

Question 23. (a) Has the situation of the Government been called to an article in the *Madras Standard* of the 7th April headed "Mr. Sykes and the Tirupattur Talai Pond"?



## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kotera F.Wai.)

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to inquire and inform whether it is true that a circular taluk was caused to be issued by the tahsildars and the Deputy tahsildars of the Tirupattūr division to the village officers directing them to publish by town-town that seven seats in the taluk board would fall vacant towards the close of March, and that people desirous of becoming taluk board members should appear before Mr. Sykes and make their representations in person, and whether the notification was duly published and applications were received from people desirous of becoming members of the taluk board?

(c) If the allegations be true, will the Government be pleased to inform whether they approve the procedure adopted by Mr. Sykes, I.C.S., Sub-Collector of Tirupattūr, to secure the nomination and appointment of candidates for the taluk board?

Answer 23—

(a) The Government have now perused the letter referred to.

(b) & (c) A report will be called for.

Question 24. Will the Government be pleased to inform—

(a) whether Podanur was excluded from the list of plague passport-issuing stations in the Gazette notification, dated 15th April, and yet the tickets issued at Podanur are plague-passed, which seems to require the plague authorities at the Basin Bridge station to compel passengers to take passports;

(b) whether Vellore and Katpadi were declared on the 1st April to be free from plague and the plague establishment there was abolished;

(c) whether the plague officials at the Basin Bridge station still continue to compel passengers to take passports, though tickets are not plague-passed at Katpadi and Vellore, because the Gazette notification of even the 7th April contains the names of these two places;

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to issue orders to the authorities concerned to promptly communicate notifications to the plague officials in regard to plague-passing and passport-issuing and also see that clear and non-conflicting instructions are given to the plague officials at Basin Bridge?

Answer 24—

(a) Podanur was excluded from the list of passport stations published in the Gazette of the 15th April 1914. The passing of railway tickets issued there was not stopped till the 16th April. The District Traffic Superintendent did not act on the telegraphic information which was communicated to him on the 6th.

(b) Vellore and Katpadi were not declared free of plague by the Government till 21st April 1914.

(c) In consequence the plague officials at Basin Bridge had to issue passports to arrivals from Katpadi and Vellore till the 21st April.

(d) The Government have no reason to suppose that plague notifications are not promptly communicated to the authorities concerned.

Question 25. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of elected and nominated seats on the municipal council of Tirumangalalai and the respective number of elected and nominated seats vacant on the 1st of April;

(b) how long such vacancies, if any, have remained without being filled up;

(c) whether the voters' list of 1913-1914 has not been forthcoming to enable election to be made in due time before April 1914 and the voters' list for 1914-1915 was also stated to be invalid and election delayed in consequence;

(d) if so, who was responsible for these grave irregularities, and what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government in the matter?

Plague  
passports at  
Podanur,  
Katpadi and  
Vellore.

Composition  
of Tirumangal-  
alai municipal  
council.

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kerosa Pillai.)

## Answer 25—

- (a) Of the six seats on the council, five are filled by election and one by nomination. Two of the former and one of the latter were vacant on 1st April 1914.
- (b) One of the elective seats became vacant on 31st January 1914 and the other on 7th March 1914. The third vacancy occurred towards the middle of March.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) The Revenue Divisional Officer is investigating the matter.

Chairman of  
Tiruvannamalai  
municipality.

Question 26. (a) Is it a fact that the chairman of Tiruvannamalai municipality has resigned and left the country, and the assanger also has resigned?

(b) If so, were the accounts and other matters connected with the administration of the municipality left by them in a satisfactory condition?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the orders, if any, passed by Government in regard to this matter?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing a non-official Hindu gentleman of the town to be the chairman, as the town of Tiruvannamalai is of religious importance as a place of pilgrimage to the Hindus?

## Answer 26—

- (a) Yes.
- (b) No.
- (c) The Government have not yet passed orders; they await the remarks of the municipal council and the Collector on the report of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts upon the matter.
- (d) The suggestion will be considered when the present vacancy is filled up.

Teachers  
thrown out of  
employment in  
re-organisation  
of the high  
schools.

Question 27. Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (1) how many teachers were thrown out of employment, and for what reasons, under the re-organisation scheme of training schools for masters recently enforced;
- (2) whether any of them, and if so how many, have been re-employed, and how many are still left without employment;
- (3) whether the Government will be pleased to direct the early re-employment of such of them as have been left without employment?

## Answer 27—

- (1) Sixty-nine teachers were thrown out of employment, some because they lacked the necessary educational qualifications and others because certain posts were abolished.
- (2) Thirty-five of them have since been re-employed and thirty are still without employment.
- (3) The Educational department is endeavouring to provide the latter with suitable appointments.

Enquiries to  
subdividing  
Magistrate,  
North Arcot  
District.

Question 28. With reference to Questions Nos. 44 and 45 asked by me at the last meeting of the Council, will the Government be pleased to inform—

- (a) whether they are now in receipt of the report of the Collector of North Arcot on the allegations;
- (b) whether they will be pleased to place the report on the table or to answer the questions now?

## Answer 28—

The Government have received a report from the Collector and it is now under their consideration.

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Keweenaw Piliwa.)

Question 29. (a) Will the Government be pleased to inform when and under what circumstances the Hospital Tatak Board obtained the hospital at Sholinghur? Hospital at Sholinghur.

(b) Having regard to the fact that Sholinghur is a large town where Hindu pilgrims congregate, will the Government be pleased to direct the re-opening of the hospital, or at least a dispensary there?

Answer 29—

(a) The Dispensary at Sholinghur was transferred to Tirutani in 1910-1911 at the request of the tatak board because—

- (1) a well-equipped hospital maintained by the Scotch Presbyterian Mission existed at Sholinghur and the local food dispensary was therefore little patronised,
- (2) a dispensary was urgently needed at Tirutani, which is a place of pilgrimage and always contains a floating population of pilgrims, and
- (3) the financial condition of the tatak board did not admit of the maintenance of dispensaries at both places.

(b) The matter is one in which the local bodies should take the initiative.

Question 30. (a) Are the Government in receipt of a memorial from the ryots of Annamur and five other villages of Wallajah tatak protesting against the classification of their tanks as "Public Works Department tanks"? Classification of tanks in Wallajah tatak.

(b) Is it a fact that during the last ten years and more the tanks referred to were filled only with run-water and that water from the Ponnai river failed every year to reach these tanks until after these tanks were already full?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to grant the prayer of the memorialists?

Answer 30—

No memorial on the subject appears to have reached the Government and they have no information as to the nature of the supply received in the tanks mentioned.

Question 31. Will the Government be pleased to appoint a non-official as the vice-president of the North Arcot District Board to fill up the vacancy caused by the expiry of the term of the official incumbent, as promised by Government in answer to the question of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayala Reddiyar at the meeting of the 27th January last? Non-official vice-president for District Board, North Arcot.

Answer 31—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 8.

Question 32. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter headed "A case of wrongful confinement," published in the *India* of the 6th April, in which one T. Jayaram of Triplicason complains that he was subjected to assault and high-handed treatment by certain police officials and subsequently assigned to the Lunatic Asylum under the authority of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Cunningham, and that he was discharged on the 22nd of March after one month's detention in the asylum as being quite sane, and also to letters published in the same paper of the 17th and 21st April, respectively, on the subject? Confinement of one Jayaram in the Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bird, or the police concerned have taken the opinion of a duly qualified medical officer and whether they made any inquiry of T. Jayaram's acquaintances or friends to justify their action?

Answer 32—

The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given to Question No. 43.

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. N. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

Reference of  
the body of a  
Muhammadian  
woman or  
Muhammadian  
National  
citizen.

Question 33. With reference to my Question No. 74 at the meeting held on 11th November 1913 and the answer thereto, will the Government be pleased to furnish information on the following points:—

(a) Was there a trial of the husband of the deceased for the alleged offence to the wife? If so, what was the result?

(b) What was the result of the post-mortem examination? Did it disclose any injury or violence?

(c) Was any notice taken of the conduct of the village munsif who reported to the sub-magistrate? Who was the informant on whose information the village munsif acted?

(d) Will the Government now be pleased to issue necessary orders that bodies of Muhammadians should be examined, if necessary, only by Muhammadians and by relatives, if possible?

(e) If any post-mortem is to be held on females, will Government be pleased to direct that a lady sub-assistant surgeon should be deputed to attend?

Answer 33—

(a) The deceased woman's husband was tried for, and acquitted of, offences under sections 304 and 315, Indian Penal Code.

(b) It is stated in the judgment of the Sessions Judge that two injuries were found on the deceased—one on the head caused by a sharp weapon and the other on the abdomen caused by a blunt one.

(c) The Government are not aware that any action was taken of the village munsif's conduct, or indeed that it merited notice. They have no information regarding the identity of the village munsif's informant.

(d) & (e) The Government consider that the procedure to be adopted in any particular case must be left to the discretion of the local officers and they are not prepared to issue orders to the effect suggested.

Leading to  
material in the  
Fogajation  
water works

Question 34. With reference to my Question No. 73 at the meeting held on 11th November 1913 and the answer given thereto, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the result of the inquiry regarding the leading of materials for the Bogajation water-works?

Answer 34—

The Government are not prepared to lay the papers on the table. They are satisfied that the action taken by the Port Officer was quite correct.

Creation of a  
Muhammadian  
dead body in  
Tanjore.

Question 35. With reference to my Question No. 14 at the meeting held on the 2nd April and the answer given thereto regarding the creation of a Muhammadian dead body at Tanjore—

(a) are the Government aware that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of Tanjore submitted in his letter No. 65 of 9th March to the Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Aram of Tanjore that the creation of the body was advised on the interests of the public safety;

(b) will the Government be pleased to issue the necessary orders that in future no Muhammadian dead bodies should be burnt?

Answer 35—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 216 P., dated 16th April 1914, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Abdul Yaqub Mawdoodjee.)

Question 35. Will the Government be pleased to state why the South Indian Railway Company buildings alone were not assessed to water-tax in the Negapatnam municipality? Is it a fact that the sanction of the Government of India was applied for long ago? If so, when was it applied for and why was it not secured in time? Is there any special reason why the Railway Company alone should be free when the burden has to be borne by the owner of all buildings within the municipal limits?

Water-tax on South Indian Railway buildings, Negapatnam.

Answer 35.—

The railway property in Negapatnam cannot be assessed to water and drainage tax without the previous sanction of the Government of India. The municipal council applied for such sanction in June 1912 and correspondence followed with that body and the South Indian Railway Company. Meanwhile, general questions regarding the local taxation of railway property had arisen and these have been referred to the Government of India, pending whose orders thereon the subject of taxing such property in Negapatnam and certain other towns is standing over.

Question 37. (a) With reference to my Question No 35 asked at the meeting of 27th January 1914 and the answer given therein, are the Government aware that the special representation in setting apart separate elective seats on the Mangalore municipal council is in vogue under section 7 of the Burma Municipal Council Act, 1894?

Representation of Muslims on local bodies.

(b) Will the Government now be pleased to consider favourably and order separate election for Mohammedans on local bodies?

Answer 37.—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) As the Honourable Member has already been informed, this Government cannot take any action in the matter until they are in possession of the views of the Government of India regarding it.

Question 38. Will the Government be pleased to release the Mappila State prisoners who are now detained in various places under orders of the Government?

Release of Mappila State prisoners.

Answer.—

No Mappila State prisoner is now in confinement. All are at large under police surveillance. The Government have recently permitted one of the prisoners, who is in feeble health, to return to Malabar. They are not prepared to pass a similar order in the case of the remainder.

Question 39. (a) Is it a fact that the Government called for proposals from the various municipal councils some years back for amending the rules for election with special reference to the qualifications of voters?

Committee to advise rules for election to municipal councils.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials, including some of the experienced chairmen of the Presidency, to report on the proposals and to offer their suggestions for the modification of the existing rules?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to take early action in the matter?

Answer 39.—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (c) Any modifications that the Government may decide to make in the election rules in consequence of the suggestions received from municipal councils will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette for public criticism* under section 95-5 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894. The Government do not therefore consider it necessary to appoint a special committee for the purpose suggested by the Honourable Member.

*Questions and Answers.**(Mr. Alamed Yanki Moradkhan; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

Appointment  
of temporary  
Judges, High  
Court.

*Question 40.* Will the Government be pleased to appoint a Muhammadan to one of the two judgeships recently sanctioned in the High Court of Madras?

*Answer 40—*

The function of the Madras Government in regard to these temporary judgeships, as the Honourable Member is no doubt aware, is to lay recommendations before the Governor-General, and in so doing, His Excellency the Governor will always be ready to consider the claims of Muhammadans for such advancement.

In this instance, the recommendations were made after full consideration and the appointments have now been made.

Opening the bar  
at the mouth of  
the Kaveri river,  
South  
India.

*Question 41.* (a) Is it a fact that the Government have received a memorial from the landlords, husbandmen, cultivating tenants, agricultural labourers and other inhabitants of the hampered taluk in the district of South Canara about six months ago regarding their relief in re-closing the bar set in the river near Katakacheri?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to have the bar closed in the interest of the husbandmen; if the closing of the bar is impossible, will the Government be pleased at least to arrange to take necessary steps to prevent damage by erecting embankments, etc?

*Answer 41—*

No such memorial can be traced. The Honourable Member is, however, referred to the answer to Question No. 15.

Arrests from the  
Madrassah  
boys in schools  
and private  
institutions.

*Question 42.* (a) Are the Government aware that some of the mission and private schools and colleges insist upon payment of full school fees from Muhammadan boys?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue necessary orders that all the schools and colleges in the Presidency should collect only half school fees from Muhammadan boys as per G.O. No. 404, Educational, dated 10th May 1912, to encourage education in the Muhammadan community?

*Answer 42—*

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have issued messages of aided schools etc. instructing to give effect to the rule by to amending article 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code as to increase the grant ordinarily admissible to such schools by half the amount of the fee income foregone by the grant of the concession.

*The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*

Confinement  
of one Jayaram  
in Lunatic  
Asylum,  
Madras.

*Question 43.* (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that a young man named T. Jayaram was confined in the Madras Lunatic Asylum from 21st February 1914 till 22nd March 1914?

(b) Is it a fact that he was not found insane during that period and that he was not, at the end of that period, given any certificate of discharge?

(c) Is it a fact that he made a representation to the committee of visitors, setting forth the circumstances under which he was taken to the asylum, and that the visitors took no action in the matter?

(d) Is it a fact that A. N. Krishnaswami and about twenty others addressed a letter to the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum pointing out that Jayaram was sane and that his confinement in the asylum deserved serious inquiry?

(e) Are the Government aware that he belongs to a respectable family and that he is respectably connected?

(f) Have the Government taken any, and if so what, action in the matter?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

*Questions and Answers.*

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Curdus.)

Answer 43—

- (a), (b), (f) & (g). The Government have required into the incident referred to. T. Jayaram was arrested by the police for disorderly conduct on the 21st February and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, seeing reason to doubt his sanity, sent him to the Commissioner of Police. Jayaram was accordingly on the same day produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, who passed an order under section 16 of Act IV of 1912 directing his detention for observation in the Lunatic Asylum, Madras. The Superintendent of the Asylum, after keeping Jayaram under observation for thirty days, formed the opinion that his condition was not grave enough to warrant his being certified to be a lunatic. The Superintendent considered, however, that he had very properly been sent to the asylum for observation. The Government, after a full consideration of the case, accept this opinion.
- (c) The representation referred to was not submitted by the Superintendent to the visitors to the asylum, as no meeting of visitors took place before the period during which Jayaram was kept under observation terminated.
- (d) A communication of the nature referred to was received after Jayaram's departure from the asylum.
- (e) The Government understand the facts to be as stated.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“ May I ask whether, before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, passed an order directing the detention of Jayaram for observation, the opinion of any medical officer was taken ? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CURDUS:—“ No evidence of any medical officer was taken.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Immediately after his detention in the Lunatic Asylum, was the opinion of a medical officer obtained on the matter ? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CURDUS:—“ The Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum is himself a medical officer and it was under his observation that Jayaram was detained, no other medical opinion was necessary or taken.”

Question 44. (a) Is it a fact that, after the construction of the siltent across the Krishna river at Bewada and the excavation of the necessary irrigation canals and channels, the ryots in Tenali taluk, Guntur district, excavated field channels or distributaries along or across the *doobas*, *palenaras* or other *para-dobas*; and, if so, when?

Field channels and distributaries in Tenali taluk, Guntur district.

(b) Is it a fact that these channels or distributaries have been excavated with the permission and under the supervision of the Government authorities?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of pond charges levied from the ryots in Tenali taluk, Guntur district, on account of such field channels or distributaries along or across the *doobas* and *palenaras* and other *para-dobas* during the years 1923 and 1924?

(d) Is it a fact that the long-standing *palenaras* spoils used for regulating the water-supply have been much altered by officers of the Public Works Department into new earthware pipes of smaller capacity; and, if so, when?

(e) Is it a fact that the ryots of several villages in Tenali taluk, Guntur district, submitted memorials to the Government praying for redress of the grievances referred to above?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

Answer 44—

(a) Yes; no record is kept of the date of excavation.

(b) Generally it is not a fact that such channels excavated by the ryots have been excavated with the permission or under the supervision of officers of Government, but in a few instances this permission may have been given.

*Questions and Answers.**(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President.)*

- (e) The Government have no information on the point and are not prepared to call for it as the compilation would be a very laborious task.
- (f) Pulangy spouts have, in some of the distributary channels of the Kistna delta, been re-placed by pipe sluices and in such cases the sizes of the pipes have been fixed with reference to the area to be irrigated. Dates are not available.
- (g) & (f) The Government have received some petitions regarding the re-drawing of channels in the Western Delta. They will be prepared to inquire into any memorial which discloses sufficient ground for investigation if the memorialist has first addressed the local officers without result.

Applying for  
the registration  
of co-operative  
societies.

Question 45. Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of applications for the registration of co-operative societies received and (ii) disposed of by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, during the periods (1) January 1915 to June 1915, (2) July 1915 to December 1915 and (3) January 1916 to March 1916;
- (b) how many of those applications were for credit societies and how many were for agricultural societies?

Answer 45.—

The following table gives the information supplied by the Registrar :—

	January to June 1915.	July to December 1915.	January to March 1916.
Applications received—			
Credit societies .. .. .	154	121	175
Agricultural societies .. .. .	—	5	8
Applications disposed of—			
Credit societies .. .. .	154	121	128
Agricultural societies .. .. .	—	5	—

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—“ In regard to the number of applications for the registration of co-operative societies from January to June 1915, I find it stated that the number of applications received was 154 and the number of applications disposed of was also 154. But I find from previous answers given—I refer to question No. 30 and answer thereto given last year at the meeting of the Council held on the 18th February 1915—that the number of applications for registration pending with the department at the end of the period July to December 1912 was 674 and I find it stated in answer to question No. 39 put at the meeting of the 2nd November 1915, that the number of applications pending with the department on 30th June 1915 was 881. If, as disclosed by these answers, the number of applications pending at the end of 1912 was 674 and if at the end of June 1915 the number was 881, I find it somewhat difficult to comprehend how the number of applications received from January to June 1915 should be the same as the number of applications disposed of. The question is whether these are all the applications received.”

The Hon'ble the PRINCIPAL :—“ If the Hon'ble gentleman wishes for further information, it is open to him to put in a further question.”

Question 46. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what action has been taken by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to extend the operations of co-operative societies to the development and improvement of the supply of ghee, as suggested in Mr. Sampson's report on cattle survey?

Answer 46.—

The Registrar has drawn the attention of ryots, agriculturists and dairy men to the advantages offered by co-operative dairy societies but no application for the registration of such a society had been received up to the 12th instant.

Co-operative  
societies for  
improvement  
of ghee  
supply.



## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President.)

Question 47. (a) Have the Government received a memorial from the inhabitants of Badvel and other villages in Badvel taluk, Chittoor district, requesting a District Muzari's court for Badvel taluk?

District  
Muzari's Court  
Badvel  
Taluk,  
Chittoor  
District.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider that memorial favourably?

Answer 47—

(a) Yes.

(b) The memorial has been transferred to the High Court, which determines the location of District Muzari's courts under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.

Question 48. Will the Government be pleased to state—

Settlement  
for criminals  
Kaliyohedu  
Settlement

(a) the number of criminals that were in the Kaliyohedu settlement at the beginning of January 1912, July 1912 and January 1914;

(b) the classes and districts to which they belong;

(c) the number of criminals that escaped from the Kaliyohedu settlement during the periods January 1912—June 1912, July 1912—December 1912 and January 1914—April 1914;

(d) the reasons that led to their escape from the settlement;

(e) the number of criminals that died in the Kaliyohedu settlement during the above-mentioned periods;

(f) the number of cases of crime reported from Kaliyohedu or the villages near or around Kaliyohedu within the periods mentioned in clause (c) *supra* and within the corresponding periods of the previous years 1912 and 1913;

(g) whether there has been a widespread scare in Nellore and some other places in the district owing to the escape of some criminals from the Kaliyohedu settlement and an increase of crime in those places; and

(h) whether they will be pleased to inquire into the matter?

Answer 48—

(a) The number of persons, including women and children, settled at Kaliyohedu on 31st December 1912 was about 950. On 1st January 1914 the number was approximately 1,500. The Government have no figure for July 1912.

(b) The settlers belong to the Donga Damsi, Dongware and Donga Yankala criminal tribes, and, before they entered the Kaliyohedu settlement, were accustomed to frequent the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and other adjoining districts.

(c), (d), (e), (f), (g) The Government have no information.

(h) The Criminal Tribes Act provides the means of punishing persons who escape from a criminal settlement and the Government have no reason to believe that its provisions are not being applied. In the absence of any evidence as to an increase of crime in the neighbourhood, they see no grounds for an inquiry.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—“It is stated in reply to (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) that the Government have no information. Will the Government be pleased to call for such information?”

His Excellency the Governor :—“They have already answered that question.

The honourable gentleman will notice it at the end of paragraph (h). They say that ‘they see no grounds for an inquiry.’ The honourable gentleman is repeating the question he has already put.”

Question 49. With reference to Question No. 48 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd April 1912, will the Government be pleased to state the progress achieved in the investigation of the work of constructing an embankment across the Pambalur river?

Embankment  
across the  
Pambalur  
river.

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Subbaraya Reddiyar.)

Answer 49—

A report on the subject was received from the Superintending Engineer last June and was considered by Government. It was found, however, that the information available was not sufficient to show whether in years of moderate defect there would be sufficient water in the river for the direct irrigation of the 1,166 acres of land proposed to be converted from "dry" to "wet" and the Executive Engineer was accordingly directed in October last to take gaugings of the river for the next four years. Until the results of these gaugings are available, nothing further can be done.

How of water supply and service to water gardens in Pondicherry (S.M. Chidambaram).

\* Question 50. With reference to Question No. 102 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 15th January 1914, will the Government be pleased to state whether the report called for regarding the state of the water-supply and the repair of channels in certain villages in Pondicherry taluk, Cuddalore district, has been received and, if so, to lay it on the table?

Answer 50—

The matter is still under correspondence with the local officers.

Thefts in Madanapalle town.

Question 51. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter published in the *Madras Standard*, dated 4th May 1914, about Madanapalle?

(b) Is it a fact that there has been an increase of thefts therein and that the thefts are due to the loose manner in which the Konda settlement at Bommanigodda near Madanapalle, Chittoor district, is being controlled?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

Answer 51—

The Government are aware that there have been some difficulties in the working of the settlement at Bommanigodda, though they have received no report that thefts in the neighbourhood have increased. They consider, however, that more time must be allowed before any judgment can be passed on the working of this experiment, which is still in an early stage, and it is obvious that in dealing with a large number of persons belonging to a criminal tribe a certain percentage of failures must be expected. If any special measures for dealing with offenders in the neighbourhood are found necessary, the Inspector-General of Police will no doubt take action.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbaraya Reddiyar.

Direct line of railway from Madras to Tirupati.

Question 52. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) if it is proposed to open a direct line of railway from Madras to Tirupati and if the proposal has been sanctioned;

(b) and if so, the probable time when the construction of the line will be taken on hand?

Answer 52—

(a) There is such a proposal. A detailed project report and estimates for the line in question have recently been sent to the Government for opinion by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and are now under consideration.

(b) The project is one which will have to be executed from Imperial funds and it is impossible to say at present whether it will be sanctioned and when construction will be commenced.

Legislation in North Arcot and Chingleput districts.

Question 53. (a) With reference to answer (b) to Question No. 345 asked by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th November 1913, will the Government be pleased to state if the proposal to establish a district court or a sub-court at Vellare in the new district of North Arcot has received or is receiving consideration from Government?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Subbaraya Reddy.)

(E) Is it true that numerous memorials have been received by Government on the above subject and, if so, will the Government be pleased to view them with sympathy?

(c) With reference to answer (c) to the Question No. 145 referred to above, will the Government be pleased to inform if the statistics referred to therein have been called for; and in case the statistics have been obtained, will the Government be pleased to place them on the table?

Answer 13—

(a) & (c) The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

(B) It is not true that numerous memorials have been received by Government on the subject.

Question 54. With reference to the re-settlement of North Arcot, will the Government be pleased to state if effect is being given to the instructions contained in rule 35 of the Settlement Manual as regards the preliminaries to be gone through prior to the re-settlement?

Re-settlement in North Arcot district.

Answer 54—

The answer is in the affirmative.

Question 55. With reference to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in the course of the debate on the North Arcot re-settlement resolution at the meeting of the Council held on the 29th January 1914, will the Government be pleased to inform whether the re-classification of the irrigation sources has been effected, and, if so, by how much the re-classification has tended to reduce the percentage of enhancement on wet land in that district from 25?

Re-classification of irrigation sources.

Answer 55—

The inspection of irrigation sources with a view to re-classification has been completed in the five taluks now under re-settlement. The financial effect will not be known until the final report is submitted by the Special Settlement Officers.

Question 56. (a) Is it a fact that the assessment on the lands under the Cheyyar river channels in the Chingleput district was enhanced at the recent re-settlement of that district by 16.7 per cent?

Do lands under river channels.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to adopt the same or a similar rate of enhancement in respect of lands irrigated by the same river channels in the North Arcot district?

Answer 56—

(a) Yes, that was the average enhancement as already stated in the answer given to Question No. XII (b) put by the Hon'ble Mr. Kousa Pillai at the meeting of this Council held on the 11th March 1910.

(B) The Government are not prepared indiscriminately to apply that average to lands in North Arcot where the irrigation facilities under the Cheyyar are not necessarily the same and the rise in prices has been much greater. The actual rates of assessment for lands of similar productivity will be less in North Arcot than in Chingleput.

Question 57. With reference to the answer to Question No. 118 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on 27th January 1914 regarding the loans dealt with by the Special Deputy Collector in North Arcot, will the Government be pleased to furnish similar figures relating to loans in the North Arcot district for the three previous years?

Assessment and loan improvement loans in North Arcot.

*Questions and Answers.*

(*Mr. Saldarjani Reddigar.*)

*Answer 57—*

The following figures have been furnished by the Board of Revenue:—

Fid.	Applications received and disposed of.								Amount Collected.
	Received.		Rejected.		Accepted.		Totaling.		
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1912	10	\$1,000	108	11,000	177	17,000	295	35,000	15,000
1913	10	40,000	100	10,000	190	18,000	290	68,000	16,000
1914	10	50,000	100	10,000	200	20,000	310	80,000	20,000

\* Includes the number and the amount collected in the applications pending at the beginning of the year.

Improvement of Kartripakkam tank, North Arcot district.

*Question 58. (a)* With reference to the observations regarding the Kartripakkam tank (North Arcot district) contained in the speech of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley delivered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1909, will the Government be pleased to state if any work has been done since the preparation of the estimate referred to therein to improve the condition of the tank?

*(b)* If nothing has been done as yet, will the Government be pleased to state if and when the improvement of the head sluice of the tank will be taken on hand?

*(c)* Will the Government be pleased to state if the present condition and capacity of the tank will enable it to be classified as a first-class irrigation source under the new settlement?

*Answer 58—*

*(a) & (b)* The enlargement of the head sluice has not been carried out as an examination of the river supplies has shown that no material benefit to the tank would be derived therefrom.

*(c)* The tank has not been treated as a first-class source in respect of the whole system; in respect of parts of the system it has been classed as a second or third class source.

Improvement of Tiruvannamalai municipal well.

*Question 59. (a)* Has the attention of Government been invited to the correspondence on the Tiruvannamalai municipality contained in the issues of the *Statesman* dated the 2nd, 11th and 26th February and 6th and 12th March 1914 and to a reference to the said municipality in the leader of an issue of the same journal dated 12th March 1914?

*(b)* Will the Government be pleased to direct an inquiry into the various irregularities complained of in the above correspondence?

*(c)* Is it true that an elective seat in the said council recently vacated by effect of law has had to remain unfilled because the list of voters has been reported to be missing?

*(d)* Is it true that the work of the auditor in the last audit of the accounts of the municipality was greatly hampered by the several registers and records of the municipality not being available for purposes of audit?

*(e)* The office of chairman having fallen vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Nielsen, will the Government be pleased to appoint as chairman a non-official resident of the municipality unconnected with any religious mission?

*Answer 59—*

*(a)* Yes.

*(b)* The Government have inquired into the matter and received a report from the Collector.

*(c)* Yes.

*(d) & (e)* The Honorable Member's attention will be drawn to the answers given to Questions No. 26 (a) and (d).

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Subbasinga Reddigar.)

Question 60. (a) Is it true that memorials have been submitted to Government by the rate-payers of Tottapalayam and Arujodampundi, Vellore municipality, praying to be relieved from the proposed location of the Vellore sewage farm in close vicinity to the town of Vellore? Sewage farm, Vellore town.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to view the memorials with sympathy and direct the location of the sewage farm at such distance from the limits of Vellore as will ensure non-interference with its present sanitary conditions?

Answer 60—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government will consider the suggestion on receipt of the Collector's remarks on the memorials.

Question 61. (a) Will the Government be pleased to inform what amount remains on hand unspent out of the irrigation cess collected up to date from the villages under the Tiruvadi ancient system in North Arcot, and the reasons for the amount not having been spent? Irrigation cess, North Arcot district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order that further collections of irrigation cess in the said villages be stopped until the amount on hand has been actually utilized?

Answer 61—

(a) The unspent balance of the irrigation cess collected from the villages under the Tiruvadi ancient system is stated to have been Rs. 4,539 on the 15th instant. The main reason for the short expenditure appears to be the difficulty of obtaining labour at the season when the repairs to the channels must be executed. The Collector reports that the ryots concerned fail to co-operate with the Public Works Department in this respect.

(b) The question of suspending the collection of the cess until the past accumulations shall have been spent is now receiving consideration at the hands of the local officers.

Question 62. (a) Is it true that there is a proposal before Government to remove the court of the District Munsif now at Ranipet to Arcot? Removal of District Munsif's Court, Ranipet, to Arcot.

(b) Are the Government aware that when in 1902 the question arose whether the present District Munsif's Court should be located at Ranipet or Arcot or Walajpet, the Government decided in favour of location of the court at Ranipet on the recommendation both of the District Judge and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of the district?

(c) Has anything transpired since tending to show that Arcot should be preferred to Ranipet in regard to the location of the court?

(d) If it is true that there is a proposal as referred to in (a), will the Government be pleased to defer passing orders pending the disposal of Mr. Phillips' report?

Answer 62—

The location of District Munsif's court is determined by the High Court under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, and the Government are not aware of any proposal to move the District Munsif's court from Ranipet to Arcot.

Question 63. (a) Has the attention of Government been invited to the article headed "Vandiyasalai municipality" at page 5 of the Indian Patriot of the 16th April 1914? Vandiyasalai municipality.

*Questions and Answers.*

*(Mr. Subbarajin Reddy; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)*

(b) Is it true that, subsequent to the recent Government Order sanctioning the appointment of a paid resident official chairman, the Government communicated to the council their willingness to approve the appointment of a non-official as chairman in case the council were willing to nominate a particular individual they had named in their recommendation?

(c) Is it true that, when this subject came up for discussion before the municipal council, the latter resolved by a majority of 7 against 5 to nominate a different person altogether for chairmanship?

(d) Assuming that the answers to the above questions are in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to inform the circumstances which led the Government, after the issue of the Government Order, to incline in favour of the appointment of a non-official provided that the non-official was the person recommended by them?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state also whether, under the circumstances that have transpired, the Government are prepared to accept the resolution of the council selecting a nominee other than the one named by Government?

*Answer 63—*

(a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The Government have no official information on the subject.

(d) It was considered that the gentleman in question, who had expressed his willingness to serve, would make a good chairman.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

*The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.*

*Question 64. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state—*

(a) the number of widow scholarships awarded in the high schools for girls in 1915-1916 and to state generally the conditions under which they were awarded;

(b) the officer or officers who made the selection of the scholarship-holders, and whether any age-limit has been imposed on applicants for scholarships and, if so, the age so fixed?

(2) Are the Government aware that in Mysore married women and widows up to the age of thirty are eligible for scholarships for receiving instruction in the high schools, and will the Government be pleased to adopt a similar course in this Presidency?

*Answer 64—*

(1) (a) Fifty-one scholarships in high schools and 25 scholarships tenable at the Brahmin widows' hostel attached to the secondary schools for girls at Triplicane were awarded in 1915-1916. They were given to those applicants who seemed likely to make the most successful teachers and on the general conditions that the holders consented to be trained as teachers and promised to work, when trained, in a school staffed with women teachers.

(b) The selection was made by Inspectresses of Schools. At the Triplicane hostel preference is given to widows under thirteen years of age. No age-limit is laid down in the case of other scholarships.

(2) The Government have no information as to the age-limit prescribed in Mysore.

*Question 65. Are the Government aware that there is no hostel for the female students for the Queen Mary High school for Indian girls at Vingsapalem and will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of the construction of a hostel for the above purpose at an early date?*

*Answer 65—*

The answer is in the affirmative. The matter will receive due consideration.

*Scholarships  
for widows.*

*Host of the  
Queen Mary  
High school  
for Indian girls,  
Vingsapalem.*

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rameschondra Rao; Sir John Atkinson.)

Question 66. (a) Is it a fact that there is no provision for the entertainment of a master or mistress for teaching Indian music in Government girls' schools in this Presidency? Indian women in Government girls' schools.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of supplying this want?

Answer 66.—

Provision for teaching Indian music already exists in some of the Government girls' schools; the question of extending it to others is being examined by the Director of Public Instruction.

Question 67. Is it a fact that a memorial has been submitted to the Government by the secretaries of the Fourth Andhra Mahila Sabha held at Masulipatam in 1912 requesting that the examinations for women conducted by the Vignayachandrika Mandal be recognized as qualifying examinations for the recruitment of female teachers in Government girls' schools? Will the Government be pleased to state how this memorial has been disposed of? Qualifications for women teachers in Government girls' schools.

Answer 67.—

The memorial referred to was received by Government but no action thereon was considered necessary.

Question 68. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of ponal assessment levied under Act III of 1905 in the Tenali taluk of the Guntur district for the official years 1911-1912, 1912-1913 and 1913-1914? Ponal assessment on field channels and distributaries in Tenali taluk, Guntur district.

(b) Is it a fact that the ryots of the Tenali taluk, Guntur district, memorialized the Government complaining that ponal assessments have been imposed on them in respect of field channels or distributaries existing for several years and excavated along and across dykes, talukdars and other persons lands with the permission and under the supervision of the authorities? Will the Government be pleased to state how these memorials have been dealt with by the Government?

(c) Is it a fact that the said ryots have been given notice by the local authorities to close the said field channels without any other provision having been made for the irrigation of their fields? Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of ordering that due provision should be made for the supply of water to the said fields before the existing channels are closed?

Answer 68.—

(a) The Collector reports that the ponal assessment imposed under the Madras Land Revenue Amendment Act, 1905, was Rs. 6,969 in fash 1321; Rs. 14,196 in fash 1322. The accounts for fash 1323, which corresponds roughly to the official year 1912-1914, have not yet been closed.

(b) Two memorials were received towards the end of 1913 from ryots of Vallabapuram and Kuntal villages of the Tenali taluk, but as they did not appear to have memorialized the local officers in the first instance their petitions were returned. No other memorials to Government have been traced.

(c) The Government are not aware that any special notice have been issued to the ryots to close the channels other than notice under the Madras Land Revenue Amendment Act, 1905. The Collector states that in no case is closure enforced unless another source of supply is readily available.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMESCHANDRA RAO:—“May I ask the Government whether they have any information as regards the increase in the collection of ponal assessment in fash 1322? It is stated that in fash 1321 the amount was Rs. 6,969 and that the amount in fash 1322 was Rs. 14,196. May I ask if there is any report from the Collector showing the circumstances leading to this increase in ponal assessment?”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—“The only report that we have does not explain the circumstances in which the increase occurred.”

## Questions and Answers

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Department of  
Industries

Question 69. With reference to the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th April 1914, of the appointment of Mr. K. T. B. Treacher as the Acting Director of Industries, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the orders re-constituting the Department of Industries in this Presidency?

Answer 69.—

The Honorable Member is referred to G.O. No. 892, Revenue, dated 21st March 1914, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

In Industrial and  
Technical  
Education—  
Leather school  
at Madras.

Question 70. With reference to the answer given to my Question No. 58 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 11th November 1913, will the Government be pleased—

- (a) to make a statement of the steps now being taken for the development of industrial and technical education in this Presidency;
- (b) to state what work Mr. A. Guthrie, the tanning expert, has been able to do since his appointment at the end of 1911 besides his visit to the Mysore tannery referred to in G.O. No. 795, Educational, dated 29th August 1913;
- (c) to state whether any decision has been arrived at regarding the site for the construction of a leather trade school at Madras; if not, when a beginning will be made for the construction of this school?

In view of the fact that Mr. Guthrie has already been employed for more than two years without any definite work, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of making suitable arrangements for his starting work with some temporary arrangements pending the construction and completion of the school buildings?

Answer 70.—

- (a) The Government are not in a position to make any formal statement at present.
- (b) Since his visit to the Mysore tannery, Mr. Guthrie has supervised the preparation of plans and estimates for the Leather School and Tannery; visited tanneries in the endeavour to ascertain what lines of research may best be taken up in the tanning laboratory, when established; worked for some months in the chemical laboratory attached to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore testing new processes and methods of analysis; and fitted up a temporary laboratory at Madras, in which he has been examining and analysing local tanning materials.
- (c) The site for the Leather School and Tannery has been selected and detailed plans and estimates for the building have been sanctioned. Arrangements have been made to start the work immediately, carry it out expeditiously and complete it before the close of 1914. The Government do not consider that it would be advantageous to make temporary arrangements for starting the school in advance of the new building.

In Industrial and  
Technical  
Education—  
Dyeing Experiment  
School.

Question 71. (1) With reference to the statement made by the Superintendent of Industrial Education in paragraph 3 of the letter read in G.O. No. 795, Educational, dated 29th August 1913, will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether Dr. Maraden's services were better sought after by the dyers of Madras during the last official year;
- (b) whether the quarterly reports of Dr. Maraden show that he has not been able to do much in Madras in educating or instructing the weavers?
- (2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of investigating the exact causes of this failure and also to consider other methods of utilizing his services?

Answer 71.—

- (1) The attention of the Honorable Member is drawn to the quarterly reports of his work submitted by Dr. Maraden, which have been placed on the Editors' Table.



*Questions and Answers.*

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Francis ; Mr. Zein-ul-abidin Sahib.)

- (2) The Government do not consider that Dr. Marsden's work in Madura has been a failure. The Ramanathra community of Madura has recently acknowledged in public the great practical utility of his services to the dyers of this town.

Question 72 (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the districts visited by the peripatetic weaving party in 1912-1913?

(b) In view of the fact that the weaving party is understood to be doing good work, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of forming another party with a competent staff to visit other parts of the Presidency?

Industrial and Technical Education—Peripatetic weaving parties.

Answer 72—

(a) Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts.

(b) The Director of Industries has recently been instructed to organize another party.

Question 73. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any proposals for the development of the Department of Industries have been either made by the Director of Industries or called for by the Government?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing a committee to assist the Director of Industries in formulating proposals for the development of the Department of Industries?

Government Engineering Department—Department of Industries.

Answer 73—

The Director has submitted proposals regarding the general principles upon which industrial educational development should proceed and the Government have decided to appoint a committee to consider these.

The Hon'ble Shri Debshar M. Ramachandra Rao:—“ May I know whether the Government have any intention of publishing the proposals of the Director and of placing the order appointing the committee on the table?”

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Francis:—“ Not at this stage.”

The Hon'ble Shrif-ul-Mulk T. Zein-ul-abidin Sahib.

Question 74. (1) Is it a fact that the South Indian Railway Company gives return concession tickets to pilgrims going to certain festivals?

(2) Is it a fact that the Company has nevertheless declined to grant them to those that go to Nagore for the grand “ Urs ” that is held there annually?

(3) In view of the fact that a very large number of pilgrims go there from all parts of India and Ceylon, will the Government be pleased to arrange for the grant of these concessions in the case of the Nagore festival?

Government railways—Pilgrims on the South Indian Railway.

Answer 74—

The Government have no information regarding the issue by the South Indian Railway Company of tickets at favourable rates to pilgrims going to festivals except what is to be found in the Company's published timetable. The issue of such tickets is entirely within the discretion of the Railway Administration and the Government cannot intervene in the manner suggested.

Question 75. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Quran schools in the whole of the Presidency, the number of pupils attending them and also what measures have been adopted to bring them within the scope of the Grant-in-Aid Code?

Government in the Presidency.

Answer 75—

The figures are given in Supplemental Table No. 107, in Volume II of the last Report on Public Instruction. Attempts are continuously made to induce managers of Quran schools to add secular to religious instruction and otherwise to conform to the provisions of the Code.

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Zamindar-Siddie Sahib.)

Smoking  
among  
students.

Question 75. In view of the increasing use of cigarettes and *Indis* by the school-going population, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions through the Director of Public Instruction to aided and Government schools with a view to discourage the use of such deleterious narcotics?

Answer 75—

The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to issue orders instructing school authorities to forbid smoking by boys on school premises or playgrounds, but the prevention of the practice elsewhere lies more in the power of parents and guardians than in the hands of the educational authorities.

Mohammedan  
religious  
endowments.

Question 77. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list of endowments for the benefit of Mohammedan places of worship in the different districts of this Presidency? If such a list has not been kept, will the Government be pleased to order the preparation of one?

Answer 77—

The Government have no list of endowments of the kind referred to by the Honourable Member nor are they prepared to order the preparation of such a list.

Grant to aided  
schools where  
Mys. Mohammedan  
pupils on half fees.

Question 78. Will the Government be pleased to state what amount has been disbursed during the year 1913-1915 by way of compensation to aided schools which admit Mohammedan pupils on the half-fee system?

Answer 78—

During 1913-1915 Rs. 43,540 was paid to aided schools as an extra grant to cover the loss of fee income foregone on account of Mohammedans, Unties, girls and pupils of the backward classes and castes, but how much of this related to Mohammedan pupils is not known.

Supply of  
midwives  
and nurses in  
Madras city  
for general  
service.

Question 79. Will the Government be pleased to consider whether it will not be possible in connection with each of the lying-in hospitals in Madras city to have a few midwives and nurses whose services may be lent free of charge to Mohammedan and Hindu women who either fail to get admission to these hospitals or are prevented by sentimental and other scruples from seeking medical aid in them?

Answer 79—

The Government regret that they are unable to accept the suggestion.

Sanitized by  
Govt. of the  
Government  
Press.

Question 80. (a) Is it a fact that the Medical officer who has inspected the Madras Government Press building has remarked that it is congested and ill-ventilated even after the shifting of a portion of the Press to Mount Road? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken in the matter?

(b) Is it a fact that a large stock of paper bales are stored up in the open ground of the Government Press premises? Will the Government be pleased to take steps to have these bales removed from this open space?

(c) Is it a fact that fire had occurred twice in the Madras Government Press within the space of the last three or four months? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have instituted the necessary inquiries to ascertain the real causes of the same?

(d) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter that appeared in the *Weekly*, dated 30th April 1914, under the heading "The Government Press"? Are the statements made in it correct? If so, will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps to set matters right?

*Questions and Answers.*

(Mr. Zam-ul-ahide Sahib; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Francis.)

**Answer 80—**

- (a) & (b) The Government have received a report from the Surgeon, First District, which is still under consideration.  
(c) & (d) Some waste paper in an iron latrine caught fire on the 29th January, possibly in consequence of some one smoking against the rules. As to the fire on the 14th April the Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 84.

**Question 81.** (a) With reference to Question No. 135 put by the Hon'ble Sri Mahadev B. Narasimhaswami Sarmas at the meeting of the Council held on the 27th January last, will the Government be pleased to state if the inquiry promised in answer to that question has been made?

*Opportunity  
from Public  
Library  
Mishra.*

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to answer the said question?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state if any memorial has been received from the persons concerned? If so, what steps have been taken in respect of the same?

**Answer 81—**

One person, a native of the plains and a money-lender by profession, who had been confined in Berhampore District Jail under a warrant issued by the Agent under Regulation 11 of 1819 and section 7 of Act XXIV of 1839, has been released from restraint on condition that he shall not return to the Agency tracts, as his presence there would be dangerous to the peace of the country. No allowance is made to him as he is reported to be well off and no memorial has been received from him since his release.

**The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.**

**Question 82.** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state—

*University  
Library,  
Madras.*

- (1) when the ordinary University lectures courses were started;  
(2) what subjects were chosen for the same and how many lectures for each course have been delivered, by whom, when and where, till now;  
(3) how many students attended such lectures and from what places?  
(4) Did any, and if so how many, of these courses of lectures form part of the regular honours course studies in the colleges from which the professors were chosen to deliver such ordinary University lectures?

**Answer 82—**

(a) (1) The University lectureships referred to began with the academic year 1912-1913.

(a) (2) & (3) & (4) The Government have no information on these details.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Francis:—"The honourable gentleman could obtain the information by applying to the University. It is a matter which concerns the University rather than the Government."

**Question 83.** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the marks obtained in each subject by the students admitted to the intermediate course in the years 1912 and 1913 by the following colleges and high schools:—

*Noted during  
meeting on—  
North wing  
of Madras  
College  
Library.*

- (1) Presidency College, Madras.  
(2) The Christian College, Madras.  
(3) St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.  
(4) The Town High School, Kumbakonam.  
(5) The Hindu High School, Trichinopoly?

IV-3

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Renu Appangar; Mr. Francis; Sir John Arlison; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

Answer 83—

The Government are not in possession of the information asked for and do not consider that the value of it would compensate for the labour of collecting it. The University is dealing with the whole question of the admission to the University courses of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA ANTHANGI:—"Am I to expect the same answer if I should put a similar question?"

The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS:—"The answer would be the same."

Assisted by the  
at the Govern-  
ment Press.

Question 84. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the articles headed "Government Press, Madras," which appeared in the *States* of the 30th ultimo?

(b) Is it a fact, as stated therein,—

(1) that a fire occurred in the Government Press with fatal results, and that the fire originated in a narrow room measuring about 14 feet x 12 feet containing two linotype machines worked with petrol; and

(2) that the workmen in the room escaped unhurt and that the victims were the occupants of the adjacent room which had no egress except through the room in which the fire originated?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any notice has been taken of the negligence involved in installing machines worked with petrol in narrow and ill-ventilated rooms instead of in detached buildings?

(d) Have Government instituted or do they propose to institute inquiries to find out whether the accident was due to unskilled men working the machine, inefficient supervision, or laxity in the enforcement of the rules governing the use of petrol?

(e) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers connected with the subject?

(f) What amount of damage was done to men and property by the accident and will any compensation be paid to the family or dependants of the deceased?

Answer 84—

(a) Yes.

(b) (i) The Government have received reports regarding the fire; these are under consideration and cannot be laid on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA ANTHANGI:—"The answer given does not cover clause (c). I want to know whether there was any inquiry and whether any compensation will be paid to the members of the families which suffered."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ARLISON:—"These points are still under consideration."

Temporary  
Judges, High  
Court, Madras.

Question 85. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence between the Local Government and the Government of India relating to the appointment of temporary Judges to the High Court of Judicature, Madras, between January 1913 and 1st April 1914?

Answer 85—

The Government are not prepared to publish the correspondence.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.

Extension of  
agency area  
and Village  
Agency.

Question 86. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken to determine the territorial limits of the portions of the Vengalpet Agency that are to be removed from the Agency and added to the plains and when final orders are likely to be issued by the Government on this question?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish the proposals for fixing the territorial limits above referred to before final orders are passed thereon by the Government?

## Questions and Answers.

(19a. Narasimha Raju; Sir John Atkinson.)

Answer 55—

- (a) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 94 put by him at the meeting of the 16th May 1913 and to that given to Question No. 43 put by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu on the 27th January 1914. The Government are unable to say when final orders will be issued.
- (b) If any changes are eventually contemplated, the question of giving publicity to them among the population affected before they are finally decided upon by the Government will be considered.

Question 57. Will the Government be pleased to state the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Surgeon appointed for Koraput and whether the taluks of Ganapur, Bismakatak and Rayagada are or will also be placed under him? Jurisdiction of Civil Surgeon, Koraput.

Answer 57—

The Civil Surgeon has been appointed to the charge of the Agency tracts of the Vungaputnam district, which include the taluks referred to.

Question 58. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the new Executive Engineer appointed for the Vungaputnam Agency will be in charge of the works in the taluks of Rayagada, Bismakatak and Ganapur and whether a separate officer will be appointed to investigate the schemes for improving the irrigation facilities in the Vungaputnam district? Jurisdiction of Executive Engineer of Vungaputnam Agency.

Answer 58—

The works in the three taluks referred to by the Honourable Member will be in charge of the Executive Engineer, Vungaputnam division, and not in that of the Executive Engineer of the newly constituted Koraput division. It is not proposed to appoint a separate Executive Engineer for investigation of the irrigation schemes in the district.

Question 59. Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of taking away the three taluks of Ganapur, Bismakatak and Rayagada from the First-class division and constituting a separate division and forming a separate taluk board and placing it under the Koraput District Board? Formation of Division, three taluks civil surgeon's taluk into a separate taluk board.

Answer 59—

The Government are not aware of any grounds for the change suggested.

Question 60. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) the reasons for appointing Mr. Williams, a third-grade assistant surgeon, as civil Surgeon of Koraput, overlooking the claims of seven assistant surgeons in the first grade, 53 in the second grade and 15 in the third grade, among whom some have got even English degrees; Appointment of Mr. Williams as Civil Surgeon, Koraput.

(2) whether they are aware that this appointment has created great discontent among the assistant surgeons who are his seniors in service?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing to the post of civil surgeon, even for *adh. pro tem.* appointments, by order of seniority and merit in the Medical Service?\*

Answer 60—

- (a) (1) Mr. Williams was appointed as he was considered to be specially fitted for the post.
- (2) The Government have received no representations to the effect stated.
- (b) The Government do not consider it desirable to make any change in the present practice according to which civil assistant surgeons are promoted to the grade of civil surgeon for exceptional qualifications and ability.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—“Will the Government be pleased to state the special reasons for the fitness of Mr. Williams for the post?”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—“The only answer that can be given is that he was specially qualified in the opinion of the Government.”

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Retirement of  
civil surgeons  
after 55 years.

Question 91. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (1) the number of posts of civil surgeons in this Presidency;
- (2) how many holding these appointments will have to retire during the course of this year and next year under the rule of 55 years age-limit?
- (3) The number of posts being limited, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of not granting extensions of service after completing their 55th year, especially in those who would be entitled to full pension without further continuance in service?

Answer 91—

- (a) (1) The Honourable Member is understood to refer to civil surgeons reserved for promoted civil assistant surgeons. There are four each now.
- (2) Three civil surgeons will attain the age of 55 before the close of 1915.
- (3) The retirement of officers under the 55 years' rule is governed by the provisions of article 459, C-3 Service Regulations. The Government are unable to give any undertaking of a general character.

Final  
examination  
for the hospital  
assistant posts.

Question 92. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of marks the first two that passed the final examination for the hospital assistant grade got this year? If both of them got the same marks, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why a difference in rank is made and will the Government be pleased to direct that the Government gold medal be awarded to both as is done by the University in similar circumstances?

Answer 92—

The Government have no information but have called for a report.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU :—“Will the Government be pleased to defer the award of the medal until the report called for has been received and orders have been passed thereon?”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“That necessarily follows. The medal will not be awarded. (A few minutes later) With your Excellency's permission I should like to make a correction in the answer just now given by me to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju. I understand that the medal has been awarded; the fact which decided the matter was that the recipient of the medal was the better qualified of the two candidates in practical work.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Improvements  
to drinking-  
water tanks,  
Gadswan and  
Kintan taluks.

Question 93. (a) Are the Government aware that in the delta tracts of the Gadswan and Kintan districts men and cattle solely depend for drinking-water on tanks supplied from the main canals?

(b) Are they aware that most of these tanks have no outlets to allow of their being periodically drained and no separate feeder channels to supply them?

(c) Will they be pleased to order local boards to provide both outlets, where required, and separate feeder channels to these tanks and protect them from contamination, over-crowding, if necessary, a sufficient amount from the sanitary grant for this purpose?

Answer 93—

- (a) & (b) The Government believe that tanks of the description referred to exist.
- (c) The matter is one in which the local boards should take the initiative.

Acquisition of  
land for Delta  
at Gadswan  
taluk.

Question 94. In connection with the reaping of the irrigation channels in the Gadswan delta, wherever new field channels or beds have been suggested during joint inspection and the ryots are unwilling to give the land gratis for such beds, will the Government be pleased to acquire such lands at the public cost and make the field channels required for the efficient distribution of water to the fields?

## Questions and Answers

(Mr. E. M. F. Krishna Rao.)

Answer 94—

The Government are not prepared to lay down any general rule on the subject; each case will be dealt with on its merits.

Question 95. Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of the lands in the north of the Samalkota canal irrigated by direct flow, on which consolidated wet assessment was imposed in the re-settlement of the Godavari district in 1899, and the number of villages in which such lands are situated?

Wet lands to the north of the Samalkota canal.

Answer 96—

The Government have called for the information.

Question 96. With reference to Government's answer to my Question No. 59 asked at the meeting of the 2nd April 1913 and with reference to Question No. 54 asked at the meeting of the 11th November 1913 by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, will the Government be pleased to order the completion of the Kotakanka project sanctioned in Government of India letter No. 1105 L, dated 21st August 1905, printed in G.O. No. 845 L, dated 15th September 1905?

Kotakanka project, Godavari delta.

Answer 96—

The answer given to the Honourable Member's Question No. 54 at the meeting of the 2nd April 1913 still holds good and, until the proposals for remedying channels which were described in the answer to Question No. 54 at the meeting of the 11th November 1913 have been disposed of, the Government cannot come to a decision regarding the Kotakanka project.

Question 97. With reference to the statement of property lost and recovered, embodied in the Police Administration Report for 1913, will the Government be pleased to take steps for more efficient police administration in the Godavari district?

Police administration in Godavari district.

Answer 97—

The Government observe from the statement referred to that the percentage of property recovered in the Godavari district during the last of the three years was but little below the average for the whole Presidency. They are therefore not prepared to take any special action in the matter.

Question 98. (a) Is it a fact that the Godavari District Association lately addressed the Government suggesting the desirability of Government appointing experienced agricultural instructors to work in the National High School, Rameswaram?

Agricultural instructors in National High School, Rameswaram.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to favourably consider the suggestions made therein and make a beginning in that direction?

Answer 98—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have informed the association that, owing to the dearth of qualified instructors in agriculture, they see no prospect of being able to carry out the suggestion at present.

Question 99. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article on the agency for the distribution of water in the Godavari and Krishna delta systems published in the *Hindu*, dated the 11th April 1914, suggesting the desirability of placing the water-distributing agency under the control and supervision of the Collector for the reasons urged therein?

Water-distributing agency, Godavari and Krishna delta.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to instruct the Superintending Engineers of the First and Second Circles to submit the reports called for from them in G.O. No. 7 L, dated the 2nd January 1914, in consultation with the Collectors of the districts concerned?

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Answer 99—

(a) The Government have perused the article referred to.

(b) The Government do not think it necessary to issue the instruction suggested, but if they find it desirable that the Collectors concerned should be consulted regarding the reports in question, the necessary reference will be made.

Re-opening of  
the Kaveri  
Navigation Canal  
this year.

Question 100. (a) With reference to resolution No. 11 passed by the Giddarai District Conference held at Rajahmundry in the third week of March 1914, will the Government be pleased to state when the opening of the Kovvur-Manjara junction canal for traffic may be expected and whether the necessary estimates have been received and sanctioned by the Government?

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to take early steps for the re-opening of the canal?

Answer 100—

The estimates have not yet been received by the Government but are expected shortly. The Government cannot say by what date it will be possible to re-open the canal for navigation.

Irrigated area  
in Vengalpuram  
district.

Question 101. (a) With reference to the details given for the Vengalpuram district on page 110 of the Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1907-1908 to 1911-1912, will the Government be pleased to state why the total area irrigated from the different sources therein mentioned decreased from 2,067,670 acres in 1907-1908 to 1,339,570 in 1911-1912?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state, if statistics are readily available, whether the total irrigated area in that district has further decreased or increased in 1912-1913?

Answer 101—

A report has been called for.

Survey  
including the  
district  
Muziris and  
adj. taluqs.Question 102. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter published in the *Mirror*, dated 7th April 1914, on the necessity of giving survey training to District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges and will the Government be pleased to give due consideration to the suggestion?

Answer 102—

The Government will consider the suggestion and refer it for the opinion of the High Court.

Perumpan  
Road bank,  
Giddarai  
district.

Question 103. (a) Is it a fact that, with reference to clause (f) of Question No. 9 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswami Sarna at the meeting of the Council held on the 7th April 1908, action has been taken during the last six years for the strengthening and repairing of the Road-bank of Perumpan in the Majala taluk of the Giddarai district to protect the village from floods?

(b) Are the Government aware that repeated representations have been made by the villagers to the Revenue and the Public Works Departments to protect them and their property from possible danger from floods and that the Collectors of the districts assured them early relief?

(c) Are the Government aware that the Giddarai District Conference held at Rajahmundry in March last passed a resolution, among others, requesting the strengthening of the embankment to afford protection to the village?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders for the execution of the work without any further delay and, if possible, before the next flood season?



Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Answer 103—

No action in the matter has been taken by the Government. The village in question is one of a large number which is within the embankment of the Godavari river and below flood level. The view of the Government is that such villages should be removed outside the river embankment and they are prepared to give reasonable assistance to the poorer villagers to enable them to move to a safe position, but so long as the villages remain within the limits of the river the Government can accept no liability for their security, and the creation and maintenance of the ring-band protecting the villages from flood is a matter for the villagers. It has accordingly been decided that no action on the part of the Government is called for in the case of the village in question. The Government have no information as to what representations may have been made by the villagers to the local officers or as to the disposal of such petitions.

Question 104. With reference to the answer of the Government to my Question No. 51 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 27th January last, will the Government be pleased to instruct the Collector of the Kurnool district to order the eight taluk officials, whose term of office as elected members of the district board will shortly expire, not to offer themselves for re-election?

Director of Revenue, Kurnool District Board.

Answer 104—

The Collector has been asked to consider the advisability of reducing the official element in the board.

Question 105. (a) With reference to paragraph 18 of Board's Proceedings embodied in the Government Order reviewing the Forest Administration Report for 1912-1913, will the Government be pleased to state what punishments have been awarded to the Range officers of Nuzvid and Chavil in Upper Godavari for not furnishing fire occurrence reports for 32,570 acres?

Forest Administration, Upper Godavari District.

(b) With reference to paragraph 57 of Mr. Lushington's report printed in the same Government Order, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the alleged indifference of the Kayas and Roddis in the Agency tracts of Lower Godavari in the matter of helping the department in fire protection?

(c) If any concessions hitherto enjoyed by those hill people have been since then curtailed, will the Government be pleased to state whether it was done with the previous knowledge of the Government Agent?

Answer 105—

A report has been called for.

Question 106. (a) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether the technical institution called the "Sriharishandram Vitha Technical Institution" in Vainavaram was refused recognition by the Director of Public Instruction, and, if so, on what grounds?

Secretary of the Government, Vainavaram, District.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the Director of Public Instruction for its recognition?

Answer 106—

The Government have no information on the matter. They will call for a report from the Director of Industries.

Question 107. With reference to Appendix K (statement showing convictions, etc., under the Opium Act and Rules) embodied in the reports on the Administration of Akkuri Revenue for 1910-1911, 1911-1912 and 1912-1913, from which it would appear that the rewards to informers, etc., sanctioned in the Godavari district are proportionately very high when compared with the rewards sanctioned in the other

Rewards to informers, etc., sanctioned in the Godavari district.

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

districts of the Northern Circars, will the Government be pleased to state what this difference is due to and whether the recipients of the largest amounts of rewards are officials or non-officials?

Answer 107—

The Government will inquire.

Publication in  
district gazettes  
of vernacular  
publications of  
Acts, etc.

Question 108. (a) Are Government aware that in most districts lists of vernacular publications of Acts, Rules, Regulations and Manuals supplied to the Collectors for sale to the public are not published in the district gazettes for general information?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order that such lists should be published in all district gazettes corrected from time to time as is done in the *Port St. George Gazette* with regard to the same?

Answer 108—

A catalogue of all Madras Government publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press and additions thereto are periodically notified in the *Port St. George Gazette*; but there is no published list of vernacular translations of Acts, Rules, Regulations and Manuals, and as far as Government are aware Collectors do not keep such publications for sale. Taluk offices were formerly supplied with vernacular copies of Acts and Bills, but the practice was discontinued as experience showed that there was hardly any local demand for such publications.

Agricultural  
training for  
labourers.

Question 109. With reference to reply to Question No. 9 asked by the Honourable Raja Virabhadra Renu Behadar of Karcupen on 9th April 1907 in the matter of labourers undergoing regular agricultural training, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of deputed annually two permanent labourers from each district to the Coimbatore Agricultural College to acquire a knowledge of agriculture?

Answer 109—

The Government are not prepared to take the action suggested.

Peasants and  
tribesmen  
are given  
project,  
Gidderat  
district.

Question 110. (a) Are the Government aware that there are two hill-streams called Peasikra and Sidapalli vagn in the Chodavaram division of the Gidderat district and that a project was investigated between 1890 and 1895 for the purpose of conserving the huge volumes of water flowing down these streams and utilizing the same for improving wet cultivation in Chodavaram division and Rajahmundry and Poddappu taluqs?

(b) What was then taken as the estimated cost of the project and what was the area of the lands which were found likely to be brought under wet cultivation as a result of this project?

(c) Why was this project not executed?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to obtain the correspondence on the subject and lay the same on the table?

Answer 110—

The Government can trace no correspondence on the subject, but will make inquiries if the Honourable Member will furnish more definite information.

Shorthand  
writers for  
judges' courts.

Question 111. In view of the increase of files in civil courts, will the Government be pleased to appoint competent shorthand writers in subordinate judges' courts also, in order to afford relief to these hard-worked judicial officers?

Answer 111—

The Government in February last approved a proposal of the High Court to employ shorthand writers as an experiment in selected sub-courts. The High Court has promised to submit the required amendments under the Civil Procedure Code, which are awaited.

*Questions and Answers.*

(*Mr. E. R. V. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar.*)

**Question 112.** (a) With reference to G.O. No. 228 M., dated 11th February 1913, will the Government be pleased to state whether the district boards and municipalities therein mentioned expressed their willingness to maintain the nursing service subject to the conditions specified therein?

Provisional maintenance of the services of lady medical officers (under local bodies).

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to provincialize the services of lady apothecaries in charge of hospitals for women and children maintained by local bodies?

**Answer 112—**

More than half of the local bodies whose opinion was invited on the question have not yet replied to the inquiry.

**Question 113.** (a) Are the Government aware that the Egyptian Government issues the best cotton seed to cultivators through the headmen of villages and collects the cost thereof together with the ordinary taxes, ensuring thereby a regular supply of guaranteed quality of seed?

State system of cotton and paddy seeds to agriculturists.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to adopt a similar course with regard to the distribution of cotton and paddy seeds now kept in the several agricultural stations in this Presidency for sale to local *Adas* agriculturists, retaining the present system in the case of buyers who are shop-keepers or retail sellers?

**Answer 113—**

(a) The answer is in the affirmative. The supply is restricted to *Isfahin* planting eight acres or less.

(b) The working of the present system of seed distribution from farms and depots opened in the villages is satisfactory and the Government as at present advised do not propose to introduce the Egyptian system.

**The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar.**

**Question 114.** Will the Government be pleased to state whether any of the inspectors of schools are Indians, and if Indians, to what Indian community and caste they belong; and of the assistant inspectors, sub-assistant inspectors, assistant inspectors and sub-assistant inspectors, how many are—

Nationality and caste of various grades of inspecting officers, Government departments.

- (1) Europeans, Europeans or Anglo-Indians,
- (2) Indian Christians,
- (3) Brahmans,
- (4) Non-Brahman Hindus,
- (5) Mahomedans, and
- (6) Members of other communities?

**Answer 114—**

The Honourable Member is referred to the Madras Quarterly Civil List and to the Annual List of Offices and Appointments in the Educational Department, which gives the information asked for.

**Question 115.** With regard to the grant of four lakhs, in two successive years, for dealing with malaria in the city of Madras, and in connection with the report of the Special Malaria Officer recently published, will the Government be pleased to state—

Operations against malaria in Madras city.

(1) what steps have been taken to ascertain the proportion of attacks from malaria to the population in the various municipal divisions of the city and with what results;

(2) what exactly is the number of cases treated by the special malaria staff up till now and the average per week during the past twelve months, with particulars about the extent of the relief afforded;

(3) what is the present death-rate from malaria in Tondiarpet, Ooragottawa and Puraevallur as compared with the death-rate in the same places for the corresponding period last year and the year preceding;

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kantharao Nagaraj.)

(4) what is the average number of cases discovered and treated per month by each of the malaria nurses employed under the Special Malaria Officer; and

(5) what is the exact amount and character of the work that is being done every month by each of the malaria inspectors?

Answer 113—

(1) The special malaria staff is now engaged in taking the spleen-rate and malarial parasite-rate among children in the city by divisions, and these will show, when completed, the amount of malaria present in each division. It is also under contemplation to take a special census of the divisions where malaria is most prevalent.

(2) From April 1913 to the end of March 1914, the special malaria staff dealt with 19,060 new cases and 78,516 old cases, or an average per week of 365 new and 1,421 old cases. The deaths in Tondiarpet were as follows:—

Year.	Month.		
	February.	March.	April.
1913 .. .. .	488	504	380
1914 .. .. .	354	281	234

Anti-malarial operations were started in February 1913.

					1913.	1914.	1915.
					For mals.	For mals.	For mals.
(3)	L. Tondiarpet	..	..	..	760	23.53	6.9
	S. Grangitown	..	..	..	930	4.61	7.3
	S. Punnasathan	..	..	..	1300	3.2	3.2

(4) The average number of cases discovered and treated monthly by each nurse is 520.

(5) The duties of inspectors include inspection of and reporting upon all tanks, wells and pools throughout the city, reporting on anti-malarial work carried out, overseeing the oiling of pools, etc., and it is therefore impossible to state shortly the exact amount of work turned out by each inspector every month.

Spread of malaria in Madras city.

Question 116. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that malaria is spreading to such parts of the city of Madras as Mylapore, Royapettah and Triplicane, and, if the reply is in the affirmative, what steps have been taken to deal with the disease in those places?

Answer 116—

The Government have not yet received the reports for the first quarter of this year of the Special Malaria Officer working in Madras. The last report received showed that in November malaria was on the increase in some parts of Royapettah and Mylapore. The Government have since sanctioned a grant of three lakhs towards the scheme for anti-malarial operations sketched out by Captain Hodgson, and trust that it is making good progress.

Malaria in Madras city—measures of prevention against malaria in the city.

Question 117. As regards the filling up of tanks and wells as forming part of the measures of prevention against malaria in the city of Madras, will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) the exact number of tanks and wells filled up in Tondiarpet since the operations began;

(2) the approximate number of tanks and wells likely to breed malaria-bearing mosquitoes which are to be filled up or to be covered over or are to be kept in a state of cleanliness in the various municipal divisions of the city as a preventive measure against malaria?

(Questions and Answers)

(Mr. Kumbharan Nayyar; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

Answer 117—

- (1) The number of tanks filled up was 23 and the number of wells filled up 30. Sixty-four wells were closed with pumps.  
(2) A geological survey is now being taken and, when it is completed, definite information will be available.

Question 118. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is the policy of the Madras Corporation to maintain a certain number of wells in different parts of the city in a state of cleanliness and purity and provided with mosquito-proof covers, as a reserve, in order to meet cases of emergency, and, if the reply is in the negative, is it the intention of the Government to ask the Corporation to do so?

Forwarded with the Madras City.

Answer 118—

The Government have no information on the matter and see no need to issue any special instructions to the Corporation.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Question 119. (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table any reports on the recent fire accident at the Government Press, Madras, received from the Superintendent of the Press, and from the Police officer, Magistrate or other authority, if any, who made an inquiry on the spot?

Forwarded by the Government Press.

(b) Is it a fact that the men who died or received injuries were working in a room adjoining the one in which the fire broke out, but could not escape as their only egress was through the other room?

(c) Are Government satisfied that the regulations as to the storing of petrol were strictly observed in this case?

(d) Is it the intention of Government to give some compensation to the families and dependants of the men who died from the effects of the fire?

Answer 119—

The Honorable Member is referred to the answers given to Question No. 84.

Question 120. (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table any report received from the Syndicate of the Madras University as to the progress made in the compilation of the Tamil lexicon?

The Tamil lexicon.

(b) Will Government be pleased to obtain from the Syndicate and lay on the table a statement of the principles on which the lexicon is to be compiled, and also a statement of the rules by which the proceedings of the committee are governed and any other information that may indicate the distribution of work amongst the committees and the contribution made by the chairman and each member thereof?

(c) Is it a fact that so far not even the initial letter *a* is finished, and that fears are entertained that the time allowed for the completion of the lexicon, viz., five years, and the amount of money allotted, viz., one lakh of rupees, will be greatly exceeded?

(d) Is it a fact that Rao Bahadur M. Rangaswamy has resigned his seat on the committee? If so, for what reasons?

(e) Is it a fact that the chairman of the committee receives a salary of Rs. 500 a month? How long is it since he began to draw it?

(f) Is it a fact that he is now on leave drawing a monthly allowance of Rs. 250? What is the period of his leave?

Answer 120—

Three reports on the compilation of the lexicon received from the Syndicate, which cover the period from January 1913 to March 1914, will shortly be placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no information on the points referred to in the question beyond that contained in these papers and they do not consider it necessary to call for a special report from the Syndicate.

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Chidambaram Madhavaraj)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaram Madhavaraj.

Water-supply  
for wells in  
rural areas.

Question 121. Will the Government be pleased to state the number and details of applications for aid received by them towards the improvement of water-supply to wells in rural areas during the official years 1912-13 and 1913-14 and the results of these applications?

Answer 121—

The Government have received no such applications.

Overcrowding  
of third-class  
passenger  
coaches on  
the South  
Indian  
Railway.

Question 122. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of third-class passengers for whom accommodation had been provided, and the number that actually were, in the following trains, as each train left each stopping station, between Madras and Trichinopoly junction stations on the South Indian Railway during the four weeks beginning with the 22nd of March and ending with the 18th of April 1914?

- (a) No. 26. Madras express.
- (b) No. 4. Ramnagar express.
- (c) No. 18. Madras third-class passenger.
- (d) No. 5. Ramnagar express.
- (e) No. 17. Madras third-class passenger.
- (f) No. 25. Madras express.

Answer 122—

The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

Reduction of  
court fees as  
an aid to justice.

Question 123. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Government of India are considering the revision of the Court Fees Act? If so, will the Government be pleased to recommend that the court fees in *ex parte* money suits be reduced to one-half of what they are at present?

Answer 123—

The Honourable Member will see from pages 607 to 610 of the *Guardian of India*, dated the 14th March 1914, that a resolution to consult Lord Curzon with regard to an amendment to the Court Fees Act on lines similar to those now suggested was accepted by the Government of India. The Government have no further information on the subject and it would therefore be premature to express any opinion on the particular point which is brought to notice in the question.

Power to  
transfer  
criminal cases  
to the file of  
village  
magistrates.

Question 124. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that, if an accused person in a criminal case pending before a village magistrate wants to have the case transferred from his file for sufficient reasons, he is at present bound to apply to the High Court for such transfer, whereas in the case of transfer of civil suits District Magistrate are empowered to transfer them under similar circumstances? Will the Government be pleased to take steps to see that Divisional Magistrates are empowered to make such transfers in criminal cases?

Answer 124—

The Madras High Court has ruled that, under sub-section (4) of section 522 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, a District or Sub-divisional Magistrate has power to transfer from the file of a village magistrate cases of petty theft falling under Regulation IV of 1921, but that the power does not extend to "cases of abusive language and considerable assaults and offences" triable by village magistrates under Regulation XI of 1914. The Government decided in 1908 that an extension of the power of transfer to cases under Regulation XI of 1914 was inexpedient.

# APPENDIX.

[*False Answer to Question No. 9 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. S. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th May 1944 on page 289 supra*]

## I

*Letter*—from the Honorary General Secretary, the Madras Total Abstinence Association.

*To*—the Chief Secretary to Government.

*Dated*—the 22nd October 1936.

*No.*—G. 66.

By virtue of a resolution passed at the meeting of the Executive of the Association, I have the honour to approach Government to consider the following, with a view to doing the needful to the matter.

The Association is satisfied that juvenile smoking has very rapidly increased, that the same promotes several diseases, and that, slowly but unmistakably, the craving for liquor is firmly established amongst the youth of the Presidency. A constant consideration of the fact that as a rule girls are free from such inevitable signs of physical and moral deterioration will convince that the evil beset hold of the male youth of this side of the country. In order to remedy the existing state of affairs, the Association respectfully submits the following for purposes of legal enactment:—

(1) Every person knowingly selling cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any form to any child under fourteen, to be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees, and for subsequent offences to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

(2) Every child under fourteen found smoking or in possession of tobacco in any form to be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten rupees.

(3) Police authorities to empower their subordinates to prevent youth under fourteen from smoking in public places and to confiscate tobacco in any form found in the possession of juveniles.

(4) Local authorities to be empowered to extend some of these powers to schoolmasters and others and, if expedient, to the Heads of Railway and Dock Companies.

(5) Provisions to be made to exempt children from penalty if such children are sent food etc. as messengers of service to their parents or employers, in cases where such messengers involve the consumption of tobacco in some form or other.

Awaiting the favour of orders.

## II

*Letter*—from the President of the Triplicane Sociological Brotherhood, Triplicane, Madras.

*To*—the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

*Dated*—the 11th April 1944.

The Triplicane Sociological Brotherhood was formed five years ago for the purpose of studying social problems and engaging in social service. It has at various times given attention to the problems of poverty, delinquency and young men's education. Lately the question of juvenile smoking in Madras has been brought to its notice and at a meeting of the Brotherhood on the 5th instant it was resolved to lay this matter before the Government of Madras in order that the Government may take such action as may be possible in the circumstances.

The Brotherhood has noted with regret that a large number of boys at a very early age form the habit of smoking tobacco. The practice seems to be spreading and according to medical testimony exercises a very harmful influence on growing boys.

Inquiries have been made by the Brotherhood which have elicited the fact that in Coimbatore, Mysore and Mysore the respective Governments have taken action with a view to suppressing this undesirable habit. The Brotherhood therefore desires to appeal to the Madras Government to take action on somewhat similar lines so that the health of young boys in this part of the country may not be spoiled in this way.

## III

*Letter*—from the Honorary Secretary, the Madras Legislative Council, Madras.  
To—the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

*Dated*—the 28th April 1914

No.—22.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Legislative Council, Madras, held on Saturday the 28th March 1914 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir M. S. Subramanian, it was resolved to request the Government to prevent smoking in the young by prohibiting the sale of cigars and cigarettes to them.

2. In pursuance of the above, I beg to bring to the notice of Government the appalling increase in the habit of smoking tobacco by the young boys especially of the Mohammedan community. Young boys of seven or eight years of age smoke *hufis* (Indian cigarettes) and cigarettes in excess. *Hufis* are so very cheap that five or six of them can be purchased for one pice and that even the poorest boy resorts to it. It has been an established fact that the smoking of these *hufis* and cigarettes are very injurious to the health of these young boys.

3. In the circumstances stated above, it is very desirable that the Government should take steps to pass an enactment forbidding the sale of tobacco, cigarettes or *hufis* to youngsters.



*Assent to Acts ; Communications to the Council ; The Madras Decentralization Bill, 1914.*

*(The Secretary ; the President ; Sir John Alcock ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)*

#### ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SECRETARY reported that the Madras Medical Registration Bill, 1913, the Madras Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1914, and the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-services (Amendment) Bill, 1914, which were passed into law by the Council at the meetings held on the 17th March 1914, the 4th April 1914 and the 17th March 1914, respectively, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 6th April 1914.

#### ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have the honour to announce that the following Acts received the assent of the Governor-General on the dates appended against them:—

- (1) The Madras Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Act, 1914—23rd April 1914.
- (2) The Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-services (Amendment) Act, 1914—26th April 1914.
- (3) The Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914—27th April 1914."

#### COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of communications from M.E. Ry. V. Venkatasaraswatha Gara of Vizianagaram, dated 29th and 31st March 1914, and from M.E. Ry. Subba Nayakkar Avargal, Zamindar of Sornampatti, dated 5th May 1914, regarding the Bills to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

#### THE MADRAS DECENTRALIZATION BILL, 1914.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ALCOCK:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the Bill to facilitate the administration of certain enactments and more that it be read in Council. This Bill has been prepared in order to carry out certain recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. It follows exactly the lines of the Bill which was introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council and which has since been passed into law. The Statement of Objects and Reasons contains a full exposition of the grounds for this measure and I need not add anything to it. I beg to propose the motion that stands in my name."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CORDER seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Rao RAHULUR M. RAMANUJAN RAO:—"Your Excellency, this is the occasion on which Honourable Members of this Council are entitled to make some observations as regards the principles of the proposed Bill. I do not wish to detain the Council with any lengthy remarks as regards the desirability of decentralizing some of the powers vested either in the Governor in Council or the Board of Revenue to a lower authority. I do not think it will be necessary at this time of the day to convince the Council that decentralization is necessary; but I feel very strongly with reference to two of the enactments mentioned in the schedule, that it is undesirable and even inexpedient to decentralize to a lower authority than the Governor in Council or the Board of Revenue mentioned in these two enactments. If I refer to this matter at this stage, it is with the intention of ascertaining the wish of this Council as regards the desirability of including these two enactments in the schedule. I am referring to the two most important Acts in the schedule. One of them is the Land Encroachment Act of 1905. While under this present law the ryot has two appeals, one to the Collector and the other to the Board of Revenue, and the Government in Council has also a reviewing power, it is proposed in the schedule to take away this power of appeal to the Board of Revenue and also to withdraw the revisional power which is now possessed by the Government. My Lord, I remember that this is extremely undesirable inasmuch as, ever since the passing of this Act, there have been numerous complaints regarding its

*The Madras Decentralisation Bill, 1914.**(Mr. Ramaswami Reddy; the President.)*

administration. The Hon'ble Sir John A. Squire, in referring to the official view of the administration of this Act, stated recently in the course of a debate on the question of penal assessments that it was the hope of Government at the time the Act was passed that it would reduce the occupation of objectionable paraphernalia to a very low degree and that the penal assessments would be reduced to the very lowest figure. He expressed also the opinion that this Act had proved a failure in several respects and that the machinery was imperfect and insufficient. Apart from that, my Lord, it has now been ascertained that, since the passing of this Act, not only has the amount of penal assessment not been reduced but it has on the other hand increased. In 1911 the amount collected as penal assessment from sautes and parambais was Rs. 3,50,148; in 1912, Rs. 3,51,505; in 1913, Rs. 3,47,551; in 1914, Rs. 3,97,711; in 1915, Rs. 4,39,550; and in 1916, Rs. 5,68,556. So that instead of the intention of the Government in regard to the reduction of the amount collected as penal assessment being fulfilled, Your Excellency's Government will see that these figures justify the conclusion that the amount realized has actually increased and in that respect the popular view is entirely against the administration of the Act. Under these circumstances it seems to me, Sir, that this is not one of those enactments in which powers should be further decentralized to deputy tahsildars and talukdars. I do not think that if the intention of the Government is to reduce the amount of penal assessment it would be achieved by further decentralizing the power and by withdrawing the control which is now exercised by the Board of Revenue and thus the further power which is exercised in revision by the Government. For these reasons I feel very grave apprehensions as regards the policy which is involved in including the provisions of this Act in the schedule of the Bill.

"Apart from that, I have tried to ascertain, my Lord, the extent to which the Government and the Board of Revenue would be relieved in this matter. I find that the figures furnished to me do not show that this decentralization would relieve the Government in any extent. The number of applications for revision dealt with by the Government in 1911 was four, in 1912 it was three and in 1913 it was also three. The number of second appeals preferred to the Board of Revenue in the same three years was 33 in 1912, 48 in 1912 and 47 in 1913. Under all these circumstances I respectfully venture to think that this is an enactment which has given rise to a great deal of clamour since it was passed and that the powers possessed by the Government and the Board of Revenue should be retained as they are."

"There is only one other matter to which I should like to refer."

His Excellency the Governor (*interrupting*):—"I should like to suggest to the Honourable Member that it is not necessary at this stage to go into such detail in respect of each particular subject in which this Bill proposes decentralization. It is not necessary, I think, at this stage to do more than discuss the general principles of the Bill. I understand that the Honourable Member, if he wishes, will have the right to go into the details in Select Committees and it will be more appropriate to discuss them in Committee and simply confine ourselves at this meeting to the general principles of the Bill. The principle of decentralization is a matter to which, as a general principle, the Honourable Member takes, I presume, no objection; and it will be more convenient to limit the discussion of the Bill, as I propose to do with the consent of the Council, to the discussion of its general principles. Honourable Members' right to go into detail in Committee will not be prejudicial in any case when the Bill comes back from the Committee, if the differences have not been adjusted there, an opportunity to discuss the details will still remain."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Reddy:—"I do not wish to question the ruling of your Excellency, but should like to refer briefly to the Religious Endowment and Echeats Regulations mentioned in the schedule. There should be a central power which should direct matters with reference to religious endowments. I propose further decentralization of this power to Collectors. The power to interfere with religious endowments is far too important to be decentralized to Collectors. Various questions are constantly arising with reference to the purposes for which the endowments should be utilized, which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with by the Collectors."

*The Madras Decentralization Bill, 1914.*

(Mr. Rana Appagari; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President;  
Sir John Atkinson.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA APPAGARI:—"Your Excellency, with reference to the amendments relating to the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act the question might be considered when the general amendment of the Acts is taken up and these amendments could be gone into then. The rights relating to charitable endowments require also to be fully gone into. Probably a separate enactment for them will even be necessary. I do not know if it would be well to take up that question all at once. To what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswami Rao with regard to the Land Encroachment Act, I would add that the working of it has not even yet been fully followed. I tried to deal with this question at the last Council meeting and the previous meeting and I think it would be well that that matter should be left over by the Government for some time to come."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Though the details relating to the various enactments in the schedule may be considered in Select Committee, I think it will be within the province of this Council to consider now in respect of what Acts and in respect of what matters and to what extent this proposed Bill can properly be made applicable."

His Excellency the President:—"That is precisely the point upon which I have ruled. The Honourable gentleman is not at liberty at this stage to go into the details of these matters."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Avoiding all details, I wish to point out as to the provision made as regards the Customs and Public Ferries Act, that the delegation suggested contains an objectionable feature—a feature which was introduced in the original Delegation Bill introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council in the year 1911. After that Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee, it was objected that power ought not to be given to the executive to delegate its powers by a mere notification to any officer they pleased, as it would give rise to several difficulties. Finally in the year 1912 that Bill was withdrawn and the various Local Governments have taken up separate Delegation Bills. So far as that Act is concerned, the Bill proceeds to state that 'the Governor in Council, may by notification, which he is hereby empowered to add to, amend, vary, or rescind, empower any officer within any local area to exercise any of the powers bestowed upon him by sections 6, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15.' I may point out that sections 12 and 13 provide for the Governor in Council appointing some one to 'collect tolls or fees payable under this Act.' When there is that express provision, I suggest that there is no necessity for another provision being inserted so as to authorize the Governor in Council to empower any officer they please to discharge any of these functions."

"I would only add that in the matter of framing rules, the power vested in the Governor in Council should not be delegated to any other subordinate officer."

His Excellency the President:—"Consequently or unexpressly, the Honourable gentleman is offending against the rule which I ventured to lay down. I must ask him to comply with the course I suggested."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I only wish to add that in the matter of framing rules, this power of the Government should not be delegated. If your Excellency thinks that this is against the ruling laid down, I have nothing more to say about it. The power to make rules should not be delegated to others and even the Board of Revenue ought not to be invested with the power of framing rules."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable Member is at liberty to raise this point in Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN ATKINSON:—"With reference to the remarks that have fallen from the three Honourable gentlemen who have addressed the Council on matters of detail in connection with the various enactments that appear in the schedule to the Bill, I would say that, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craik in the Imperial Legislative Council, the Government are not committed to the delegation of any particular power. Every one of these matters will be considered

*The Madras Decentralisation Bill, 1914; Bill to amend the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1899.*

(*Sir John Aikman; Mr. Cardew.*)

in the Select Committee and subsequently, when the report of the Select Committee is received, by the Council. The Government will retain an opinion and will consider any objection that may be raised to the delegation of any of the powers proposed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN AIKMAN:—"I now beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN AIKMAN:—"That motion having been agreed to, I now beg to move that the Select Committee be constituted of the following gentlemen: The Hon'ble Messrs. Cardew, Davidson, Brodie, Carr, A. S. Krishna Rao, Ramachandra Rao, V. K. Ramanna Acharya and Kameswara Menon, the Hon'ble the Advocate General and myself."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

**BILL TO AMEND THE CANALS AND PUBLIC FERRIES ACT, 1899.**

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I rise to introduce the Bill to amend the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1899. The Canals and Public Ferries Act of 1899 is an Act enabling the Government to control navigation along any line of navigation by notifying that the Act applies to such line of navigation; whereupon that line of navigation becomes a canal. Under section 5 of the Act, every vessel which uses a canal must either be licensed or registered. In the original Act of 1899, the section was differently worded. The original Act provided that every vessel plying for hire must be licensed and that other vessels should be registered if the Governor in Council should so direct. In 1895 it was decided to get rid of this direction in regard to vessels plying for hire. Now all vessels using a canal must either be licensed or registered as the Governor in Council may direct. There is no power to exempt any vessel which uses a canal, that is a navigable channel which has been brought under the Act, from being either registered or licensed. But in some parts of the Presidency, especially on the west coast, it is found desirable to possess the power to exempt vessels or classes of vessels from this obligation. On the west coast canals are merely links between natural backwaters; and on the natural backwaters the Public Works Department does not spend any appreciable amount of money. It is not desirable, therefore, to enforce the Act in regard to vessels using these canals. But it is necessary and reasonable that in those parts where the Public Works Department spends an appreciable amount of money in keeping the canals in order, tolls should be levied; and in order to levy the tolls a notification has been issued extending the Act to the canals and toll stations have been erected. At the same time a large number of vessels, boats or duggies are used between backwater and backwater and for going out fishing and there is no necessity to bring them under registration. The sole object of this Bill which I have now the honour to introduce is to enable the Government to exempt any vessel or class of vessels from the liability to be registered or to take out a license. This is purely a dispensing regulation which will certainly tend to the convenience of the owners of small craft which use those portions of the canals brought under the Act. There cannot be any opposition or objection to this dispensing power being taken. It was intended in the original Act but was lost sight of in the amending Act. I therefore beg to move that the Bill be read in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BATTERSWORTH seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I now beg to move that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee for report. I think the simplicity of the provisions of the Bill render it unnecessary to refer it to a Select Committee."

*Bill to amend the Canal and Public Ferries Act, 1880; Silt-clearance in irrigation channels, Tanjore; Fixing a maximum sale price for Government fuel in fuel depôts.*

(Mr. Cardew; the President; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Karasabha Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Battersworth seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW :—" I now beg to move that the operation of Council rule 46 be suspended and that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Battersworth seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW :—" Your Excellency, I now beg to move that the Bill be passed into law."

His Excellency the Paramount :—" Let me put the clauses of the Bill."

The two clauses of the Bill, as also the preamble, were then separately put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW :—" I now move that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Battersworth seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

#### Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

##### SILT-CLEARANCE IN IRRIGATION CHANNELS, TANJORE.

The first resolution, which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar, was as follows :—

" I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that arrangements be made for the silt-clearance of irrigation channels in the Tanjore district out of the irrigation revenue of the district."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR :—" I do not wish to move this resolution. I understand that the matter dealt with in this resolution is engaging the attention of the Government officers and therefore I wish to wait for some time."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

##### FIXING A MAXIMUM SALE PRICE FOR GOVERNMENT FUEL IN FUEL DEPÔTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR :—" May it please your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs in these terms :—

" II. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, in places where the bulk of fuel supply proceeds from Government forests, the Government may provide for the insertion of a clause fixing the maximum selling price of fuel at the fuel depôts in sale notifications of fuel consignees and in the agreements with the contractors."

" Your Excellency, this proposition is one in respect of which I have to lay special emphasis upon every clause. I wish in the first place to point out that this is not a resolution which will affect the price of fuel throughout the Presidency, but relates only to those places where it is proved—where the Government are convinced—that the bulk of the fuel supply proceeds from Government forests. Therefore I hope I shall not be attacked with the argument that I deal with the general question of fuel prices in the Presidency or the general masses which tend to raise the price of fuel in general. In dealing with this matter I might begin by saying that it is possible that there may be several places where the bulk of fuel supply proceeds from Government forests. I have taken the trouble to ascertain the conditions relating to Salem town and I venture to place before the Council facts which ought

*Fixing a maximum sale price for Government fuel in fuel depôts.**(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

to induce the Government to accept the resolution. If there are other places which are in the same position they might also be discovered. At present I wish to illustrate my position by facts and figures relating to Salem town, which is a town where the bulk of the fuel supply comes from Government forests, and I am not to be understood as excluding such other places as may come under this category.

"I wish at the outset to point out that in dealing with this proposition with reference to Salem town I am very much handicapped by lack of figures. I have interpellated the Government more than once for the purpose of obtaining figures and I have made several attempts to secure them. At the meeting of the 2nd April last, I put an interpellation relating to this matter. I asked: 'Will the Government be pleased to state what roughly is the quantity of fuel consumed in each of the depôts of Salem and Coimbatore during the last few years and how much thereof roughly may be supplied from Government forests and how much from other sources, if any?' The answer was: 'The Government have no information.' I also put a question on the 11th November 1913 and I got a general answer. The Government said that for the supply of fuel to Salem town five depôts in the North and South Salem forests were worked in 1913 and that the Government could not tell how much of the cost was due to the distance of the depôts. Thus the Government had no statistics and had no information to place before the Council as to the exact quantity of fuel supplied to Salem town from the Government forests and as to how much the cost of felling and carting it would come to. We are therefore naturally left to look to the administration report of the Forest department for the year 1912-1913, which is the latest book issued, to see what help it would give us. Looking into that report I find certain figures given there for the whole of North and South Salem. We find on page xxi of the Appendix that the total output of the Government forests, reserved and unreserved forests, comes to 324,154 cubic feet. Taking it roughly that 80 cubic feet make one ton, that works out to 19,260 tons. I have taken 80 cubic feet to a ton because if it is good wood it will work out at that rate and the wood from Government forests must be good. But if the wood is inferior it will work out to 100 cubic feet to the ton. We find that over 15,000 tons are supplied from these forests. The question is what proportion of this Salem town gets and what is the proportion which the rural areas of the Salem district get. I may point out that Salem town consumes naturally a great deal more than the taluk centres or the rural areas, where many a petty dealer gets fuel from his petty land and where every little bit of fuel is not obtained from the fuel depôt. I might take it, therefore, that Salem town absorbs a good quantity of this fuel supply and we may roughly take it at two-thirds of the figure I just mentioned. Salem town will therefore get 8,000 tons of supply from these Government forests. This is merely a guess. I may perhaps proceed to something more satisfactory than a vague guess extracted from the forest reports. That is the direct method of questioning the depôt-keepers. Adopting this method, we find that of the Salem town depôts those maintained by Government fuel contractors get their entire supply from Government forests and the other depôts mostly buy their fuel from such contractors. Some of them also get a portion of their supply from private owners, owners of private lands, that is, petty lands and mitra forests; but, as might be naturally expected, the yield from petty lands, so far as the supply of a town like Salem is concerned, is quite a negligible fraction. As regards the supply from mitra forests, I wish to draw attention to the fact that mitra forests are overworked and the supply from them has dwindled to a very small fraction, though it once formed a considerable portion of the town supply. As regards this fact I do not depend merely on the information from mitraders or the depôt-keepers, but I have the resolution of the Board of Revenue, No. 75-Forest, dated 16th March 1911, in which, in dealing with the various causes of the rise in the price of fuel, we find mention made of the "falling off in the supply from private sources owing to reckless cutting" as one of such causes. Owing to the lack of proper establishment or owing to imprudent greed, the mitraders have mostly killed the trees that laid the golden eggs. We may therefore take it that the present mitra supply is exceedingly low. Taking the yield from petty lands and mitra forests, I have been able roughly to guess it at a little over 10 per cent. of the total supply of Salem town. This is a

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pure gases. It is impossible to lay down actual figures and the Government are unable to furnish them. I asked the Government to furnish me with these figures, but the Government have not been pleased to do so. We have therefore to accept the statement of the depôt-keepers of Salem that the bulk of the fuel supply comes from Government forests. I might say that in dealing with the matter of cutting down the forests there is no question of blaming the Government for having a monopoly. I have only to point out that on account of the way in which the forests have been dealt with, the Government dominate the field and control the supply of fuel to Salem town and perhaps to other places.

"The next question that we have to deal with is whether the Government should fix a maximum price for the sale of fuel at the depôts and enforce it by inserting a suitable clause in the sale notification for coupes and in the agreements with the contractors. The clause would be something like this: a contractor or his agent who may take the wood for sale must maintain depôts in the town and provide at least the minimum supply required and sell the same at prices fixed for the year in the notification and agreement and in default will forfeit the whole or part of his deposit or incur a certain fine. The people of Salem have put forward requests from time to time for the fixing of such a maximum. They put forward such request in a memorial referred to in one of my interpellations at the meeting in November last, and they repeated the request about March 1913 or a little later. Again, in the addresses presented when your Excellency was pleased to visit Salem, one of the most important things placed before your Excellency was this question of fuel prices. Your Excellency might remember how keen the feeling was on this subject and how clear the causes were. We in Salem are living in the midst of forests. Salem is a heavy forest district. We in the town have forests to the left and forests to the right, forests in front of us and forests behind us, and one would naturally expect that fuel would be of very little value there. So up to 1903 we had only to pay Rs. 4 per ton. Then the prices rose within the next three years to Rs. 5 and in 1906 to Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-4-0 per ton as we find in the reports of the Forest department. This price remained stationary for some five years, that is, till the Government about 1910 or 1911 tried to hand over the selling and sale of fuel to private contractors. Till 1912, however, in most of the contracts a maximum price was entered and, be it noted, there was no complaint to the Government by the contractors against this insertion. A notification was published in the district gazette even in 1912 that the price at which the fuel should be supplied was to be Rs. 6-4-0 per ton. If there is any one to complain of loss of profits from such a clause, it is the Government. When the contractors knew that they are required to sell at a fixed price, they would calculate the amount of wages, cartage, etc., and their profits and offer for coupes only the balance. So the Government would derive only a certain proportion out of what the contractor, that is, the public, paid. Hence there was no complaint coming from the contractors. Anyhow till 1912 the public of Salem town enjoyed one advantage, namely, the fixity of price throughout the year, whether the Government worked the coupes or the contractors did it. In 1913 the system of removing maximum prices seems to have been begun in Salem district. The prices began to fluctuate greatly in consequence and the poor man who paid Rs. 6-4-0 in 1912 was called upon sometimes to pay Rs. 11 or even Rs. 12. One can easily see why the people were so much agitated over the question and requested your Excellency to come to their rescue. Your Excellency in reply gave the Salem public the reassuring news that the district forest officers had talked it over with the contractors and settled that fuel would be sold at Rs. 9-6-0 per ton, a fair price which the people were thankful to accept, more especially as they were told that they were fixed prices and that they would not be troubled by frequent enhancements of price. But some time later the town discovered that the contractors dared to sell at higher rates. The contractors had discovered that they were not under a legal obligation to sell at Rs. 9-6-0 or at any other rate as there was no clause to that effect in the agreement and that the threat of the district forest officer that the Government would appear and depôts of their own if prices were raised was an empty threat, opposed to the policy of the Government and the supposed recommendation of the Forest Committee. They began to assert their legal rights and sell at higher rates and consequently the public of Salem are in a

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ferment and they are coming up to your Excellency in Council for redress. The sale of Rs. 3-6-0 was fixed in October 1913 as a fair price, but the average price now prevailing in Salem town is Rs. 11-10-0. That is a matter of common knowledge. That is a matter on which I asked for information in Question No. 13 of the present meeting and I also asked for information as to the rates at which fuel coupes were sold this year and last year. I have got the reply that the Government have no information. I may therefore furnish the result of my local inquiries so that the Council may know the facts. The average price of good fuel in Salem town is Rs. 11-10-0 per ton. Now the Salem public say that what was agreed to by them in October 1913, namely, Rs. 3-6-0, has now developed itself into Rupees 11-10-0 and they do not know what the price will be lower on in this year. The Forest Department were constantly moved to fix the maximum price and is put it in the sale notification. But the policy of the Government is somewhat different now. They now say that there should be no sort of condition inserted anywhere and that trade must have its own course and that the decision of supply and demand must be allowed to rule the market. That is the answer given now by the forest authorities. When the Government think that the question of price must be decided by the law of supply and demand they presuppose the existence of a certain state of affairs. If the Government do not interfere in this matter, then the people are asked to take whatever they suffer as the result of the laws of political economy.

"I may also point out that a certain other suggestion is made besides that of the law of supply and demand. It is suggested that competition is a panacea for all ills—competition among contractors. In paragraph 45 of the Forest Committee's report competition is said to be the panacea for all these evils. What is stated there is construed to mean that people would get real relief more by competition between contractors than from anything else. They say, let there be half a dozen contractors and they will beat down the prices. That is the argument put forward by certain forest authorities. But paragraph 56 does not lead itself to such suggestion. Paragraph 16 does not refer anywhere to a state of things where a practical monopoly exists. It refers to a general state of things in the Presidency where the supply is not in the hands of Government mainly and where there are millowners and others taking to cultivate plantations. In those cases, if there is competition between the real suppliers of fuel, certainly the laws of supply and demand will regulate the prices and competition will naturally produce the desired result. Evidently the Forest Committee in paragraph 56 were referring to such a state of things. This is what the Committee say in that paragraph, page 50 of the report:

"Again, the contractors in most of the places visited by the Committee are all new to the work and would be expected to be able to manage their own business so economically as they will probably be able to do when they have acquired managers who know the work, usage of engines, costs and other advantages of considerably cheaper rates than now. However, in future years, if the business is forced to pay handsomely, there should be more competition in the business ready to cut each other's prices down."

"Here is the statement that there would be relief if there were more contractors to cut each other's prices down. But I wish to point out that this is entirely a mistake. In fact this panacea was tried as recommended by the forest authorities. A retired Government servant recently went up to one of the district forest officers and offered a price for the coupes which would enable him to sell the fuel to the public at Rs. 5-4-0 or less per ton. The district forest officer having the promised monopoly for the fuel supply in his hands would not accept the offer then made. He stood out for higher bids—I actually use the words 'stood out' because this is a matter on which I have asked for information, but the Government would not give it and I place before the Council what information I have—he stood out for bids higher than those of the previous year and adjourned the sale awaiting higher bids. I now place before the Council the information which was placed before me by the retired Government official. Last year certain rates were offered for certain coupes. The method of Government sale of fuel is well known. The Government have got certain working places and mark the forest coupes to be worked each year. These coupes being put up for sale, the contractors are asked to bid for them. Certain coupes can yield



*Fixing a maximum sale price for Government fuel is fastidious.**(Mr. Karaimba Aggar.)*

more than *per nos* and certain coupes less. The complaint was made in 1912 and 1913 that there were not enough contractors and there were also certain other difficulties; viz., that carts could not be secured and that markets were not easily accessible. In those years certain rates were obtained by the Government. What happened at the recent sales was that the district forest officer fixed certain rates to be bid for by the contractors. This retired official with other gentlemen offered certain rates because they were the rates at which it would be possible to supply the people with fuel at a fair rate of Rs. 9-6-0 or slightly less. The district forest officer asked him—'What do you care for prices? You make your own profit. Offer me each price as you can satisfactorily with your profits.' As this gentleman had gaps there to offer for fuel a rate which would enable him to sell at a low price, he was not able to offer a better price to the district forest officer and the officer postponed the sale and the contractors had to go up another time. The district forest officer has got a great advantage. He is a representative of the Government and does not care for the chances of loss; but the contractor has invested capital in the shape of bullocks, waggons, etc. Having his small capital in this shape he has always before him the fear of losing the contract. If somebody else offers a better price all his capital will be idle and he will have to keep the cattle idle and his waggons idle. So the fear of loss stuns the contractor very much in the end and he bids against his brother contractors and raises the price. That is what happened. In my interpretation put at this meeting I asked at what rates fuel coupes in North and South Salem divisions which supply Salem town were sold for the years 1913-14 and 1914-15, but the Government could not give any information. I understood that the coupes which were sold at Rs. 8-12 per acre now fetch double the amount. What used to cost five rupees per acre now costs eight rupees per acre. That is the rise in rate. The rise in the price of fuel has been caused by the rise in the cost of production, that is in what way we call the rent for the fuel supplied to the contractor by the monopolist, namely, the Government. You must see naturally what will happen in the case. Where a person commands a monopoly, he can bid out for higher prices and regulate the price up to a particular limit. I will state what the limit is. It is the willingness of the purchaser or the consumer to use substitutes like coal or charcoal and also the price at which the same article can be got from elsewhere. For instance, persons who wish to get fuel from the Nilgiris, where it is very cheap, will have to pay a very heavy rate for transport. Fuel on the hills is very cheap, but the cost of transport by rail and cartage is very heavy and this will make it impossible for people on the plains to obtain fuel from the hills below a certain price. The Government being practically the monopolist in this matter they can make the Salem public pay that price which they will have to pay if they had to import fuel from places far away and they can raise it to a limit at which it might be cheaper to obtain liquid fuel or coal. It is possible for the Government to raise the limit to such a pitch and the Government are doing it through the contractors. The contractors can raise the price to such a limit and do make the people pay higher rates and they can take care that they do not suffer any loss. Government then, through the contractors, force the people to pay the best price which they will willingly pay for an article of necessity in the circumstances in which they are placed.

"Thus the maxim that the buyers for all wares is competition among contractors, does not apply to Salem. In fact, the more competition there is, the greater is the curse, as it raises the price of fuel. That is the direct cause of the price of Rs. 6-4-0 nearly doubling itself. You may take it that one of the chief causes of the rise in the price of fuel is the extra rent which is now paid to the Government. It is a very important cause because in the cost of production the rent of the monopolist is a very important factor. As to the extent of the competition in supply of fuel, I may mention that there is no competition from pattanas and mistsiders. There is no competition between the owner of a big mess who has a large quantity of an article and the owner of the meat shop who has only a few hundred. There is no competition between the two. It is well-known that in regulating the market price whoever controls the bulk of the supply naturally fixes the price. Therefore, the Government are in a position to fix the price of fuel.

*Fixing a maximum sale price for Government fuel in fuel depots.*

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, the President; Mr. Somasundara Chettiar, Mr. Carr.)

"It has been said that any interference on the part of the Government is opposed to the law of supply and demand; but that argument presupposes that the supply regulates itself and is not controlled by one person. We find in several places the Forest Committee's report mentions a corner being made. But the entire corner in this matter is in the hands of the Government and the rise in the price of fuel is due to the monopoly. I am not blaming the Forest Committee. They did not visit Salem and I deprecate any argument that any suggestion militates against the recommendations of the Forest Committee. The Forest Committee did not make any recommendations in regard to this matter. In paragraph 63 they say:

"In the case of a combination of dealers to the injury of the consumer or of any other 'breakdown of the contract system'—wherever one there is any breakdown of the contract system when there is a monopoly for the Government should, however, take such measures as may be indicated by the circumstances to curb such and make the produce of the forests available direct to the consumer at a fair market rate."

Here is a sentence which goes against the argument that the Government cannot fix a fair market rate. Especially in the case of a monopoly a fair market rate can be fixed. The Government in their Order No. 456, Revenue, dated 7th March 1912, refuse to assent to the policy of the Board that the Government do not hold themselves responsible for the supply of fuel to towns; they hold themselves responsible for the supply of fuel. The recommendations of the Forest Committee show that in certain cases the Government may come in and see that the consumer gets his fuel at a fair rate when the contractors force up the price. But at Salem it is the District Forest Officer who forces up the price and it is no consolation to the public to be told that they should trust to the laws of supply and demand.

"I may put one or two further arguments. If the Government should assent to this proposal it may be said, there may be a loss. But I submit there is no loss. The administration report of the Forest department shows that there has been a profit of a lakh in the working of the North and South Salem forests. In the budget estimate of receipts for 1913-1914 we see that from the whole of the forests of the Presidency we get 42.8 lakhs."

His Excellency the Paramount (interrupting):—"The honourable gentleman has got one mistake made."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR (continuing):—"The expenditure for the Presidency is 30.01 lakhs. I might refer to other matters in my reply. It has been mentioned in the earlier paragraphs of the order on the Forest Committee's recommendations that as regards forest the Government are merely trustees for the people and they would not deprive the poor people of the rights which they have been enjoying in the matter of fuel and timber. Is it the conduct of a trustee towards his beneficiary to screw the last pice out of him? That Government should use its position to make as much money as it could out of the forests is not an argument which can be put forward. If there is any other position put forward, I shall try to meet it in my reply."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to say a few words in support of this resolution. Where we have a large area of Government forest it is only reasonable that the price of fuel ought not to be allowed to rise at the pure will of the contractors. After all, they may pay very little to Government but prevent sufficient supply to central towns and raise the price. In Madras fuel is sold at present at the 16 to 17 per cent though on every side it is surrounded by very thick fuel forests. So I think it will be better if the Government takes steps to avoid this anomaly. With these few remarks I beg to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR:—"The Honourable mover of this resolution and the Honourable seconder are no doubt actuated by a very laudable desire to provide for the people of this country a constant and sufficient supply of fuel at a reasonable price, and in so far as that object of the resolution is concerned my sympathies are entirely with them. But I am afraid that the means which they have suggested are open to obvious objections. I do not think that either the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar or the Honourable seconder has ever been engaged in the fuel

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trade and I am fairly confident that, if the resolution which they are asking this Council to pass were carried and if the Government agreed to put it into effect or were able to put it into effect, neither of the Honourable Members would venture to put any of his capital into this trade.

"That brings me to the obvious objections which I mentioned. The Honourable Member proposes to put a restriction upon the trade by prescribing an artificial maximum price and at the same time he says that he does not wish to hamper the trade. I do not see how these propositions can stand, because it seems to me that they are a contradiction in terms. The Honourable member in his first draft of the resolution, which was moved at a previous meeting and which for various reasons did not find a place on the agenda, definitely stated that he did not wish to hamper the trade and he has now withdrawn it wisely because he thus contradicted himself."

"The second of my objections is that this restriction, as to the maximum price could not be enforced. Who is to control the depôt-keeper? The depôt-keeper is a private individual and is not a servant of the Government; he is not even in many cases a servant of the contractor. The several firms connected with the depôt-keepers at Salem are probably well known to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. I have made various inquiries in Madras which the Honourable member mentioned. The depôt-keeper is often a private individual who buys fuel at so much rate at the station and he has no connection with the contractor. How then, in the words of the resolution, can we impose a clause fixing the maximum sale price in the sale notification of fuel? Even if there was an agreement to such effect with the contractor, how can this agreement bind a person who is so party to this document? The depôt-keeper is a man who changes from year to year. He is the petty shopkeeper who deals retail. The contractor is the man who deals wholesale. One great difficulty in dealing with this question of controlling the price is that we very often speak of wholesale and retail prices as the same thing, whereas wholesale prices are certainly less than retail prices. It is a fact which I have ascertained that at the time when the Government maintained a Government depôt at Madras fuel was sold there at something like Rs. 10 but at the same time it was being retailed in the market at Rs. 14 and 15. I suppose the middleman or the depôt-keeper naturally took his profit out of the business."

"Again I ask how is this maximum price to be enforced? The Honourable member suggested that the contractor should forfeit his deposit or pay a fine or that some other restriction should be placed upon him. Who is to ascertain whether the depôt-keeper sells at seven annas what he ought to sell at six annas? And even if he does, how is he to be stopped? Is the ubiquitous policeman to be asked to add this duty to the roll of his numerous infernal duties? Is he to ask the unfortunate purveyor and ascertain from him what price he paid for his fuel and, if he finds that he paid more than what he ought, is he to take the seller concerned to the police station? I do not suppose the public would approve of this course, because no measure would be more likely to hamper trade and run up the price of fuel and make the whole trade uncomfortable to the public."

"Your Excellency, I think I may fairly assert that this resolution is not a business proposition. The Honourable member has definitely stated that he does not wish the matter to be dealt with as a general question, but the terms of his resolution are exceedingly general. In his speech he has limited the application of his proposals to Salem, and Salem is put forward as a place where the bulk of the fuel supply comes from Government forests. I listened very carefully to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar when he was stating the facts upon which he based the motion as regards Salem. He asked the depôt-keepers who were the servants of the Government contractor and other depôt-keepers who got their supply from the militia forests and other sources and they said that they purchased largely from the Government contractors. That is rather a vague term and I am not quite sure as to what basis the Honourable member guessed that nearly ten per cent. of the supply came from the militia forests. He accused the Government of not supplying him with figures; all I can say is that it is exceedingly difficult to get accurate figures. I have not got them myself. But in the reports I have received from Salem it is stated that on a fair average three parts of the fuel supply of Salem town comes from Government forests and

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one part from private sources. I am quite willing to admit that; and further I am prepared to admit, as the Honorable Member says, that in Salem town the Government fuel dominates the market. But we must get at the question of policy that is at the bottom of the resolution. Fortunately here we stand on a firm and definite ground because we have the report of the Forest Committee to which the Honorable Member referred. He asserts, so far as I understand him, that this report does not condemn this proposition of fixing a maximum rate. But I maintain that it does condemn it. The Forest Committee after a very careful inquiry summarized the whole matter and told us of the various systems that had been tried. First of all there was the permit system. As regards the permit system they said that it was dead and that it was a wasteful system full of opportunities for theft. Then there was the Government depot system. Before the Forest Committee came to their conclusions, in fact before they started their investigation, the Government had definitely decided to drop the depot system. The report states that the Government decided to withdraw all interference and to leave the trade to follow its own natural line. That, your Excellency, is the policy which the Government have definitely adopted and that is the policy which they are going to follow out. I am, therefore, instructed to say on behalf of the Government that they are unable to accept this resolution.

"I spoke a moment ago about the permit system. It is of interest in dealing with the permit system to read then one sentence from the Forest Committee's report which gives a marvellous picture of the effects of that system in one district. It says:

"The result of all this on the Nallamala in Kurnool has been that the forest officers during the five years since the permit system was stopped brought out 4,000 tons of wood without felling a single tree. On whole of this vast amount of wood had been killed and left lying by the permit holders."

"Thus you will see that under the permit system a large number of trees had been cut down and left to die and rot. The Honorable Member has so clearly restated the application of this principle to Salem town that I think it is unnecessary to trouble the Council with the figures for other places. I have got here elaborate figures as regards Madras district but, as he has limited his resolution to Salem, I think it is unnecessary for me to deal with the Madras figures.

"The remedy which the Honorable Member rather made sport of, the remedy which the Forest Committee suggested and which the Government accept and which I am now putting forward, is the remedy of free competition. It is not necessary to add anything to the authoritative statement in the Forest Committee's report. I may say that the Forest department will strive in every way to increase the supply and that this was obvious remedy for high prices. But I do not think that this increase of supply need be left to Government alone. It is open to private individuals to start plantations where they can grow fuel, as at Ottumund, Oconoor and other places in the Nilgiris, where there are good objects lessons in the starting of plantations. It seems to me obvious that the price of fuel must be an economic price and that any artificial restriction that we may impose upon this price can only be temporary as shown in the case of Salem. The Honorable Member himself said that the contractors who had agreed with the district forest officer to sell fuel at Rs. 9-6-0 a ton very soon found that there was no legal sanction behind the agreement and departed from it. The whole business of fuel supply is a complicated mechanism and the present proposal reminds me of the story of the Mad Hatter's tea-party when the March Hare tried to improve the working of his watch with butter. The natural result was not encouraging and it was a poor excuse to plead that it was the best butter. I submit that the machine we are dealing with requires the clear oil of free competition. I am instructed to say that the Government are not prepared to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, while the Hon'ble Mr. Carr in the beginning of his reply said that he sympathized with the object of the mover and seconder, throughout his reply I could not see any evidence of his sympathy. I submit, my Lord, that the whole thing has been done entirely on business lines. I would strongly impress upon this Council that the Government ought

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(Mr. Raman Ayyangar.)

not to take that view is respect of this matter. The very same Forest Committee's report which has been produced to support the Government view has shown clearly from beginning to the end that the villages and towns which are adjoining these forest areas have been suffering from a rising price which requires to be looked. These are the words that we find in the concluding portion of the report. The forest administration has brought the people into contact with so many forests and so much sacrifice—even if these were certainly necessary in the interests of the Forest department and in the interests of the people as the Government have considered it—that it is only proper that the Government should see that in important centres, surrounded by forest areas, the people are able to command fuel at a reasonable market rate. This would not be an improper demand. The Government must be convinced that it is only a very natural demand. The sale price of mango bought at the Mysore Market in Bombay may be twelve annas per pair, but I do not think one pays the same price at a mango lops at Salem. It is only natural that, when the Government have eventually occupied all available areas for forest purposes and, as has been proved amply in the course of the Forest Committee's inquiry, reserved the adjoining waste lands for forests, it is not possible for ryots to collect a few fuel chips for cooking fuel. When so much is engrossed by the forest area, I ask, is it not reasonable that the Government should step in and see that in those areas the question of mere business principles should not guide them?

"But, more than that, I say that this contract system has been going on not for the benefit so much of Government but leaving the whole monopoly in the hands of a few people who have been able to push the market up as much as possible.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Carr said that he had figures connected with Madras; but he would not give them because the production was not connected with Madras. I should have been glad to have heard them, whatever they might be. I know some facts concerning Madras, and I speak subject to correction about dates and other particulars. Prior to 1900 the Government depot at Madras sold firewood at eight rupees per ton, but subsequently the price was raised to ten rupees. It is only two years ago that that depot was abolished. What was being sold at the Government depot at eight or ten rupees was sold in the retail market at a rupee more. The Hon'ble Mr. Carr referred to private dealers and he said that they were selling fuel at Rs. 13 and Rs. 15. Probably that is the highest price that it runs up to. What happens really is purchasing this firewood at eight rupees and ten rupees per ton, then private dealers break it up and convert it into small pieces and sell it for quarter annas and half annas in small bundles to poor people. The prices mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Carr referred to such cases. But those prices ought not to count at all. What the people want is that they must be able to command a fair market rate when they buy firewood for half a rupee or one rupee at the Government depot. This ought to be possible.

"The question is whether the Government can revert to this method without much loss. I understood that in Madras the contractors purchase firewood from the Government at rates ranging from Rs. 2½ to 4½ a ton. I will take it at the highest rate and say that the Government sell standing firewood at Rs. 4½ a ton. I am prepared to allow the cutting cost at the highest rate and I am prepared also to allow any commission that may be paid to railway station-masters, porters and others and I am also prepared to allow other agency commissions. I find that the Madras District People's Association was able on a calculation to say that when the Government sold at four to four and a half rupees it would enable the contractor to bring firewood to Madras and make a profit of Rs. 2½ per ton if he sold it at ten rupees per ton. Even if it is a little more it does not matter. We shall be glad to see fuel sold at Rs. 12 per ton, but what happened was that the price rose to Rs. 16 and we thought that there was an end. But four months ago it rose to Rs. 24 per ton. The explanation then given was that there was no rolling-stock available to bring the fuel from Ayyalur and other ports to Madras; but when an inquiry was made it was found to be due to a combination among contractors. Large quantities of fuel were available at Ayyalur, Vadamadura and Manappakk. Even now fuel sells at Rs. 16½ per ton. My Lord, these circumstances ought not to fail to impress this Council. The Government have to take as

*Fixing a maximum sale price for Government fuel in fuel depôts.**(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao)*

sympathetic view of this matter as possible. While these forest areas throw in fact so much additional burden on the ryots and also the townspeople, it ought to be within their reach to get their fuel at a reasonable rate. I do not say that the Government ought not to make a fair allowance for the profit of the contractors. Let a profit of four rupees be provided for them besides the various kinds of commission to which I have alluded. Put the price even at Rs. 15. A state of things like that will certainly help the people. The Hon'ble Mr. Carr said that it would not help the people. The fixing of a price, though it may not help the purchasers of fuel for half anna and quarter anna, will, there is not the least doubt, help those who buy in larger quantities. Those that buy larger quantities will have the benefit of the maximum fixed by the Government.

"It is quite necessary that the Government should view this matter very sympathetically. The resolution only says that in case of towns like Salem and other places where the fuel supply is in the hands of the Government, the price should be regulated by the Government. This is a demand which the Government may consider favourably and give effect to. Paragraphs 56 to 69 of the Forest Committee's report relate to this question and as was pointed out by the Honourable member, it asks the Government to interfere on particular occasions. I say that the arguments that have been adduced by the Committee in paragraph 57, that is, that it should be worked on business lines, are not quite sound. I do not think that the Government should take that stand. Even though it may be taken to be proper, yet where it has been felt as a hardship the Government may move in important centres. Reference has been made to sales in Trichinopoly and Tanjore at Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 and sales at Madurai at Rs. 12-8-0. The price of Rs. 12-8-0 has gone up to Rs. 16-8-0 and I do not know how much farther it might go. That is a point which, taken with sales conditions and similar conditions which may prevail elsewhere, should lead the Government to interfere in cases where the sale of things has really worked hardship, cases where it will be for the good of the Government to give effect to the principle advocated in this resolution. I request the Government to consider this whole question sympathetically."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao:—<sup>a</sup> The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar made some reference to the Forest Committee. I believe it will be useful to say a few words as regards the actual bearing of this question. I think that this question of the supply of fuel is an extremely difficult one inasmuch as it is impossible for the trade to adjust itself to local conditions for the reason that fuel cannot be easily transported. I might say, for example, that in Annapur fuel was selling at Rs. 4-8-0 while in Madurai it was selling at Rs. 15 when we went there in connection with the Forest Committee. Therefore we are faced with this initial difficulty with reference to the supply of fuel. Apart from it, when the Committee sat, there were three systems in force, one of which was being shaken. The Hon'ble Mr. Carr referred to the permit system. That was the earliest that was tried and, though my Honourable friend Mr. Kanna Pillai was one of the members of the Committee who was very much in favour of it, we could not find our way to support it for the reasons stated in the report. Then there was another system known as departmental felling. But the advocates of that system also found that it involved a great deal of wastage and that the general taxpayer was molested a good deal in regard to the cost of felling and transport of fuel for sale to the depôts.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar referred to the price of fuel in Government depôts. We found on inquiry that the cost of transport of the fuel to depôts was excessive, that there was speculation among the subordinates of the Forest department and there was a great deal of wastage and difficulties even from the railway companies were also suggested. There were various other difficulties in consequence of which departmental control of the sale of fuel was found in the long run not at all desirable in the interests of the general taxpayer. We were thus faced with the question as to what system we could recommend to keep down the cost of production and consistent with the law of supply and demand. We naturally fell back upon the contract system. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar said that this was a curse to the country."

*Firing a maximum sale price for Government fuel in fuel depôts.**(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Rameshchandra Rao; Mr. Kuma Pillai.)*The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“*Came to the Salem public.*”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“It is a very good thing that this case is limited to the town of Salem. We found that in several places there were complaints that if any other system were adopted there would be portability amongst forest officers and no reasonable price could be fixed unless there was unlimited competition amongst contractors. It is for that reason that we recommended in that report that there should be as few restrictions placed on contractors as possible in regard to the sale of fuel depôts. For if any restrictions were placed, it is quite possible that there would be fewer contractors and this would tend to keep the price at a higher level than at the present time. But at the same time we had in view the responsibility of the Government with reference to the supply of fuel to the general public. We safeguarded that by the particular sentence in paragraph 65 to which the Honourable Member referred: ‘In the case of a combination of dealers to the injury of the consumer or of any other breakdown of the contract system the Government should, however, take such measures as may be indicated by the circumstances in each case and make the produce of the forests available direct to the consumer at a fair market rate.’ I do not know whether this stage has arrived in Salem. I may say that we found in several places the prices had risen and the causes of this rise have been discussed in the report. In paragraph 64 of the report Honourable Members will find, ‘In Kaveri it has risen from Rs. 5-5-0 to Rs. 5-15-0, in Guntur from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 12, in Madras from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8-0. The committee have made serious efforts in all towns which they have visited to discover the cause of this rise in price and in particular whether it is the result of combination. One reason for this rise in the price of fuel is that it has followed the upward tendency of all other articles in India in recent years. Labour, carriage, rent of depôts, and all other items in the business are so much dearer that it would be surprising if the price of fuel had not risen also.’ This reference is made to the evidence of Mr. Yaggeswara Chetti who gave valuable evidence in regard to Madras. The Honourable Members will see that this rise in the price is a matter of natural evolution in the towns we visited. Whether in Salem the rise to which the Honourable Member refers justifies the interference of the Government is a matter which should receive the serious consideration of the Government. My Honourable friend told us that the price which was Rs. 5-6-0 has now gone up to Rs. 11-10-0. If the recommendations of the Committee are to be given a fair trial, I think that the control system has to be tried for some time more. Unless there is this unrestricted competition I am afraid there will be a rise in price which the Honourable member deprecated in his opening remarks. If things should reach such a stage that the Government should interfere, I have no doubt that the Government will come to the help of the people of Salem. I find that the Government in an Order No. 498, dated 7th March 1913, state: ‘The Government cannot accept unreservedly the Board’s view that the supply of fuel might be left to be controlled altogether by the ordinary laws of supply and demand. The Forest department must, in the opinion of the Government, remain subject to the obligation to control the general fuel supply of the Presidency. In order to attain this end it will perhaps be even necessary to retain a departmental depôt in the larger towns just as the Government retained a certain number of Government salt factories to prevent a monopoly being established in salt.’ So far as I can see from the orders passed by the Government, I do not think the Government have departed from the position taken by them in the order above referred to. Probably the interference of the Government at the present time may be a little premature. Whether the general rule announced in the resolution can be accepted by the Government is also a matter which does not seem to arise just at the present time.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur F. KRISHNA PILLAI:—“My Lord, I have only one word to say. After all, I was right and the majority of the Forest Committee were wrong. They thought that the permit system should be abolished wholesale and I made a modified recommendation but that was not accepted and I bowed to the recommendation of the majority. Since the abolition of the permit system we have been hearing all these complaints. Before that there was not this sort of complaint

*Fixing a maximum sale price for Government fuel in fuel depots.**(Mr. Kanava Pillai; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.)*

from any town. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar will bear me out on that point. I know that most of the men who gave evidence were in favour of the permit system as far as the minor forests were concerned; but it was abandoned. As I said at the time, the system was of advantage to the poorer ryots who were unable to pay the price of fuel fixed by the contract system and to the consumer to whom it supplied fuel at the cheapest rate. I also said that it afforded employment to the poorest classes of the community, but the majority of the Committee considered that those objections were fully met by their proposals. The abolition of the system has given rise to so many complaints from different quarters. However, I would rather agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that a trial might be given in particular localities to the system recommended by the Committee. But where the contract system has broken down to the prejudice of the consumer the Government should look into the matter and see if they should not interfere and do something as recommended. I believe from what the Hon'ble Mr. Carr said that he would take the necessary steps where the price has gone up as high as Rs. 24, as stated by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rama Ayyangar. I think that with that assurance of the Hon'ble Mr. Carr, who will to doubt carry out the recommendations of the Forest Committee, the resolution may be withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I am afraid that, even to my non-official friends I have not made my position clear. It is exceedingly surprising to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Kanava Pillai, the friend of the poorryots, that this proposition might be withdrawn. The very basis of my proposition have not been understood."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"I hope the honourable gentleman is not going to repeat himself."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"No. Whenever my arguments have not been controverted, I want to draw the attention of the Council to the strength of my position. I do not wish to repeat them and here this Council. But I wish to traverse some of the statements made by the Hon'ble Mr. Carr. The Hon'ble Mr. Carr began by saying that he had very great sympathy with the object of the resolution and I hope it will manifest itself in a manner which will make him accept the resolution. The means suggested in the resolution, he says, are objectionable. He says that if a maximum price were fixed no capitalist would come forward with capital. That is a position which ignores the fact that capitalists have been actually coming forward in spite of the fixing of a maximum price in the agreement."

"It has been said that I have committed from the present resolution the reference to 'hampering the trade.' I worded it consequently with the recommendations of the Forest Committee that no unfair restriction hampering trade should be imposed in connection with the fuel trade. I am afraid that both the Honourable Members of the Forest Committee have been talking too largely of general questions and are unable to understand the conditions of a place which they have not visited. The Forest Committee have been dealing with general questions and not with particular exceptions. To say that there should be free competition amongst contractors is a mistake. There is the minimum demand fixed as regards the article to be purchased. We cannot say you are charging too much and therefore we shall not take it. We also find that the supply is dominated by the person who supplies three-fourths of the quantity required. In the case of Salts the Hon'ble Mr. Carr says that three-fourths of the supply comes from the Government. That figure answers my purpose. If three-fourths of the supply comes from Government forests, I say that the Government dominates the market and they can fix the rate. It is impossible for the disappointed suppliers of the remaining one-fourth to fix the price. The other men are bound to sell the fuel at the rate at which the Government sell. It is open to the man who has the greater quantity to sell to fix the price and the man with the smaller quantity has to follow him. In a place where the real suppliers of fuel are contractors or merchants they may have a certain amount of profit for the capital spent and they cannot fix its price without combination. But where the real suppliers are the Government, what is meant by saying that trade is hampered? I did not repeat the words 'hampering the trade' simply because the bulk of the fuel supply



*Fixing a maximum sale price for Government fuel in fuel depots.**(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

comes from the Government and to say that they are trading is to say something not worthy of this Government. The Government are not mere traders. What the Government are doing, unfortunately, is that they are using their position to get the last pice from the Salem people. If I scolded the waris 'hampering the trade,' I wished to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that they should not act as mere traders. A trader would try to get the highest rate and he would be called a rack-renter, taking the strategy of agriculture. But the Government should not be in the position of a rack-renter and therefore the words 'hampering the trade' were omitted. At the same time the Government must set on certain business principles which ought to be proper business principles and not the business principles of a rack-renting landlord.

"In the case of Salem there is one thing which should be considered. There the supply is dominated by the person who can fix the price or rent which is the largest element in the cost of production. It is absurd to say that the price of fuel is independent of our relation and entirely regulated according to the laws of supply and demand. Again I cannot for a moment understand how it can be said that the conditions of the sale notification would unduly hamper trade. As stated in the Government Order read by the Hon'ble Mr. Hanumanth Rao, the Government must regulate the trade. The Government must control the trade and I ask them to control it with a view to fix a fair market price, which the Forest Committee say they can do. The people of Salem ask—why don't you fix a fair rate, why do you take up the position of forcing up the price of each coupe? The Salem people think that the Government by the policy they are adopting are taking steps to screw out the last pice from the people, who are obliged to purchase at any cost a certain necessary of life which is in the hands of the Government. The Forest Committee discuss matters generally and do not contemplate cases of this sort. Just as judges pass general dicta without considering exceptional circumstances, the report has been framed. Non-official members of that Committee will not think that they are bound to oppose this resolution by the bare fact of their signing the report when the statements in the report have been made without considering matters now presented by me.

"As regards the rates, I have worked them out. In the present year the cost of production meant largely the amount paid to the Government and it comes to more than 50 per cent. What is the good of saying that it is a thing which must be left to trade? Take, for instance, salt. The price of salt is largely the amount paid to the Government. If the Government abolish the excise duty the price of salt will come to nothing. There we have a wide and powerful monopoly. In the case of fuel it is not such a wide monopoly. But in the case of Salem it is almost as wide. The principles of political economy ought to be applied and we must see what portion the price paid goes into the hands of the monopolists. One of the most important items which has to be reckoned for fixing the rate is the cost of production. That is the item which is paid to the monopolist. Therefore I request the Government to see that they do not take the highest amount possible. The object of the Government should not be to take the highest rate. If the Government fix a fair market rate in the contract, the result will be that trade will not be hampered. It is idle to talk of trade being hampered. Let us understand what is the exact operation. The Government fix in the sale notification that the price shall be such and such. Consequently a contractor knows what to offer for the coupes. He can calculate what capital he has to invest for wages, carts, bulis, etc., and he finds out that he will be out of pocket to the extent of five rupees per ton. He wants to provide any profit of two rupees and he offers such a rate as will give him that profit. The object of fixing the maximum rate will be to restrict the supplier, i.e., the Government to a fair profit. The most important item in the cost of production is sunk. I ask the Government to fix a fair rate. With the help of a body of contractors they can fix a fair market price. It is in this way that His Excellency the Governor was able to fix the rate at Rs. 9-6-0 last year, and I do not see why it should have been increased to Rs. 11-10-0 this year. There is nothing to show why there should be an increase of Rs. 2-4-0 in one year. The rise in the price is due to the increase in the cost of production, i.e., by the rise in the rent which is paid to the monopolist

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(Mr. Naramicha Aggar.)

who has the power to dictate. In these circumstances I do not see that anything is lost by supporting the demand of the Salem public. The Salem people ask you to fix a fair price for fuel, and, if that is done, naturally the contractors will offer you a fair rent having regard to other facts. That is what I have been asking. This does not mean that you restrict the trade, unless it be said that the Government are taxing and that I am trying to restrain their trade.

"I shall now proceed to the objections taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Carr. He says that the laws of supply and demand ought to settle this matter and it is not possible for the Government to fix the price. The argument that the Government cannot control the price because the prices are regulated by the laws of supply and demand reminds me of the argument '*Schiller entends*.' A philosopher, writing in his easy chair argued that a thing must either be in the place in which it is or in the place in which it is not; but a thing cannot be in the place in which it is not; and therefore it must be in the place in which it is; therefore motion is impossible. A boy was then made to walk in front of him to demonstrate the falsity of his logic. So I would refer to the fact that the prices have been fixed and all this *a priori* reasoning is wrong. Ever since 1924 the prices have been fixed and when you find facts demonstrate that prices have been fixed there is no use arguing on *a priori* grounds that they cannot be fixed. In 1932 the Government ceased to control the prices and all that the resolution says is that you should continue to control the price. I am not just now applying the arguments of the Forest Committee as laid down in paragraph 65. They contemplate cases where the contract system existed and has broken down. They talk of cases where the contract system produced the best results. When there is competition amongst contractors there is cheapening of the article. In those cases where the contract system has existed and where it has broken down the Government should close to the help of the people. But what is to happen when there is no competition and when the contract system has of itself no existence? Here the monopolists hold the field. The Local Government are the monopolists. Owing to the very sympathetic action of His Excellency the Governor moderate rates were fixed. What we are now asking is that what was admitted to be a moderate price last year should be systematized and be made to prevail in future. In point of fact this position is hardly understood, the economic bearing of the situation is hardly understood. In this case it is only correct to say that you should fix the price. You have fixed the price before. If the argument is that the Government have been losing money I may say that some Conservators of Forests have said that they have worked the forests at a profit of one lakh. You may say that you have a whole staff of forest officers and forest rangers and that fact has to be taken into consideration. But that establishment is not needed merely for fuel supply. Here we are not other purposes in view, such as gum, wandalwood, timber, grass, fodder, etc., all of which have to be represented in the economic balance sheet? If the figures for the past few years be taken and calculations made, it will be found that the Government have not lost anything in connection with fuel supply. On the contrary, it will be found that the calculations work out to a profit. Is there any particular reason why the profit to be derived should be driven to the highest possible limit to which it can be taken? The Government have repeatedly stated that they should control the price and, as I have already pointed out, there are similar articles in which the Government exercise control with reference to the price.

"There is another objection put forward—how could we bind the persons who are not parties to the contract? For that I have already mentioned a clause. If you are going to have it, you must take the steps that you have been taking till now. You must compel the contractors to take up certain depots and sell the fuel at rates fixed by you. If a contractor is bound by your rates, his agent is equally bound.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Carr asked—'Are we to use the authority of police officers?' I say that will be absolutely unnecessary. When you put into your sale notification what the rate is at which the fuel is to be sold you may be sure that people will not pay more at the depots and that Salem buyers will purchase them at the price fixed. It may be that in the outskirts of Salem it may be sold at a higher price. But with reference to these depots, which under the notification these contractors who contract

*Fixing a maximum sale price for Government fuel is fuel shops ;  
Working hours in public offices.*

(Mr. Natarajin Aggar, the President ; Mr. Carr.)

with the Government ought to maintain, the depot-keepers are bound to maintain the price fixed and the purchaser will himself take the loss into his hands and the contractor will take care that he does not sell the fuel at a rate higher than that fixed by the Government. Therefore the fear of the policeman is an imaginary fear."

His Excellency the President :—"The honorable gentleman has already exhausted his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I have two minutes more."

His Excellency the President :—"The honorable gentleman is not entitled to question the ruling of the chair. I am willing to allow him to finish his sentence. It is not proper that any honorable gentleman should question the ruling of the chair. In the present instance I have two watches to guide me and both show precisely the same time."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I do not question it, your Excellency."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR :—"I did not wish to say anything about Madras and I omitted all reference to the Madras figures because the Hon'ble member fixed his whole resolution upon Salem. But the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar in following him has dealt exclusively with Madras. I am fortunate in having full facts and figures relating to Madras and I am able to say, your Excellency, that the resolution does not, by the wording of it, apply to Madras, because the bulk of the supply there does not come from Government forests. It has been estimated that the total consumption of the town is 55,000 tons a year. Of this, 42,000 tons come in by rail and about 13,000 tons come in by road. We have full details as regards the amount that comes from Government forests. Out of the whole supply, only 12,000 tons come from Government reserved forests in the district and, even assuming that half the supply of about 20,000 tons which comes by rail from Trichinopoly and other districts is from Government sources, this gives a total of 12,000 tons or less than half the annual total. I therefore maintain that the bulk of the supply is not from Government sources."

"The Honorable Member asked for special treatment for Salem and pointed out that the Forest Committee did not visit that place and therefore their report did not apply to that town. I merely wish to call attention to paragraph 85 in which the Committee say: 'The Committee are therefore strongly of opinion that the contract system should be given a fair trial in the Madras district as in all other districts of the Presidency.' That report refers to the whole Presidency and includes Salem. I consider that paragraph 86 of the Forest Committee's report is itself an ample answer to this resolution—the concluding words of that paragraph are that the contract system should be given a fair trial in the Madras district as in all other districts of the Presidency. I submit that the contract system should be given a fair chance."

The resolution was put and lost.

#### WORKING HOURS IN PUBLIC OFFICES

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"May it please your Excellency, out of deference to the wishes of certain non-official gentlemen, I do not move at this meeting the next resolution No. III which stands in my name."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was withdrawn :—

"III. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps may be taken to put a stop, except in very exceptional circumstances, to the working beyond 6 p.m. and before 11 a.m. on working days and at any hours on holidays in the public offices, especially in the municipal."

*Increased travelling allowance to low-paid clerks.*

*(Mr. Saranbala Aggar.)*

# INCREASED TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO LOW-PAID CLERKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“Your Excellency, I beg to move—

‘IV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the batta payable to clerks drawing pay below Rs. 25, while out in camp, may be fixed at eight annas per diem and that they may be allowed mileage for journeys exceeding eight miles.’

“It is well known that under the Civil Service Regulations, Appendix 20, only certain officers are mentioned in whose case travelling allowance is not ordinarily admissible because it is taken for granted that their pay includes travelling allowance. There is also another rule which states that only one allowance can be drawn, either travelling allowance or daily allowance. This proposition asks that both may be granted in the case of certain officers. It may look as if some exceptional treatment is asked for in the case of certain officers. But I beg to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that the class for whom I beg to ask for money is a class of people who are drawing a pay below Rs. 25 and of whose work the public have had the benefit.

“What happens in their case is that any travelling done under 20 miles does not enable them to draw any travelling allowance. This rule must have been enacted at the time when the status of these clerks and officers could not have been regarded as high. We know that the status of these people is now considered to be a bit higher; and in point of fact we get persons for these clerkships who occupy really a better position in life than those who occupied these posts formerly. It is also noticeable that graduates were for some time taking up these clerkships. But complaints have been recently heard that graduates are not attracted to these clerkships on Rs. 25. The fact that we do not allow them any travelling allowance for travelling under 20 miles may be one of the reasons why this service is not attractive. There are other reasons also. These clerks drawing a pay below Rs. 25 are treated as persons who receive tips and whose convenience and comforts need not command so much attention on the part of responsible officers. When that aspect of the case is taken up and when we find that the position of clerks drawing pay below Rs. 25 is not attractive we need not be surprised that graduates do not come in in large numbers nowadays. That is a regrettable state of things.

“I have heard some Collectors say that if really more graduates and better men should occupy these places, the work at the top by Collectors and deputy collectors will become more easy and better done. I may say a man on Rs. 20 gets no travelling allowance. But when they engage a cart they can take the permission of the head of the office and ask for carriage. As a rule it is not granted. The complaint is that they seldom get travelling expenses; they are expected to be handled up with the remiss of the officer, or to walk 20 miles; but, as a matter of fact, they are not able to walk this distance. The other supposition is that they will find this expense of travelling from place to place out of their salary. But this supposition will hardly bear examination. These are men with a very poor salary. With the increase in jukka and conveyance fare, it is hardly possible for these men to pay out of their salaries any jukka fare. In point of fact, these people are obliged to travel with rickshaws while others are obliged to undertake a great deal of hardship before they get to their destination. The only request that we make is that they may be allowed mileage for journeys exceeding eight miles. It may be recognized that their pay is not sufficient to cover all the charges. They may be given mileage for the distance which they cannot be supposed to walk. Eight miles is the highest distance they could walk—that is a fair walk for the clerks. For anything over that, they may be helped to take carts; and it is reasonable that they should be paid outgoings. It is well known that these clerks cannot take carts. They should also have daily allowance given to them in consequence of their poverty. Besides travelling charges, they should be given daily allowance sufficient to meet their expenses. They should not be expected to get tips to feed themselves. It is hardly fair to generalize from particular instances nor is it right that we should recognize receiving tips as a proper method of adding to their

*Increased travelling allowance to low-paid clerks.**(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Kanna Pillai; Mr. Gordon.)*

JACOB. We now give daily allowances and it is just as well to see whether it carries out the intention with which it was first given. The daily allowance was fixed at four annas for a clerk on Rs. 25, in some places the allowance is fixed at five annas. This allowance of four annas was fixed over 20 years ago. At that time it represented the subsistence allowance for two meals in a hotel. Nowadays the prices of food-stuffs have increased and hotel charges also have increased. We know full well that a man cannot get his full meal every day for this allowance. It may be said that it does not represent a full meal; but something less. But at a time when we are regarding the daily allowances of the highest divisions, it is just as well to take note of the fact that the man who is given a daily allowance of four annas requires a daily allowance of at least seven or eight annas. To meet the variations in all places, if we put it at eight annas, it will be sufficient. This is the reason why this proposition is put forward and the request is made that the daily allowance of eight annas may be given as also mileage for journeys exceeding eight miles.<sup>1</sup>

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KAVANA PILLAI:—"I beg to second this resolution. No doubt the supposition is that the clerks live on villagers when they travel from village to village. That is the case with most of the officials that tour at the jumbundi time. My Honourable friend and myself once referred to jumbundi meals. If you oppose this resolution, as you opposed the grant of beta case, it may be on the supposition that they get perquisites. This proposition is put by my Honourable friend in an admirably short speech and I hope the Government will accept the proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CHANDER:—"I do not know whether the Honourable Member has recognized the fact that the Civil Service Regulations under which travelling allowances are given are framed by the Government of India for the whole of India. It is not within the power of this Government to make the changes in them which are proposed in the resolution. That is a formal difficulty which would prevent this Government from accepting this resolution. But there are also material objections, substantial and positive objections, to the resolution which would prevent any reconsideration for changes being made by the Local Government. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations it is laid down that travelling allowance is intended to cover the actual travelling expenses incurred; and in another article of the Civil Service Regulations these actual expenses are defined by the Government of India. In both these cases, the meaning of actual expenses is the cost of the locomotion of the officer, his servants and his luggage. But it does not include the charges for hotels, dāk bungalows, refreshments, carriages and so on. In other words the Government of India have rightly or wrongly definitely laid down that the cost of food is not to be taken into account in the rates which are fixed for travelling allowance. Therefore, when the Honourable Member tells this Council that the sum of four annas is not sufficient to enable a clerk to get his meal (which may or may not be accurate) he must remember that the very object of paying travelling allowance is to enable the clerk to defray the cost of travelling and not the cost of food or of maintenance in any shape whatever. As regards the cost of travelling, no attempt has been made to show that there has been any real increase in it. I imagine that in the last 20 years, owing to great increases in the railways and to other causes, the actual cost of travelling has hardly advanced, though the net cost of food has no doubt increased. As regards the means of locomotion they have improved. In the Madras district, for instance, I understand that there are motor buses which will take you from Madurai to Dindigul for three rupees and these buses run several times a day. That shows that means of communication have improved and will continue to improve. The facilities for travelling are becoming greater and, unless some evidence is brought forward to show that the cost of travelling has increased, this resolution can have no support."

"I would like to take up first the latter part of the resolution, where it is argued that mileage is granted for journeys exceeding eight miles. The scheme of the travelling allowance rules in the Civil Service Regulations is to give daily allowance for the days on which officers travel. That allowance is designed to be sufficient to meet the cost of travelling and it is intended, as one of the articles puts

*Increased travelling allowance to free-paid clerks.**(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Narasimha Aiyar.)*

it, to cover the daily charges of an officer on tour. It is only in exceptional cases that the daily allowance is permitted to be exchanged for mileage. The ordinary rule is that the daily allowance covers the cost of travel and it is only when the travel exceeds 25 miles that an officer is allowed to exchange his daily allowance for mileage. It is suggested in the resolution that those particular officers should be allowed to exchange daily allowances for mileage when they travel beyond eight miles. It is perfectly clear that if such a proposition were carried the whole scheme of travelling allowances would have to be altered, the daily allowance would have to be given up and mileage allowances would have to be drawn generally. That will show the Council that this proposition could not be accepted without an absolutely revolutionary change.

"Leaving the question of mileage, I should like to deal with the first part of the resolution which relates to the question of clerks with pay below Rs. 25 being granted a daily allowance of eight annas. The Council will observe what a serious anomaly will follow if this were adopted. The present rule is that every clerk or officer draws two annas for every Rs. 12-8-0 of pay and therefore a man drawing a pay of below Rs. 25 would get two annas; a clerk on Rs. 25 would get four annas and a clerk on Rs. 50 would get eight annas. But if this present proposal is adopted, it follows that a clerk drawing below Rs. 25 would get eight annas, whereas a clerk on Rs. 25 would only draw four annas and a clerk on Rs. 50 or 75 would only draw four annas; and it is not till he gets to Rs. 50 that a man will get as much as that which a man under Rs. 25 will get. Thus, the form of the resolution is such that it is impossible to accept it at all.

"There are the chief objections which the Government have to this resolution. It has not been proved that the cost of travelling has increased and therefore no case has been made out for altering the rate; secondly, the Government cannot approve the revolutionary change in the Civil Service Regulations which would be involved in granting mileage for journeys exceeding eight miles; thirdly, as the resolution is framed, it would produce absolutely impossible and anomalous results if accepted.

"The only further point I might mention is that the resolution does not cover officers and clerks who are more entitled to the sympathy of the Council than those referred to in the resolution—it does not cover the case of officers who fall under the fourth class. I might say that I have a little difficulty in understanding the Honorable Member's speech. He seemed to imply that those officers were not entitled to any travelling allowance. He distinctly stated that they were not entitled to any travelling allowance. That means that they are not entitled to anything except the daily allowance. For the reason that I have given, it is quite impossible for the Government to accept this resolution or to make any recommendation to the Government of India on the lines it adopts."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"I have some difficulty in understanding the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. He has stated that the cost of travelling has not increased. I was thinking that the contrary was patent, that is, within the experience of most of us in the madras. Taking Salem for instance, the jukka hire from Salem to Madras was some years back two rupees but now it is three rupees. The jukka prices here to depend upon fodder. Fodder costs more now. It is within the knowledge of every member present that the cost of travelling has increased very appreciably. I do not wish to labour the point much more as evidently the conditions prevailing in the madras at any rate have not been sufficiently adverted to by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. He further said that in the present form of resolution there are some difficulties in the way of the Government making a recommendation in the directions indicated. I beg to point out that the difficulties about the anomalies do not arise. What the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew says is that if we adopt this proposition there should be consequential changes. It is not necessary for me to point out all the consequential changes. Whatever may be the consequential changes that have to be effected, they must be effected. As regards the particular rule as to four annas allowed for every Rs. 12-8-0, there is a rider added that the minimum is four annas in Madras and six annas in Bombay. If you remove the entry of four annas and say that the amount is eight annas it will meet the case. Four annas was considered

*Increased travelling allowance to law-paid clerks; Committee regarding arrears of work in the High Court.*

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

to be the daily subsistence allowance. It may be that a man should not charge mileage when he drew daily allowance. In those days people were expected to walk, but I do not see why they should not be given mileage for journeys below 20 miles. I would point out that the daily allowance which was granted was estimated at a minimum of four annas in those days. But the minimum rates have now to be altered. The price of foodstuffs has now altered and the charges for conveyances have also altered and I think every one who knows this fact would agree with me that it would be better to raise the minimum rate. Therefore, the Government of India should be addressed by this Government, if they are convinced of the necessity for the alteration.

"As for the other point that the lower classes have not been considered, I specially omitted them, because these clerks have a special status and they can only go to a hotel where they are charged Rs. 3-6 per meal. But that cannot be said of class 6. The Hon'ble Mr. Carden was referring to servants and peons. It is known that the sort of food that they get is not the same as that taken by the clerks. But they also are entitled to sympathetic consideration. However there is not a case which was contemplated in this proposition. I was addressing myself to the question of these clerks. I humbly submitted I have made out a case that, owing to an increase in the price of foodstuffs and jukka fare, the minimum rate may be raised from four annas to eight annas and that mileage may be given for journeys beyond eight miles."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar demanded a division which was taken by the result that 15 voted for and 29 against the resolution.

The division was as follows:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramesha Acharyar.	The Hon'ble Sir John Arkinson.
" Rao Bahadur M. Rameshchandra Rao.	" Mr. P. S. Srinivasa Ayyar.
" Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	" Mr. A. B. Carden.
" Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	" Mr. A. Rathnawathi.
" Mr. V. Krishnaswami Nayana.	" Surgeon-General W. B. Fraser-McCormac.
" Mr. E. H. Savage.	" Mr. R. C. C. Chen.
" A. T. G. M. Ahmed Tambi.	" Mr. N. S. Brodie.
" Narayana.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Dewan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayana.	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbanyulu Reddyar.	" Mr. C. B. M. Schmidt.
" Rao Bahadur P. C. Sankaranarayanan Chettiar.	" Mr. C. D. J. Woodhead.
" Mr. K. P. Ramam Maesoo.	" Colonel W. M. Ellis, R.E.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. W. Fraser.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. E. F. Barker.
" Mr. K. Chidambaram.	" Sir Hugh Fraser.
" Madalayar.	" Mr. A. Woodhead.
	" Mr. T. Richmond.
	" Mr. L. Davidson.
	" Mr. L. D. Srinivasan Pillai.

COMMITTEE REGARDING ARREARS OF WORK IN THE HIGH COURT.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramesha Acharyar was as follows:—

"V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that—

(1) steps be immediately taken in consultation with the High Court for the appointment of a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to

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*(Mr. Ramasaja Acharyan.)*

investigate the question of the accumulation of arrears on the file of the High Court, and to suggest the most economic means of dispensing speedy justice; and

(3) pending the report of the committee the further temporary additions provided for in the budget for 1914-15 be postponed."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramaswami Acharyan:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move consists of two parts, but I shall not move the second portion as the entertainment of the two additional judges has been sanctioned and the judges have also been appointed. The first portion of the resolution runs as follows:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be immediately taken in consultation with the High Court for the appointment of a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to investigate the question of the accumulation of arrears on the file of the High Court and to suggest the most economic means of dispensing speedy justice;"

"I shall first explain the necessity for the inquiry suggested by me. From 1862 to 1896 the work of the High Court was done by five judges, except for a period of four years, when there was an additional temporary judge. Up to 1911 only three additional judges were sanctioned by the Secretary of State to cope with the increased work. This was in the years 1896, 1907 and 1909. In each case the need for the addition was carefully considered by the Secretary of State. In 1911 the High Court Act was amended, and within two years of the same we have had an addition of temporary judges—two in February 1913 and four in February and April 1914. One may inquire whether so many judges are required within a space of two years, while three additional judges sufficed for half a century before. The circumstances that existed when the application for two more temporary judges was made exercised the minds of the public as to whether there was real necessity for such appointments. The sudden depulsion of Mr. Justice Meffers on inspection duty and the retention of Mr. Justice Spencer in his place, followed by the application referred to, were freely commented upon, as your Excellency may be aware.

"Next, comparing the number of institutions in 1912 or 1913 with the average number prior to 1896 it will be seen that it has increased roughly from 4,700 to 5,000 or by nearly 50 per cent. In this calculation I leave out miscellaneous petitions, civil and criminal. This comparison does not lend support to the existence of so many as twelve judges, while it would justify a strength of about eight judges only.

"Coming now to the annual disburse per judge, the miscellaneous petitions being excluded as before, 750 cases on an average were disposed of by a judge in a year prior to 1896. The figure for 1912 or 1913 has fallen roughly to 650. I have obtained this information from the statement furnished to me in reply to my question No. 71 at the last meeting of the Council.

"While on this subject I may remark that the cases shown as pending on 31st December 1913 cannot all be treated as arrears. Some time must be taken up in serving notices, in getting the records translated and printed and in a few cases in appointing a guardian or bringing a legal representative on record. A case instituted on 10th December 1914 will be one of the pending cases on 31st December 1914, but cannot certainly be an arrear. It is therefore necessary to decide what time will be taken up in the usual course for each class of cases to become ready for disposal. It must then be considered whether there will be sufficient work for all the judges including the temporary judges. If the needs of justice require that more judges are necessary for disposing of arrears, I would urge their immediate appointment. But what I wish to point out is that a careful consideration, somewhat on these lines, has not been bestowed. I may here mention that, looking carefully through the ready list for February 1914 of first and second appeals, I found that out of 550 first appeals 60 were unfit for hearing on the ground that a respondent was dead or a guardian was not appointed. Of 1,600 second appeals 500 could not be heard for a similar reason. I therefore contend for the reasons assigned that the suggested inquiry is absolutely necessary.



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*(Mr. Ramaswami Acharjee.)*

"I now proceed to indicate certain points for more expeditious disposal of cases without increasing the normal strength of the High Court. My first suggestion is that the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court may be advantageously enlarged to relieve the High Court of a portion of its work on the Original Side. I may even go further and say that it is desirable that the High Court should be converted into a court of appeal merely as in Allahabad, other arrangements being made for disposal of original work within the City of Madras.

"Next it will be advisable to relieve the Judges of the High Court of a portion of the work connected with the Admissio Court and of the chamber work, these duties being delegated to a Registrar at the status of a District Judge.

"My next suggestion is that the number of working days of the court be increased, first, by curtailing the midsummer vacation by two weeks and, secondly, by making Saturday at least a half working day. With regard to the first portion of the suggestion, I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the following words of the President of the Law Society in his evidence before the Royal Commission. He observed: 'I think it is the only profession that I know in which people have such long holidays, and I think, this being an utilitarian age, we have to adapt ourselves to it, and we have got to realize that the convenience of the public is the first thing to be considered.' As regards Saturday sittings they are not unusual in England or in Calcutta. It may be objected that Saturdays are utilized in writing judgments which have been reserved. But this surely cannot be the case with all the Saturdays of the year. It may be left to the discretion of the judge to write his judgment or hold the court. The increased judicial power to be effected by this means alone may be valued at two judges, taking the number of judges to be ten. A judge ordinarily sits for 180 days in a year and for each judge the number of working days will be increased by 34. The total number of days will then be 214 days as against 210 in England without the curtailment of their long vacation, now recommended by the Royal Commission.

"In this connection I may point out that the return of work will be perceptibly increased if each bench be constituted for longer periods than at present, say for a month or more, and made responsible for a definite quantity of work. This, I find, is the practice in England; a certain quantity of work is set before a particular judge for a particular term. This arrangement is calculated to fix greater responsibility upon the judges.

"More important than all these is the necessity for appointing the best qualified person to the High Court Bench. The Statute has fixed the proportion of Barrister and Civilian Judges, and, though I have every confidence that your Excellency's Government recommend the best person under each head, I cannot but consider that it follows, to some extent, the recommendation of the best person by your Excellency's Government. I have in my mind the instability of the Local Government some years back to recommend the late Sir V. Bhatnam Ayyangar to the High Court, when the High Court consisted of seven judges, and it was recognized on all hands that he was the most suitable person. Having regard to the fact that an inefficient judge contributes in a large measure to the accumulation of arrears and that an efficient one makes for sound and speedy disposal, it is necessary that the letter on the Local Government's recommendation should be completely removed.

"I have heard it said, to account for the accumulation of arrears, that the time of a High Court judge is needlessly taken up by the elaborate arguments of ardent counsel. It is true that this cannot be helped in many cases; but with the best judges appointed and with previous acquaintance with the facts of a case on their part, counsel may be compelled to cut short his arguments. The theory has been propounded that the judge should have an open mind. But to read the papers beforehand and be ready to follow the arguments of counsel is certainly not inconsistent with that theory. Such a course, if steadily followed, will lead to the saving of much judicial time. The late Sir V. Bhatnam Ayyar used to take with him during vacation huge bundles of ready cases. It may perhaps be too much to expect modern-day judges with their manifold activities to follow this example, but have

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*(Mr. Rameshji Asharpar; Dr. Nayar.)*

not the public a right to expect that what appears to be done in England should be followed here? From the Lord Chief Justice's evidence before the Royal Commission it appears that judges utilize even the time they travel from one place to another in reading depositions.

"In England's new rule has been recommended by the Royal Commission that a judge by an absence of six months from the bench *quo facto* wastes his seat. This seems to my mind a healthy rule to secure judicial efficiency and its adoption may be considered with advantage.

"It might be said that the Local Government have no jurisdiction over the High Court, and I am as anxious as any one to maintain the dignity of the High Court as the Supreme Court of Justice in India. I have therefore advisedly inserted in the resolution the words 'in consultation with the High Court.' The speedy dispensing of justice is a matter of such supreme importance that Government are bound to consult the High Court and bring about the necessary inquiry. In a matter like this, the only course open to me as the representative of the people is to move a resolution in this Council. I am not competent to address the High Court myself and the Press in India is not always effective in drawing attention to the subject. I therefore commend the resolution for the consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I beg to second this resolution. The extraordinary increase in the number of judges in the Madras High Court of late is not due to the increase in the number of cases, as proved by the fact that during the period from 1895, when there were only six judges, to the present time, when we have twelve judges, the number of cases has not doubled itself. Therefore, we must look for an explanation for this increase in the number of judges to some other cause. The Honorable member of this resolution has already quoted some figures to show that the number of cases disposed of by each judge for a year has fallen; and that is really the true explanation for the necessity for increasing the number of judges—that judges dispose of less number of cases than before. I have tried to obtain an explanation both from judges and vakils for this falling off in the despatches. Eminent judges of the High Court have told me that vakils go on arguing for such a long time and go on repeating their arguments over and over again that they find it impossible to dispose of cases within a short time and that, if a vakil is stopped in the course of his argument, there will be an outcry all over the country that they cannot get a fair hearing and therefore the judge has to take the loser of the two evils and has to hear the arguments repeated any number of times. I asked the vakils 'why do you repeat and why don't you go to the point straight?'. They say that the present set of judges cannot understand them (laughter), that they are only following out the advice given by a senior barrister to a junior—that is to repeat your arguments any number of times till the last jurymen understands them. I believe that in the Madras High Court the vakils have taken to repeating arguments so many times till the less intelligent of the two judges understands them. My Lord, I am not competent to judge between the two explanations. But the fact remains that much longer time is now taken in disposing of cases than before and a remedy for that must be found.

"There are also other reasons which it would be worth while to investigate. We ought to investigate what is the real reason for the extraordinary increase in litigation. That is a legitimate subject for the Council to go into. The result of the investigation may disclose interesting facts. I am told that certain individuals, or a class of individuals, have taken to trading in litigation; they take up the litigation of some man who cannot take up an appeal to the High Court himself, speculate with it by spending money on it and, if he succeeds in the appeal, they take a large percentage of what he succeeds in getting. If there is such a sort of speculation in litigation, we can quite understand the enormous run in litigation and the necessity for appointing extra judges. There are other facts which I rather dread to mention in the hearing of so many of my Honorable friends who are High Court Vakils. I am told that the competition among vakils is so keen that the vakils' fee is so small that you can run up an appeal cheap, which encourages litigation.

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"The third explanation that is given and which is published in one of the newspapers is the uncertainty of the decisions of the High Court, which encourages litigation. On any particular point, a valid can find out that two judges of the High Court gave a ruling one way, whilst two other judges of the same High Court gave a ruling the other way ; and the valid is not in a position to advise his client as to whether a case is a good one for an appeal or not ; and because there is a large element of chance, he recommends his client to speculate upon it and the client accepts his advice. That leads to an increase of litigation.

"My Lord, there are all these facts to be considered. I think it is in the best interests of this country that this question should be sifted once for all and, if there is any undue cause for increase in litigation, not a legitimate cause, we ought to do all in the power of the Government to stop it. Anyhow, it is very necessary and proper to find out the exact state of things and I hope the Government will see their way to accept this resolution."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON :—Your Excellency, I rather hoped that before I was called upon to make any answer to this resolution some one from among the many gentlemen who practise law and are wicks of the High Court would have stood up and said something in defence of that institution. Because I cannot help feeling that the Hon'ble Mr. Hanumanji Acharyar has not fully recognised the fact that there has been an enormous growth in the work of the High Court during the last fifteen years. The Hon'ble Mr. Hanumanji Acharyar's figures were put in a rather different form from that in which I wish now to lay them before the Council. But I believe that the following is fairly accurate and it has been carefully checked. Comparing the five year period which ended in 1903 with the five year period which ended in 1913, there has been an increase in the institutions of civil appeals of all classes of 37½ per cent. and in criminal work there has been an increase, during the same period, of 20 per cent. On the Original Side the increase in institutions is very much larger and amounts to no less than 77 per cent., while in involuntary petitions the increase is 17 per cent. The Council will observe from these figures that taking note on the Original Side—which are on the Original Side the largest part of the work—and taking civil appeals on the Appellate Side—which is the largest and most important part of the work—the increase has varied from 37 per cent. to 77 per cent. Supposing we take the lower figure of increase, 37 per cent., it is evident that as there were six judges in the period 1898-1903 a permanent increase of one-third would be justified by the growth of work and even a larger increase than one-third. That is the permanent increase which has actually been given. There are now actually eight permanent judges and there are also at present two temporary judges, while after the 1st July there will be two more temporary judges. These four temporary judges are required to overtake the arrears which have grown up in past years. The fact that they are temporary shows that the Government have not at present committed themselves to the necessity of appointing more than eight judges.

"Then as regards disposal, I find that taking appeals and comparing the same periods, namely, the five years ending in 1903 and the five years ending in 1913, there has been no falling-off in the disposal per judge. In the first period, the number of civil appeals disposed of per judge per annum was 795. In the last period, per judge, it was 558. Therefore, if these statistics are correct, as I believe them to be, the High Court does not show any falling-off in disposals but there has been an enormous growth in institutions. I have not attempted to work out the disposals per judge on the Original Side because I am not quite sure how many judges sit, but at any rate the number of cases disposed of shows a very large increase, namely, from 231 to 559. Your Excellency, I wish to press this very strongly on the Council because the Honourable member seems to imagine that whereas the institutions have not increased very much, the disposals have diminished. The real state of affairs appears to be the exact opposite. The institutions have greatly grown and disposals have not fallen off. At the same time it is of course a matter of grave concern to the Government that there should be this continuous state of arrears in the High Court,

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*(Mr. Cordew; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)*

and I think I may say on behalf of the Government that they are as anxious as any one to see a remedy applied. We have heard from the Honourable member of the resolution certain suggestions to that end, but it will not be possible for me on this occasion to deal with them.

"All of them will, I may undertake, be fully considered by the Government, but it does not appear that the proposed committee would be in any way a suitable method at present of dealing with the state of arrears in the High Court. Reference has been made to the judges on the subject of this resolution and they were not prepared to welcome such a proposal. If that is so, a committee would labour under the greatest possible difficulties in the prosecution of this inquiry. The Honourable Judges of the High Court have also assured us that they have themselves under their consideration various proposals for expediting the conduct of business in the Court and I feel sure, your Excellency, that this Council will agree that the High Court ought to be afforded a full and sufficient opportunity of putting forward their own proposals for the improvement and despatch of business and that a fair trial should be given to such proposals. I am sure that this Council will agree that it would hardly be in accordance with the high position and respect due to the High Court that, when they tell us they have proposals under their consideration, we should step in and say 'we are not going to give you an opportunity of even making your proposals, we are going to appoint a mixed committee to set your house in order for you.' I think it is evident, therefore, that the Government could not at this stage accept the resolution in its present terms. As I have said, the suggestions put forward by the Honourable Mr. Ramachandra Acharjya will be considered very carefully by the Government and if any other proposals can be put forward by the High Court they also will be taken into account. We hope that the High Court will co-operate with Government in arriving at a solution of the undoubted difficulties which attend the present situation. Undoubtedly there is an unsatisfactory amount of arrears in the High Court, but it is quite impossible to accept the resolution at this stage as it would prevent the High Court from having an opportunity of setting its own house in order."

The Hon'ble Rao Balakrishna M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I have heard with some surprise the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Cordew that no member of this Council has raised his voice in defence of the High Court. It is hardly necessary to state on behalf of every member of the Council that we have no intention of making any statement affecting the dignity or independence or position of the High Court (Hear, Hear). The High Court is one of those institutions to which we have been accustomed to look as the guardian of our liberties and also as the arbitrator between the people and the Executive Government, and we are always anxious to safeguard the position of the High Court in every possible way. I believe my Honourable friend who moved this resolution has done a public duty in calling attention to this matter but certainly it is not at all with the purpose to condemn the work of the High Court but to call attention to certain aspects which have subsisted in the accumulation of arrears and which have necessitated the appointment of four additional judges within the last one year. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Nayar has had an opportunity of having a joke both at the expense of the judges as well as of lawyers. I know that he does not miss any opportunity of having a joke, much less at the expense of lawyers. Therefore, my Lord, we heard on the present occasion what according to my Honourable friend the judges have stated and also how the lawyers view the situation. If an inquiry of the sort which has been suggested is to be undertaken, I am perfectly certain that we shall hear both sides of the case and that some remedies might be found. There is no doubt—there is considerable truth—that there is an impression to which my Honourable friend has given expression, and I shall be wanting in my duty if I do not endorse the statement made by him—there is a feeling that judges are not up to their work. But there may be causes which probably it is not within the competence of your Excellency's Government to go into."

"Some attention has been directed to the statistics by the Hon'ble Mr. Cordew and they are very valuable in every respect. My Lord, in regard to the question of judicial work there is no doubt that statistics cannot always be an invaluable guide. We have to take into consideration that each judge has not always exactly

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*(Mr. Ramaswami Rao.)*

the same amount of work and he cannot do it in exactly the same amount of time. Every case that comes before a judge is not of the same quality. Therefore I do not at all place, in the consideration of this matter, much reliance on statistics. I would respectfully draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to an inquiry which has been recently undertaken by a Royal Commission in England with reference to causes of delay in the King's Bench Division. That Commission sat in 1912 and its labours have just finished; and the Report of the Commission is just out. Your Excellency's Government will see from the report of that Commission that the causes of the accumulation of arrears are very numerous. I might perhaps refer to what my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar briefly alluded to—the terms of the statute fixing the proportion of each class of judges, which probably compels your Excellency's Government to make recommendations not solely with due regard to what may be considered to be the most appropriate method of making the appointments. I do not wish to deal at such length with this matter on this occasion, but your Excellency's Government will find in the evidence that has been given before the Royal Commission, what has been stated by one of the most eminent King's Counsel equally applies to us. He said:

'With the best will in the world, it is not always possible for the Lord Chancellor who has to get the advantage of the judicial appointments in England to appoint the best men. He may not know them or he may make mistakes. I do not think mistakes are frequently made which the best known men of the bar are overlooked. It is quite obvious, however, that mistakes do occur. Under the present circumstances, when such a mistake is once made it is permanent and there is no relief that the courts can get if a man is appointed and sits until he is rightly.'

Then, my Lord, Mr. Buckmaster, one of the leading King's Counsel, went on to say that he would associate with the Lord Chancellor a committee of selection so that the chances of making mistakes might be minimized. He also proceeded to say, referring to the various mental and physical incapacities under which judges labour, that his scheme was that some law officers of the Crown and a Committee of Judges should be associated with the Lord Chancellor in the selection of judges even to the High Court in England. I merely mention this matter to show that the question of arrears is not a question to be decided by a review of statistics, but it is also one of recruitment and the principles of recruitment with reference to persons who are selected from time to time. My Lord, I may also say in this connection, as it is quite relevant to the present notice, that various suggestions were made on that occasion and the Lord Chancellor, the present and past Lord Chief Justice of England and some of the most eminent King's Counsel, barristers-at-law, representatives of consumers and various interests and presidents of the law societies all contributed their evidence for the consideration of the causes which have led to the delays in the King's Bench Division. I would respectfully urge that, if this inquiry is to be satisfactory, it certainly should not be confined merely to dealing with the views that may be placed before the Government, but that it should be undertaken by their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Four Judges with the full concurrence of all branches of the profession as well as the public. I therefore think that if this inquiry is to be fruitful it should go on these lines. As I have already stated, if it is within the competence of your Excellency's Government, I would suggest your Excellency may also consider the question of recommending the modification of the statute which fixes the proportions so that your Excellency's Government may make recommendations in accordance with the requirements of the present day.

"My Lord, I may say that there are various contributory causes which might be referred to and which were referred to in the Royal Commission. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar slightly referred to one or two aspects of that question and the internal arrangement of the High Court. That is not a matter on which we in this Council are competent to speak, but at the same time if Honorable Members will see the points to which the inquiry in England was directed, it will be seen that the whole question was discussed with a freshness and candour which is quite uncommon in this country. I believe, My Lord, that several witnesses who came before that Commission suggested an alteration of the whole system of administration, the cutting down a portion of the long vacation and also the holding of courts on

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Saturdays. They also referred to the physical weakness and incapacity of the judges and to the various ways in which judges may be compelled to retire if it is found that they were not up to the mark. I do not think I should trouble your Excellency's Government with details of the various suggestions which have been made. I believe, my Lord, that the Commissioners have made various suggestions even with reference to the internal administration of the High Court of Judicature in England. I believe that if this inquiry were to succeed,—the inquiry that has been promised by the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew,—it must be directed not only with reference to the questions which have been raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar but with reference to the questions similar to those discussed in that report. I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew in the point he made as to the impracticability of appointing a commission. I would, with your Lordship's permission, suggest a small amendment for the omission of the words 'for the appointment of a committee consisting of officials and "non-officials" and also to remove the word "question" and to substitute the word "causes." My Honorable friend has already agreed to delete clause (2) of the resolution. The resolution as amended would read as follows: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be immediately taken in consultation with the High Court to investigate the causes of the accumulation of arrears on the file of the High Court.' I also suggest the omission of the words 'and to suggest the most economic means of dispensing speedily justice; and.' There is only one other word, my Lord, that I should like to say. There is a suggestion which has been made that the vacation should be cut down to two months and that the sittings of judges should be resumed for half a day on Saturdays. I do not think, my Lord, that I can endorse that suggestion of my Honorable friend. It will be rather hard upon judges to ask them to sit on Saturdays if the vacation should be cut down. I cannot put it better than in the words of the eminent counsel to whom I already referred, Mr. Duckmaster said.

'I do not think that the vacation should be shortened. I regard the work of a judge as absolutely absorbing his duty as one involving great mental strain, except for ill-health he must be in attendance day after day throughout the whole term; we can be at any time take a day off or even make an appointment within court hours. His work must involve close mental application, and it is of the highest importance that his powers should not be overtaxed. I believe it will be found, in comparison with other systems in other countries for the present period of holidays is less than that suggested elsewhere. It should be borne in mind that in many of the courts, and especially in the courts of appeal, the work that must be done outside the hours of sitting is very great. It is only necessary to look at such judgments as those of Lord Parker in the *Mercantile* case to appreciate the number of hours that must have been devoted to the case outside the courts. I would add that as it is of the utmost consequence to secure the best men of the profession it is not wise to make the task they undertake too burdensome. A few men may be able adequately to supercede in a shorter time than that now allotted. I speak from my own experience when I say that for others it is not so. I think the public have a right to expect that the judges should diligently pursue their work through the proper allotted days. But I regard as a necessity to him that their holidays should be ample.'

"I would suggest that if the summer holidays should be cut down to two months Saturday sittings might be dispensed with. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar is not quite accurate in that respect in regard to the state of things in England."

The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER:—"Your Excellency, I should like first of all to say that I have very much sympathy with the mover of this resolution. This is, I consider, a matter of public interest. I will not detain you long but I should like you to understand that I intend to support the amendment. Certain suggestions were made—"

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Does the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao move as a formal amendment the suggestions which he has made? If that is so, the amendment should be moved and seconded."

The Hon'ble Rao Baladar M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Yes."

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(*The President; Mr. Keeson Pillai; Sir Hugh Fraser; Mr. Narasimha Aggar.*)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PARAGUAY :—"Then we must get a second one."

THE HON'BLE RAO BALADEB P. KRISHNA PILLAI :—"I second the amendment."

THE HON'BLE SIR HUGH FRASER (continuing):—"The mover of the original resolution suggested certain proposals, several of which, if I am not wrong, were put forward by the Madras Chamber of Commerce in the correspondence it had, I think, some three years ago either directly with the High Court or with the Government. One that I particularly refer to is the appointment of Registrars or a Registrar. I think we put it forward that he should be a qualified barrister who would deal with the chamber work and admission work. The object of that proposal was to relieve the judges of a lot of their work. One of my reasons for supporting the resolution, as it now stands, is that if it is passed by this Council that fact may in itself assist the High Court in putting its own house in order."

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA ASTAR :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardow wished to know what the opinions of the vakils practicing before the High Court were on some of the matters touched upon by the Honorable mover and second. I am not exactly a practitioner in the High Court but I wish to state that some of us are wanting in that respect to the High Court which it does not ought to be commended. I wish to point out that in supporting this amendment we are not at all doing anything which would tell against the dignity and esteem in which the High Court should always be held. The amendment now practically reads in terms of—positively it seems to be an extract from—the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardow. As a matter of fact investigation is wanted into arrears which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardow thinks are in an unsatisfactory state. I believe that it will be possible to accept it, because Government are busy with the investigation,—only they want the High Court to take the first lead—and Government are in consultation with the High Court and are investigating."

"I wish to add one observation to what has already fallen from the other Honorable Members. Too much has been made of the pendency or long list of arrears on the files of the various courts. We had here Namasia overlooking the High Court. The High Court often judges the work of magistrates and subordinate judges by finding out the number of cases on their file. And frequently it is an incorrect test. Any judicial officer who is anxious to show any work in the eyes of a superior authority, either the High Court or the Government, naturally wishes to rush through his work and does not always do justice and the public are frequently pained to note that, with a desire to minimize arrears and promote despatch of work, a lot of shuffling of work takes place and justice is not satisfactorily rendered. Now, in applying the same doctrine to the High Court which it does to the subordinate courts, we are doing injustice to the High Court. I do not think that there is a fall in the despatch by the High Court. It is not proved that there are inferior men in the High Court."

"One of the positions urged by the Hon'ble Dr. Mayne is exemplifying the situation, namely, the difficulty about the law and people being advised to take their chance in appeal. We cannot always know what the law is. The fact is that law can never be absolutely certain on every matter. Various judges (in Madras as in other courts) take different views and it is only ultimately that we look for authoritative decision given by a Full Bench or by the Privy Council. There is no use pointing the finger of scorn at a fall fact; nor is it fair to say that here is a not deciding contradiction and here is a not who advise clients to make appeals on the chance that one of the views will prevail. We have law to be made by judges, some of whom may differ from some others on some points. Therefore, it is not a circumstance which should pain us. When we note that among High Court Judges there is a difference, it is rather a healthy sign that vakils and barristers should ask people to prefer appeals. One other matter in connection with the accumulation of arrears is that in point of fact cases are bound to take up more time not by reason of the longwindedness of lawyers or the dullness of judges, but for another reason. The law is getting more complex and the number of causes to be quoted is increasing and the complexity of law naturally increases litigation. Judges are inclined to give fuller consideration to many points. I do not think,

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therefore, that a mere long list of arrears is anything very disagreeable or absurd, but at the same time we cannot forget that a singular wants that the expediency of his litigation should be shortened. That is a just and proper desire. Therefore, if the High Court wishes to meet it, they have to adopt various means. The time taken for the printing and translation of papers is a proper subject to be attended to for shortening the time of disposal. The High Court itself is attending to this; and by this amended resolution we are asking the High Court to push the work through and we ask the Government to continue the work which they are already doing. We therefore ask Government to take further action when the time comes."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyar said.—"The view put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that the proposition goes in any way to question the dignity or the prestige of the High Court is, in my opinion, not quite correct. My Lord, the proposition has been carefully worded so that the prestige of the High Court and its dignity are completely preserved. It has been the bulwark of British justice in India, we have been trained to look to it as the final court which would deal justice between man and man and between corporation and corporation and probably between ordinary people and Government. That has been the view always and if the proposition is now brought before this Council, it may be fairly taken that it is only to see that that prestige of the High Court is completely preserved. One aim for seeing that that prestige is preserved can never be questioned.

"With reference to the main point of the proposition, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew suggested that the Judges of the High Court were themselves looking into this question and that therefore at this stage the proposition could not be accepted. This difficulty has been avoided by the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubramanian Rao. I do not know if the amendment is quite necessary. But the acceptance of the amendment would not in any way interfere with the proposition, but the idea that the whole question might well be left to the High Court and that the High Court would set all things right, is not, I think, quite accurate. This is a matter in which Government and the High Court will have to co-operate. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubramanian Rao has referred to the investigation in England and that reliance as of the necessity of mentioning the details here. The facts are brought out well there. But it ought not to be forgotten that when once these arrangements are made, as it has been said, they are made once for all, and that the 60 years' age limit of our judges should be kept up. So that we have to get on in the circumstances in which we are placed without a remedy.

"My Lord, as regards the details I will only suggest one thing. The Admission and Revision Courts might dispose of their work without getting papers printed. Getting papers printed even for Admission Court and Revision Court will involve unnecessary delay and naturally, therefore, if these cases could be disposed of without printing the papers and if copies of records of the lower court could be produced, that will save much time of the High Court. I submit, my Lord, that a more important point, pointed out by the Honorable member, is the question of the efficiency of the Bench and the fact of cases controlled by nominations which, so far as this Government are concerned, are governed by statute. To look into and, if necessary, modify the provisions of the statute becomes necessary. Also the suggestions which will enable Government to have a sufficient number of officers, barristers and other practicingvakils, and the method of finding out and having a sufficient number of them will have to be investigated. It is for the Government to take such steps as would ensure a fair percentage of Civilian officers who will be up to the mark when they are placed in the High Court, to give them proper previous training to help them for the duties of the High Court and exercise every caution in the selection of other judges. There are functions that will have to be steadily exercised by the Government, and a Committee, if it be constituted only by the High Court, cannot discharge this portion of the duty properly and that is the real question at issue.

"I have only one more point. The appointment of temporary judges is a thing which must be avoided as much as possible. I do not know if it is



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really a strength to the High Court at all. I do not know if it contributes heat to the Dispensation of justice. Unless extraordinary circumstances intervene, temporary judges to the High Court Bench should be very rarely appointed. It is not necessary to detail the reasons why I put forward this proposition. The matter deserves serious consideration. If there is a feeling abroad that the highest court in the land is for any reason not fully what it ought to be, that is a feeling that ought not to be allowed to prevail and the earlier that feeling is wiped off the better.<sup>6</sup>

The Hon'ble Rao Bhadrar P. KUNYA PILLAI:—" May I beg to know if the Honourable Members are in order in speaking both on the amendment and the original proposition? They are not confusing themselves to either of them but they speak on both."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—" The honourable gentlemen are quite correct. I should be glad if the Council would take his criticism to heart. In speaking to the amendment honourable gentlemen should confine themselves to the proposals suggested in that amendment."<sup>7</sup>

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAGUNATH:—" Your Excellency, I do not desire to say anything in praise or in dispraise of the High Court. The High Court is quite strong enough to take care of itself. I only wish to refer to one aspect of the matter which is likely to be overlooked by those who are not conversant with the procedure in the High Court. I desire to refer to the law governing revisions and appeals. I will illustrate what I mean by giving a concrete example. Suppose a plaintiff before a district munsiff's court loses his case for Rs. 15 and a question of law, say, a question of limitation or *res judicata* or any other point of law is involved, the plaintiff is entitled to take his case on revision to the High Court and the case may come before a single judge and he may take a quarter of an hour or half an hour to come to a decision, but his decision will not be necessarily final. The losing party will be entitled to take the matter before a bench of two judges and if the two judges disagree the case might again go before a third judge. It may ultimately again come before a Full Bench. This is one side of the picture. The other side I will now point out. Your Excellency, the appeal of a case sentenced to imprisonment for life in a case that might be heard by a single judge and it may be disposed of by a single judge sitting in the admission court in ten minutes if he thinks the conviction is right. The matter is final and the prisoner has to serve his sentence and he has no further remedy. But the plaintiff before the district munsiff's court whose claim is for only Rs. 15 can take his case again bench to bench. I am pointing out the difference in the existing law on the criminal side and the civil side. The point is this: the decision of a single judge in a civil case is not final, while it is final in a criminal case. It is for this same reason that a bench of the learned judges sits daily to dispose of second appeals and a large percentage of the second appeals is of very small value. The remedy lies in the revision of the Charter of the High Court. The decision of a single judge should be final in petty civil appeals and revisions and I venture to submit that there ought to be some change in the case of the prisoners whose appeals come up before the High Court."<sup>8</sup>

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—" After the amendment was moved and seconded, I thought there would have been no necessity for further discussion and that the Government would have found their way to accept the amendment. I find it greatly regrettedly admitted that, owing to whatever causes, there have been arrears on the file of the High Court and that the subject has been engaging the attention of the High Court. It was also pointed out that the Government are also viewing the matter with concern and that they would not suggest the appointment of a committee to interfere at this stage without giving the High Court ample opportunity to formulate proposals and place them before the Government. In view of these statements made on behalf of the Government, I cannot really imagine what possible objection there can be to this amendment being accepted in so far as it suggests

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that Government should take steps in consultation with the High Court. If these words have been retained in the amendment, it is with the object of giving the Judges of the High Court opportunity to take their own time to formulate their own proposals and to solve the problem in a satisfactory manner. It is not necessary for that purpose to consider now in what manner the work in the High Court can be improved. It is not necessary now to inquire into the causes that have led up to the accumulation of arrears. Whether it is due to Judges or vakils or others, it is not a matter which need be now considered. So long as the fact is admitted that there are arrears and that the matter calls for inquiry, I suggest that the amendment which has been moved may without any difficulty be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CAMERON :—" Your Excellency, it is quite true that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswami Ayyar pointed out, the amended resolution would be entirely different from the one moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharjya in that it removes a great many of the objections which Government felt to the original resolution. It does not however necessarily follow that it would be wise on the part of this Council to pass the amended resolution. There seem to be two reasons why it would be a more prudent course not to do so. The first of these I cannot state better than in the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao himself, when he said that in order that this inquiry should be successful it would need a great deal of co-operation from the Judges of the High Court. It is hardly likely that the Judges of the High Court would feel particularly well disposed to a resolution of this nature publicly passed in this Council. Also it will be observed that all that the amended resolution says is that the Council recognizes that steps should be taken in consultation with the High Court to investigate the accumulation of arrears. It has already been announced to the Council that the Government propose to make such inquiries as are possible and to take such steps as are possible in co-operation with the High Court for this very purpose and therefore the resolution does not carry the matter a shade further than it has already gone. On the other hand, it has a very ungracious appearance as regards the High Court. Therefore, I do not see that the Council will be doing any good by passing the amended resolution. Indeed, I think this might actually prejudice the cause which we have all at heart. I quite understand that the Honourable Members who supported the resolution and the amendment really wish to benefit the public and wish to see the state of affairs in regard to the disposal of cases in the High Court improved; but the best way to achieve that is to give the High Court a chance before passing this resolution. There is not a matter of excessive importance. There will be other opportunities of bringing up this matter. At present to pass this resolution is a step very much to be deprecated."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" I quite appreciate the spirit with which the Hon'ble Mr. Carlow has made the suggestion. We are all pleased with the result of this debate and I believe that, under the circumstances, seeing that our object is really to bring about the desired improvement, I do not think I would press the amendment that stands in my name, though I may state that most of my non-official friends think that this amendment should be followed up by a resolution. On the whole, I think they will agree with me in the soundness of withdrawing the resolution at this stage and if necessary the matter may be resumed at the end of one year. I believe, My Lord, that we shall be able at that time to see what has been done in this matter and it may be that we had been treading upon ground which has been exclusively reserved for the High Court by the statute. I do not wish to press this amendment on the Council."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARJYA :—" I have a great respect for the dignity of the High Court and I do not want that their susceptibility should be offended. Therefore I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

*Transfer of registry of holdings through village panchayats; Proposals for re-settlement in Chittoor district.*

*(Mr. Ramesha Acharya; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

#### TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS THROUGH VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

The Hon'ble Sri Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN:—“As at present advised, I propose to withdraw the following resolution:—

‘VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the panchayats of rural co-operative societies and village bench courts be authorized to receive applications for transfer of registry under the Board's Standing Order No. 31 when they are signed before them by both the transferor and transferee and to forward the applications to the proper revenue authority for disposal.’”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

#### PROPOSALS FOR RE-SETTLEMENT IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

‘VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council—

(a) that G.O. No. 538, dated 18th February 1914, regarding the re-settlement of Chittoor, Chandragiri and Palamaner taluks, Chittoor district, be re-considered;

(b) that the rates for wet lands in Chittoor and Chandragiri taluks be not enhanced by more than 12½ per cent;

(c) that the rates for wet lands in Palamaner taluk be not enhanced;

(d) that the rates for dry lands in Chittoor, Chandragiri and Palamaner taluks be not enhanced; and

(e) that the re-settlement of these taluks be brought into operation only after fiscal 1935.’

“You are aware of the circumstances under which I am bringing forward this resolution, shortly after orders were issued about the re-settlement of these taluks of the Chittoor district. It was only on the 29th January last that this Council was called upon to consider a similar resolution regarding the North Arcot district and it will be remembered that, within a month and 29 days after that resolution was laid in the Council, final orders were passed regarding the re-settlement of the three taluks in Chittoor district. I am also aware of the crisis and difficulties that I have to contend against when I have made bold to request your Excellency's Government to reconsider an order which was passed only three months ago. If I have still ventured to bring forward this resolution, it is with full confidence and full hope that, if your Excellency's Government are satisfied that the state of affairs in the Chittoor district and the circumstances under which the settlement calculations were made call for revision, your Excellency's Government would not grudge to reconsider the matter and put things right.”

“This resolution differs in some respects from the resolution moved on the 29th January last. On that occasion your Excellency's Government were requested to defer giving effect to their order on the re-settlement of North Arcot for a period of one year so as to enable persons to make representations to the Government. It was then pointed out that, though the scheme report for North Arcot was published in January 1913, no representations were made on behalf of the persons concerned and that no criticism was made and that therefore there was no justification to postpone

*Proposals for re-settlement in Chittoor District.**(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Butlerworth.)*

giving effect to the order in question. But so far as this resolution is concerned, it requests your Excellency's Government to go into the whole question and see if it is not proper that the amendment which has been approved by Government is carried.

"I may point out that in the calculations adopted by the Special Settlement officer and in the final order passed by the Government upon the reports of the Board of Revenue there are several defects and errors. In the first place due provision has not been made for the cultivation expenses which a ryot has to incur before he realises his crops on the land. It is stated that the labour of the ryots themselves is not to be taken into consideration in fixing the charges which have to be incurred in respect of the cultivation of land. This policy was set forth in connection with North Arcot re-settlement and it was pointed out by the Board of Revenue that the Special Settlement officer was wrong in taking that item into consideration. In reply to a question put by my Honourable friend Mr. Ramam Moosa, the Government were pleased to state that in the case of Chittoor re-settlement that item was not taken into consideration. I would only request your Excellency's Government to consider whether the ryots who cannot cultivate their lands themselves and who employ labourers can be deprived of this privilege. I request that the cost of labour should also be taken into account in the calculations adopted by the Settlement department. Again, though there is a rule that due provision should be made for increased cost of living, sufficient allowance has not been made for it. That is also included by a reply given to a question put today and referred to above, wherein it is stated that because all persons in the three taluks in Chittoor district were not agriculturists, due provision was not made for wages or subsistence of the people. Though all of them are not agriculturists, seeing that three-fourths of the people in the district are living by agriculture, it would have been far more satisfactory if due allowance had been made for that circumstance also.

"Another principle adopted by the Settlement department which is open to serious objections is that lands of higher tenure require a larger outlay for cultivation expenses than lands of lower tenure. That is a principle which was objected to on various occasions by several officers of the Revenue department. I however find that it was admitted that lands of lower tenure, if cultivated, would require as much outlay as lands of higher tenure. That is a position which was admitted even by the Board of Revenue and the Government of Madras in the reply sent up to the Government of India before the land revenue policy was last announced. I find that was the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Butlerworth when he spoke on the resolution about the North Arcot re-settlement."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH :—"What was the statement that I made? I am sorry that I did not catch what the Honourable Member said."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"At page 396 of the *Port St. George Gazette* containing the proceedings of Legislative Council meeting of 27th January last, I find it stated as follows in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Butlerworth:

"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharjee asked how we ascertain the cultivation expenses in the case of lands of the lower class and he added that the cultivation of these lands is just as expensive as the cultivation of those of the higher class, although the allowance for cultivation expenses is lower. In reply to the first part of the statement I must admit that we do follow a very old rule of thumb and that, because we cannot attempt to calculate for each out of land the amount of cultivation expenses, we calculate it for the best grades of land and then reduce it by an arbitrary proportion. When he says that the best class of land requires the same amount of money in the form of labour and material as the highest class of land does, I must differ from him in this. He has cited, I think, some authorities; there are very many authorities on the other side. If all lands were cultivated with the same industry, the cost of cultivating the lowest class of land would be higher than the cost of cultivating the highest class, but as a matter of fact we know that this is not so."

"I find a similar opinion was given by the Madras Government in reply to a requisition from the Government of India when the late Mr. R. C. Dutt sent his proposals on the land revenue policy. All that was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr.

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(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Butterworth on the last occasion was that persons do not generally pay as much attention to the cultivation of lands of lower tenure as they did to the cultivation of lands of higher tenure. So far as that is concerned, it may be true in some cases and may not be true in some other cases. The Settlement department adopt calculations by which automatically lands of lower tenure require less expenses; and that method of calculation has been no doubt causing considerable inconvenience and injustice to ryots.

" Apart from the inadequate provision made for cultivation expenses, I find that due provision has not been made for vicissitudes of season and cultivation of unprofitable areas. I find 50 per cent. was deducted on that account. We do not know how much was deducted for vicissitudes and how much for unprofitable areas. There has been no method by which we can discriminate between the amount set apart for this or for that purpose. Taking into consideration the pernicious rainfall in this district, the figures in the appendix show that the method adopted is more unsatisfactory in Clifton than in the North Arcot district and that the provision made is quite inadequate.

" Again coming to the question of prices which are incorporated in the appendices, I submit that unless a better method is adopted to maintain a satisfactory list of prices showing not only the rate prevailing at taluk head-quarters but also at several places in the district, we cannot arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. I know there are difficulties in arriving at a correct average for the whole taluk; but unless due instructions are given to the revenue inspector of each taluk to take the prices prevailing in each taluk from time to time and see that those prices are incorporated in the registers specially maintained for the purpose, we cannot arrive at a satisfactory solution of this great and important problem. As matters stand, the various prices are recorded at some taluk head-quarters and we have no means of knowing whether they have been checked by a responsible officer and whether any one has looked into the true state of things. Under these circumstances too much reliance cannot be placed on these prices.

" Another thing to be taken into consideration in fixing the percentage of enhancement is the real value of land. In the three taluks of Clifton, the Settlement officer himself reports at page 5 of his report that he was not in a position to select proper localities owing to his not being sufficiently acquainted with that tract. This is what he himself says:

" In respect of certain selected villages in the three taluks, aggregating 66, I arranged last year for the examination of all registered sale-deeds and lease-deeds in the various sub-registrar's offices relating to transactions between 1880 and 1885 and between 1907 and 1912. As this entailed several months' work I had to select the villages before my inspection, mainly with reference to tank and channel irrigation as regards wet lands and classification of soils as regards dry lands, having only the settlement registers as my guide. A previous knowledge of the tract would have enabled me to choose villages where transactions in land are common and complete sufficiently lively to afford data for more accurate calculations. As it is, none of the villages selected offer only isolated instances of which a few are of so value owing to the existence of abnormal conditions. The statements in appendix VIII show the particulars of sales under each taluk. The effect of assessment on prices of wet lands is not very marked. As a result of some inquiries made during my inspection I understood that the amount of assessment charged on the land is in a rule not a conscious factor in determining the price."

" So that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to see that from a comparison of figures given in appendix VIII no satisfactory inference can be drawn that prices of land have considerably increased throughout the tract and that the tract on the whole deserved to pay enhanced assessment. Considering the low value of lands we find that, at the end of paragraph 8, the Settlement officer says:

" The recorded rates of registered leases are too few to afford a basis for assessment of any importance. Almost all ryots adopt the system of sowing and share the produce of their land with the tenants who cultivate it. Money-rents are exceptional, being reserved for garden are often let for a money-rent of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 an acre, the landlord paying the assessment."

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*(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

"Therefore from these two circumstances no necessary inference can be drawn to the prejudice of the ryots in the Chittoor district. Similarly, the figures furnished regarding excessive payments or drawbacks or relinquishments do not help us in arriving at any conclusion to the prejudice of cultivating ryots. In the case of excessive payments issued in that district, which according to the revised list are not more numerous than in the North Arcot district, we find that so long as the Revenue Recovery Act enables the Government to proceed against the moribund of a person in the first instance he will be obliged and forced to borrow even at exorbitant rates of interest from the money-lender and satisfy the demand. It does not follow that the money was paid with ease and without difficulty.

"Some other considerations were also taken in fixing the percentage of enhancement. The first is rainfall. It will be found that rainfall is more numerous in this district. It is 139 inches so far as this district is concerned, whereas in North Arcot it is 57-95 inches. So far as population is concerned, there is an increase of 33 per cent, whereas in the case of North Arcot it is 39. We find also that the extension of cultivation has been taken into consideration which according to the rules of the Settlement department ought not to be taken into account. We also find that considering the number of pottas they are mostly pottas of small value; in Chittoor 70 per cent. pay Rs. 10 and less; in Chaudragiri 50 per cent and in Palanur 35 per cent. and odd. There is another question which deserves consideration and that is the indebtedness of the people. We find the Settlement officer dealing with this question at pages 4 and 5 of his report. He states that he tried to obtain some information about it but that the information was not very satisfactory. This is what he says at page 4:—

"Here arises the question of ryots' indebtedness. This feature is no doubt common to most agricultural communities. There is, however, room for much progress in the mitigation of the evil by the constitution of co-operative credit societies. There are only two such societies in the three taluks dealt with in this report; one urban and one rural each society in Chittoor and Chaudragiri, respectively. I endeavored during my tour in these taluks to get as close as I could to the extent of ryots' indebtedness. It is difficult to obtain accurate information on this point, but my general impression is that chronic indebtedness in these two taluks is scarcely to be found. The occurrence of a good season recently enables the ryot to clear off his debt, though it may not be long before he has recourse to the money lender again. To take an instance now on the other side I was informed in a village of Palanur taluk that 80 per cent. of the ryots were chronically in debt. Such a state of things is not the rule in Palanur taluk, but this instance will serve to point my conclusion that the ryot of these parts is on a lower economic plane than his outward neighbor."

"He admitted that he could not obtain information about indebtedness. He gives one specific instance that in Palanur taluk 80 per cent. were in chronic indebtedness. I find the Board of Revenue differed from him in that respect. There were absolutely no materials to enable the Board to come to that conclusion. There are no records available and no other evidence was gathered in support of that position. It was also found that the total number of co-operative societies was only two. He only hoped that it would increase in future.

"These circumstances are enough to show that the tract in question is in a poor condition and that the people therein are heavily indebted, that there are persons who have also been in chronic state of indebtedness, that due provision was not made for various items in cultivation expenses and that the percentage of enhancement finally ordered by Government is very high. Another point is that the Settlement officer reported that, in the case of Chaudragiri and Chittoor taluks, higher tenure lands should be enhanced by 30 per cent. The Settlement officer reported that in the case of Palanur taluk there ought to be no general enhancement in wet rates and that they ought to be slightly enhanced here and there so as to bring them into conformity with the rates in Vayalpad and Madrasapalle taluks. So far as dry lands are concerned he stated that the dry rates ought not to be enhanced, though in another connection he stated that grouping of dry lands ought to be raised. I do not know whether in the face of such recommendations of the Settlement officer who went into

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the question and examined some persons *ad hoc* inspected some localities, there is any reason whatever for the Government taking up an attitude which placed the ryots therein in an unfavourable and disadvantageous position. The result of the order which is now sought to be re-considered is that there will be an enhancement of 25 per cent. in the case of wet lands in Chandragiri and Chittoor taluks and an enhancement of 20 per cent. in wet rates in Palnampur taluk and an enhancement of 12½ per cent. on dry lands of the first three taluks in Chandragiri and Coimbar taluks and the first two taluks in Palnampur taluk. I would respectfully suggest that so far these have not been satisfactory materials for coming to the conclusion that the basis of calculation adopted by the Settlement officer is either faulty or unduly lenient in favour of the ryots and there is no sufficient justification for these recommendations being discarded and higher rates being sanctioned by the Government. While notices stand in this predicament so far as the best of these taluks are concerned, namely, Chittoor and Chandragiri, Palnampur is in a more disadvantageous position, where the ryots are poorer and where there are no communications and not a single line of railway. That is the reason which induced the Settlement officer to recommend a preferential treatment in the case of that taluk, but that position was not accepted. In the case of Palnampur 20 per cent. was ordered and in the case of dry rates there was no difference suggested as far as the first two taluks are concerned.

"In this resolution I suggest not only that the order should be re-considered but that in the case of wet lands the percentage should be 12½ per cent. I shall briefly state the reasons which induce me to suggest 12½ per cent. It will be found that in the adjoining district of Chingleput the percentage ordered is 15 per cent. whereas in the case of Salem it is only 12½. A point noticed by Government as a former session was that wet rates in some of these districts are higher and that they should bring the wet rates into conformity with these rates. I suggest that the economic conditions in the several districts naturally vary and that in fixing the percentage higher rates prevailing in another district should not be adopted as the criterion. So long as it is practically ascertained that the enhancement of assessment at re-settlement ought to be progressive, moderate and gradual, I have no hesitation in suggesting that your Excellency's Government should not increase the assessment as such re-settlement to such a high figure but should reduce it as much as possible. When in the district of Salem it is only 12½ per cent., I cannot see why there should be a different standard as far as the Chittoor district is concerned.

"There is only one thing more that I should like to state and that is in connection with the suggestion regarding dry rates. I suggest that the recommendations of the Settlement officer regarding dry rates ought to have been accepted. He suggested that the dry rates required no alteration. Taking into consideration the circumstances of the locality I suggest that the same principle might have been adopted. It may be urged on behalf of Government that if the other recommendations made by the Settlement officer, namely, that the grouping of dry fields ought to be revised, were adopted, it might have necessarily prejudiced the ryots. That question stands on a different footing. As appears from the report of the Board of Revenue, the grouping at the first settlement was proper and reasonable and there is no necessity for revising the grouping of these dry fields. That consideration, I submit, need not induce Government to change the attitude which they ought to have adopted towards the recommendations of the Settlement officer.

"I also suggest at the end that the re-settlement of these taluks should be brought into operation only after July 1915. So far as Palnampur taluk is concerned, Government passed an order some time ago that the re-settlement should take effect from July 1915. But somehow or other Government have changed their mind and suggest whether it would not be possible to introduce the new rates in July 1914. It would take some time before the changes in the assessment rates are properly understood. It will take some time before the objections raised by the people can be considered. It is only reasonable that these rates should be brought into force only after July 1915.

"I have nothing else to add at present except to point out that notwithstanding the fact that it was only the other day that a similar proposition regarding the North Arcot re-settlement was put in this Council, notwithstanding the fact that this order

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was passed only in February last, Government would do well to re-consider the position, and allow the time that has been created. Your Excellency's Government will permit me to say that the attitude adopted not only in the Clitheroe district but in North Ararat has given room for anxiety and alarm. When ryotware of opinion that the Settlement officer was not very liberal in his recommendations, when they think that the Settlement officer was suggesting enhancement which was unreasonable and unjust and when they come to realize that the Settlement officer's recommendations were not accepted by the Government and that the Government wanted to go further and enhance assessment further than the Settlement officer, the ryots, I submit, have just ground for complaint.

"It is also necessary to point out that this order of Government sanctioned *Actives* of mine beyond the recommendations of the Settlement officer without the ryots having had an opportunity of knowing what transpired between the Settlement officer and the Government. It may be argued that the scheme report was published on the 1st of August 1915 and that the people might have urged their criticisms against the report before now. But what can be said about the recommendations of the Collector and of the Board of Revenue on the scheme report? It was after the publication of the scheme report and the recommendations of the Collector and the Board of Revenue that the Government increased the rates and people cannot be blamed for not having made representations earlier. Surely after the discussion in Council about the North Ararat re-settlement, as Your Excellency's Government are aware, the people of Clitheroe district at a conference held at Madrasnagar passed a resolution regarding the re-settlement and suggested that in the case of wet lands the rates might be increased by 12½ per cent. and that the dry rates ought not to be increased. The specific recommendations made by me are chiefly in pursuance of the resolution passed by them. They passed the resolution on the 22nd February last not knowing that on the 18th February the Government passed their order. Though it was passed in February, people came to know of it only in the latter part of April after it was placed on the Editors' Table. When all these things are taken into consideration persons cannot be blamed for not having made representations earlier. There is sufficient justification for a re-consideration of the order already passed in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. F. RAMAN MENON:—<sup>a</sup> I am in accord with the principles underlying this resolution and hence I opposed this resolution. The Government in answer to Question No. 17 that I asked have stated:

"The Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by attempting to do the same as task of compiling the information desired. It would be necessary to refer to the accounts of every field in the three taluks, to examine the area cultivated with each crop, including the different use of mixed cultivation, and to make allowance for second and third crops. Further, Mr. Rosenbury's report does not quote prices for all the kinds of grain under cultivation."

"It would appear from the answer so given that the Government are not prepared to find out what is the actual value of yield in any particular district. I am prompted to ask that in re-settling a district the classification of fields in a particular locality should be more or less according to the yield of those fields. Similarly, also, is it not possible to find out, if the Government be so minded, what the actual outturn was in the whole district from those fields? I can find no reasonable objection to a deduction being made on account of the labour of the ryots. It is an elementary principle that every man is entitled to the value of his labour. They work on the land and what is the remuneration they receive? The full outturn is calculated and no allowance is made for their labour. This is one point I would commend to the consideration of the Government."

"The next point which I would urge is the necessity to make allowance for the actual subsistence or upkeep of the ryots. Only the balance remaining after making an allowance for the actual necessities of the cultivator can legitimately be charged with retention. The Government may in answer to Question No. 16 put by me that they are unable to assess the value of the crop of any particular year. If they have a mind to do it the Government can only get these figures. I would suggest that in finding the value of produce in a particular district deduction must be made for



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what is actually necessary for the ryot to keep his body and soul together and on the balance the Government may levy their tax with reference to cultivation expenses and other deductions which the Settlement department is now making. Any principle of re-settlement that does not recognise these items, I submit to your Excellency's Government, quite unreasonable."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BATHURST:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable member of this resolution has spoken more with reference, I think, to resolution No. IX than with reference to No. VII. So far as his remarks apply to resolution No. IX the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson will, I understand, represent the views of the Government but I may clear the ground in respect of one point. Allusion has been made to the inclusion or non-inclusion of cultivation expenses. I said on a previous occasion as a Member of the Board of Revenue that the inclusion of the ryot's own labour was improper. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson is very likely to pull me up sharp on that point and to point out with reference to the correspondence on the subject that it is not at all certain that the ryot's own labour is not taken into account in the first instance. I do not think however that he will go so far as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramon Menon suggests and say that the Government accept the principle that the cost of the ryot's subsistence should appear in the charges to be set against the value of the crops. He may accept the position that the actual cost of ploughing, sowing and rearing the field should be calculated and allowed for when reckoning the assessment; but if he does so, he will no doubt tell you at the same time that in respect of the settlements of both North Arcot and Chittor there has been no change in the practice on the part of the Government."

"I inform the Council that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar appears as the father of one of three resolutions (No. VIII, which is practically identical with the one) and I do so because the Honourable Member, as I understand, is a considerable holder of ryotwari land in Tanjore, which land is leased out to tenants. The Honourable Member is in a peculiarly favourable position to supply us with very important information, that is, information which will show the ratio between the Government assessment and the rents which are paid to private proprietors. In this matter the Government play with their cards down on the table, for every one knows what is charged to the ryot by Government, but every one does not know what is charged by the ryot to the private owner. Yet that fact is an extremely material one and I am going to put before him an extremely miserable proposal—before him and before every other member of Council who lets out ryotwari land to tenants. I ask him to place on the table a complete statement of his rental. I see the Honourable Member is confuted by the proposal and I have no doubt he will comply with it. Let us suppose that the statement of rents is before us and let us examine it. Suppose we find that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar is charging his tenants 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. more than the Government charge him. Then the conclusion will naturally be that the Honourable Member is either an extremely lenient landlord or that the Government assessment is positively near the limit of possible rent. Suppose we find by chance that he is charging three times the Government rent, we might begin to shake our heads. Suppose we find it is four, five or six times and suppose we went further and found that in some cases the Honourable Member has exacted seven rupees from his tenants for every rupee exacted from him by Government—this is a supposititious case for we have not the figures before us—should we not be justified in asserting that Government have not been subjected to a fair and honest criticism in that the only withheld information which is available to him and which materially affects the consideration at issue? I think you will admit that we should."

"The nature of the ryotwari tenure is well known to all of you. It is primarily a settlement with the peasant proprietor. I do not mean to say that no consideration was paid at the time of the introduction of the settlement to the possibility of sub-letting, but that at all events was a subsidiary matter. The settlement was with the ryot, with the actual cultivator. At the time when the ryotwari settlement was determined it was open to the Government of the day to adopt either of two courses: they might have charged so high an assessment as to freeze out all competition and

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eliminate all possibility of intermediate tenants between themselves and cultivators. The effect of that system would have been advantageous from some points of view in that the Government would for many years have had overflowing coffers and would have been able to carry out long ago improvements which even now it is found impossible to effect for want of money, and possibly the Presidency would have been in a more developed condition than at present. But the Government did not adopt that course; the course they adopted was to change an extremely lenient assessment and the consequence was that a large margin remained enabling the growth of a new class of persons, the landlords, who let their ryotwari property to tenants. As to whether public money fructifies best in the pockets of the State or of the landlord, you must form your own opinion, but you will see that every rise in the value of produce tends to increase the margin within which the landlord can operate because Government never takes the same proportionate increase in the case of assessment. The Government have certainly a serious obligation in respect of their cultivators. They are bound to see not only that the cultivators have sufficient means of subsistence but also that they shall have a share in the growing enrichment of the land. I am not prepared to say that their obligation is so great in respect of landlords of the class to whom I refer, landlords of the class which may be described, of course without any offensiveness and in scientific language, as of a parasitic character, that is to say, landlords who do not do anything themselves, do not do anything to encourage or aid agriculture or agriculture the enrichment of their tenants and who are spending their lives in doing nothing except drawing the largest rents they can from their tenants. I do not see anything immoral in a man doing that; there is nothing wrong in doing nothing and yet getting the highest rents for land from a tenant; but the condition of these landlords is not a matter of such vital importance or quite so essential to the progress of the State as is the case with the actual cultivator. When I hear distributists uttered against the Government assessment I often ask myself whether they are uttered in the interests of the ryot or in the interests of the landlord and when we hear the outpourings in the press and on the platform on this subject, we may well ask whether we are listening to the bitter cry of the ryot ground down beneath the iron heel of despotism or whether we are listening to the vainglorious demands of the class which requires, actually, a little more money in its pockets. Answers to these questions will naturally be found in the rent rolls of the landlords.

"I have said that we are greatly wanting in information with respect to what is charged by landlords to their tenants but we are by no means wholly without information. For example, in that classical resolution which the Board of Revenue passed in December 1890 they mention that in zamindari rents for wetlands, single crop, run up to Rs. 50 an acre, the tenant paying the Government water-rate in addition. They mention Rs. 32 an acre as rent for hotel-gardens. They even mention Rs. 45 per acre, with liberty to grow a second crop if the ryot can get water. The Board went on to say—the Board of Revenue in that case was Sir Frederick Nicholson—that both for dry and wet ryotwar lands, five times the Government assessment was quite a common rent and ten times was not rare. Again, in the case of North Arcot we have Mr. Krishnaswami Paetulu telling us that it is extremely rare for a tenant to get more than a half share and that in many cases he gets only a quarter. Then we have Chittoor. We have not got much information about Chittoor but we have information which points the same way. We have some leases which have been examined and which show ten times the assessment in the case of wet; in the case of dry the rent goes higher. I do not attach much importance to these leases, as they are not numerous, but the Settlement Officer went on to say that in the case of hotel and sugarcane gardens the charge was from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per acre, the tenant paying the assessment. For the best class of lands the assessment is eight rupees, so that the land will be bringing in Rs. 42 an acre over and above the assessment for a hotel garden. Some years ago when I went to Tanjore in connection with an inquiry about the legislative Council election rules I made some inquiries as to what the landlords were getting and found some very high rates and I remember that one of the papers remarked in a most naïve manner that it was highly regrettable that I should have asked for that information without previous notice as, if I had given notice, very different answers could have been arranged.

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(*Mr. Batterworth; Mr. Kuvvinkula Ayyar, the President.*)

"There is another point which must be considered. The great bulk of the land leased out in this Presidency—at all events of the wet land—is leased out on *corvus*. The *corvus* tenure necessarily implies that the lessee gets the advantage of the whole increase in the cost of produce. In the case of Chittoor the increase is that cost was 70 per cent. That means that the landlord who takes *corvus* profits by 70 per cent, but when Government ask for 25 per cent they are told that it is monstrous and that they must reduce their demand by one-half. The Government are always quite ready to meet criticism, but it should be fair and complete criticism and I do not think that criticism is fair unless you tell us fully what the landlord charges his tenants. Not only should the criticism be fair, but it must be reasonable. You are perfectly well aware of the enormous number of applications for expenditure of money which come to Government. Every day there are fresh demands for expenditures and schemes for all sorts of improvements, many of them essential and all of them costing money. Yet in the most cheerful way Honorable Members will propose a sacrifice of revenue without which we cannot possibly develop the country. A case in point occurred just now, a few minutes ago, when seventeen members voted in favour of additional charges the amount of which they had no idea of and every one knows that on the score of a grant for education half the Council goes off in full cry. With the aid of the gift of second sight I possess, I am prepared to prophesy that the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar will vote for this resolution yet. I remember that a short time ago he blamed the Government severely for not spending more on minor irrigation. The income of this Presidency may be put at about 750 lakhs and nearly the whole of this is derived from five sources: Of these land revenue produces nearly three-sevenths, excise a quarter, stamps one-tenth, irrigation one-fourteenth, and forests one-nineteenth. As regards forests, there are some who say that forests are God's gift to the ryots and that it is an iniquitous thing to charge ryots for using the forests and to prevent them from cutting and felling at their pleasure. As to irrigation we are told that Government charge much—too much for the water. As regards stamps, the bulk of the revenue is derived from judicial stamps and there are some who talk about cheap justice. If the Government were to remove this burden to the growing and disastrous flood of litigation which is sweeping over the country, this source of revenue would be diminished—"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR (*interrupting*):—"Your Excellency, may I know if all this is in order?"

His Excellency the President:—"I think so."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BURNABY (*confirming*):—"Then we have excise, and the bulk of the revenue under this head is derived from the sale of alcohol. There may be members of this Council who are acquainted with the nature of alcohol. I have tried it myself and have found it refreshing and not unpalatable but I am told that of taken in large quantities it is deleterious. The Government accept this view and agree with those who look ahead of any increase under this head and if the income under this head increases, it will be against the wish and efforts of Government. There remains one other source of income and that is land revenue, which contributes not for short of half our income. I do not think that Government can agree to accept any formal restriction of their rights to increase the source of revenue. It is of course very easy to strain cheap popularity by posing as opponents of taxation. That appeals to everybody. I have no doubt that in the course of a couple of days we shall find articles in the papers to the following effect: 'The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao made yesterday a crushing attack on the Government in connection with the Chittoor re-entitlement and was met with the most brilliant official reply by Mr. Batterworth. The thanks of every member of the community are due to the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao for his powerful onslaught on the policy of Government and for his vivid denunciation of their supineness and their bureaucratic indifference to the sufferings of their subjects.' If you like this sort of thing, you can get plenty of it, but it is not statesmanlike, it is not even common sense, to propose reductions in the revenue without regard to their results."

"I am afraid I have exhausted the patience of the Council and must now turn very briefly to the details of the resolution. The first head of the resolution under

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discussion is general. The second head asks that the rates for wet lands in Chittoor and Chandragiri taluks should not be enhanced by more than 12½ per cent. You will notice that both the Settlement officer and the Board agree that this proposed rate of assessment would be reasonable. In North Arcot the increase proposed was 25 per cent. for all taluqs except the highest. The Government however raised the rate by 25 per cent. and gave ample grounds for adopting this rate. The assessment works out at Rs. 150 per ganna of 3,200 Madras measures in Chittoor compared with Rs. 150 in North Arcot. The population has risen by 32 per cent.; the area of holdings by 38 per cent.; unoccupied reserved land declared by 25 per cent.; the average area relinquished was far less than that taken up on darkland; the price of paddy has risen by 70 per cent.; sale values in Chittoor range from nine to 58 times the assessment and in Chandragiri from nearly four to nearly 60 times the assessment; lease values, so far as ascertainable, run to ten times the assessment; present rates range from eight annas to two rupees and the new rates from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2½. The proposed reduction would reduce the highest farm land of one rupee an acre and the lowest of four annas. Deducting 15 per cent. for outgo and profits we have taken the value of the return of the land at Rs. 60 for the best and Rs. 10 for the worst. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao's proposal would thus save to the ryot 1/60th of the value of crop on the best land and 1/120th on the worst. That would give no appreciable relief, were it relief were needed, and it would cost the State about Rs. 20,000 a year.

"The next head of the resolution is that the rates for wet lands in Palnmar taluk should not be enhanced. The case for enhancement in Palnmar is as follows: the rainfall is slightly more copious than in the other two taluks; the population has grown since 1881 by 31 per cent.; wet cultivation has increased by 31 per cent.; unoccupied wet land has decreased by 12 per cent.; the area darklanded for exceeds that relinquished; there is no difficulty in collecting the revenue; the sale value of wet land ranges from 15 to about 60 times the assessment. The net remuneration value is practically the same as in the other two taluks and bears by 68 per cent.; the half net does not differ materially from that in North Arcot though generally somewhat lower; the Special Settlement Officer himself proposed enhancements and his rates were in no case less than those proposed by the Board and accepted by Government by more than eight annas; the maximum enhancement accepted by Government in no case exceeds Rs. 1-3-0 per acre and in the lowest farms amounts to six annas, though the value of the crop in that case, after deducting outgo and middle-man's profits, may be said to have risen by nine annas. Thus the increase in rate in this instance amounts only to 1/10th of the excess value of the crop to the ryot. The effect of accepting the resolution and exempting all enhancement would be an annual loss of Rs. 7,000 or thereabouts.

"Then there is clause (d), asking that the rates for dry lands in Chittoor, Chandragiri and Palnmar taluks be not enhanced. In Palnmar there is to be no enhancement of dry rates. In Chandragiri and Chittoor, they have been raised a little. In the North Arcot district the first four taluqs were raised by 25 per cent. and the next two by 6½ per cent. In Chittoor and Chandragiri the first three taluqs are to be raised by 12½ per cent. and the remaining four are not enhanced. This increase is within the half net in each case but it is more important to look at other figures: the sale values range from 15 to 84 times the assessment; the average price per ganna has risen from Rs. 150 to Rs. 266, or by 47 per cent.; the increase in no case exceeds four annas an acre, i.e., in no case exceeds from 11 per cent. to about 14 per cent. In the fourth taluk it is only two annas. Take the average value of the return of that taluk at Rs. 12-10-5 at present prices; the former value was only ten rupees and so we are taking only 1/10th part of the increase in value. By this proposal we shall lose between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 yearly.

"The last clause of the resolution asks that the re-settlement of those taluks be brought into operation only after 1885. No reason that I have heard has been given for this proposal. Re-settlement is already overdue in two taluks, namely, Chittoor and Chandragiri, and it has already been deferred for a period which has resulted in a loss of half a lakh to the State. If it is deferred for another year there will be another loss of half a lakh. There is no reason to support this proposal.

*Proposals for re-settlement in Chittoor district.*

(*Mr. Butterworth; Mr. Kanna Pillai; the President; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Ramas Menon*)

"There is one other matter that I may lightly touch upon and that is a comparison between the new assessment in re-settlement and that which was in force before Mr. Russell's settlement. He raised the assessment on wet by one rupee and reduced the dry by Rs. 1-6. We have now raised Mr. Russell's figures by one rupee on wet and by six pias on dry, so that there has been an actual decrease in the rate for dry. The consequence is that in 1914 the ryot in Chittoor will be paying for wet land two rupees an acre more than he paid in 1880 and for dry one anna less than he paid then. Meanwhile the price of paddy in 20 years has gone up 70 per cent. and in the case of dry again it has risen by 50 per cent. What figure it will reach in the end no one has any idea. Moreover the settlement omits commercial crops, which are of enormous importance; cotton, groundnut and sugar-cane were not taken into consideration at all in fixing these rates and I may mention that on the latest figures Rs. 532 is the value of an acre of sugar-cane per annum. I think that, on looking into the figures, the Government so far from agreeing that they have overcharged the ryots in this district may find themselves, like Clive, astonished at their own moderation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KANAYA PILLAI:—"We should like to have an adjournment. We are likely to have a lively debate after the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth's speech."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"We may go on a little longer. It is only seven minutes to five. Is there any gentleman who wishes to speak?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth has thrown a challenge to me and I want some time to prepare my figures. He wants to have my rent roll and income. I want to refresh my memory and make a statement. I want some time and would like to speak to-morrow, if your Excellency will permit me."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I have not very much to add to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth. But I interpose at this stage simply in order to correct one or two misapprehensions. In the first place I may refer to a remark which has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramas Menon with reference to an answer that was given to his interrogation in the course of these proceedings. In one of his questions he asked whether in the calculation of cultivation expenses at page 7 of the sub-committee report for these taluks any amount has been included that would correspond to the wages of the ryots who cultivate the land. That question is not precise in its terms or clear in its meaning. It is not clear what is meant by 'ryot.' The word 'ryot' is used by different people in different senses. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth used it just now by a slip of the tongue in the sense of the cultivator. A man who cultivates the land is not necessarily a ryot. The ryot, I take it, is the proprietor, the Government proprietor. I think the Council will agree with me that that is the correct meaning of the word 'ryot' in revenue phraseology."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAS MENON:—"I meant in the sense of cultivating ryot."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"That was not clear. The word 'ryot' may mean a variety of things. It may mean the owner, and it may mean the man who tills the land. That confusion comes constantly. If I had the papers I could quote instances after instances in which the public press, public writers and speakers use the word 'ryot' meaning a man who tills the land. Taking it that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramas Menon meant by 'ryot' the man who tills the land and not the proprietor—"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAS MENON:—"Proprietor who actually cultivates the land."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Then that question was referred to the Settlement officer and he gave us a report the purport of which is embodied in the reply, viz., 'The Settlement officer reports that no amount corresponding to the wages of the cultivating ryots was included in the estimate of cultivating expenses.' What the Settlement officer meant by that I do not really understand. What he has reported we entered in the answer because we had no time to make a further reference."

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It is perfectly clear, whether it be the ryot or the labourer, that the cost of cultivation is taken into calculation. We allow in addition to the cost of bullocks, ploughs, etc., for the cost of sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting. We allow for the cost of all operations. Whether they are done by the pattadar or by the hands of his field-labourer, the cost is allowed for. If this answer has misled the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon, I can only regret it. But it is partly due to the fact that the Government did not themselves understand what the Settlement officer meant. The summary of the matter is that all labour is allowed for, whether it is the labour of the cultivator or the pattadar who gives the labour of his own hands, labour is necessary for bringing the crop to maturity and harvest, and it is allowed for.

"Having done my best to clear away the misconception which entered into the argument advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon in support of this proposition, I would like to advert to the general principles upon which re-settlements are carried out. That is another matter in which the Council is under a misapprehension. A great deal of criticism has been offered in regard to the item of cultivation expenses to the item of subsistence of that person or this person and to the alleged disregard of the fact that lands of lower tenure require as much manure as other classes of lands. All that is beside the point in re-settlement. We pay no attention to that except for the purpose of check. The Council is perfectly aware of the way in which enhancement of assessment is imposed. The enhancement is a percentage enhancement. There is no calculation of cultivation expenses or grain centers. None of these things are done in imposing percentage enhancement. It is probable that this misconception misled the members of the Council. In the report of the Settlement officer there are paragraphs after paragraphs dealing with these items and these are put in boldly and simply for the purpose of check, to enable Government to see whether the percentage enhancement which is calculated on the consideration of the rise in prices is fair and can equitably be imposed or not. In the case of the three taluks in the Chittoor district the rise in prices amounted to from 55 to 70 per cent. Government then considered what would be a fair percentage of that to take by way of enhancement of land revenue. It appeared to them that an enhancement of five and twenty per cent. would not be too much and the calculations made by the Special Settlement officer in regard to the cost of cultivation, the cost of manure, etc., were only looked into for the purpose of checking the effect of the proposed enhancement. I would like the Council clearly to understand that. It should be borne in mind that when we re-settle we do not go through the processes of calculation which are applied in original settlements. We look to the percentage of increase in prices and thereupon we decide what will be a fair percentage at which to enhance the rates of assessment.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth and previous speakers have referred to the fact that we have not very much information in regard to leases. Mr. Butterworth pointed out with perfect fairness that it is very material for the Government to know what rents are being charged by ryotwari landholders. When it is remembered that the Government demand of land revenue is taken at a figure which may amount to half of the net proceeds of cultivation—that is the maximum that may be imposed; anything up to half the net—it will surely be obvious that, when ryotwari landholders throughout the country are charging rates of rent which amount not only to two, three, but even ten, fifteen and thirty times the assessment, the Government cannot possibly be reproached for taking anything approaching half the net. If we take half the net it will be impossible for the ryotwari landlord to charge two, three and four times the assessment. And these are low rates of rent as rates go. Though the information in the Chittoor scheme report as regards lease values are not of great importance, nevertheless the Settlement officer has given us certain statistics in the appendices which are attached to his report. I do not know whether Hon'ble gentlemen have looked into those appendices. If they will look at them, they will see a number of cases given there, which show that in the case of single crop wet lands the rates of rent taken by the ryotwari landlord vary from 2-54 times the Government assessment up to 19-38 and for double crop wet lands from 2-12 times the assessment to 6-41. Curiously, the rates of rent on dry lands are higher than on wet

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and vary from 5:11 to 32:48 times the assessment. There are the rates of rent charged by ryotwari landlords. Do not let it be supposed that the land owned by the ryotwari landlord is better than the land which is owned and tilled by the cultivator. As a rule, if anything, it is the other way. A man who tills his own land with his own hand will get a better outcome than the absentee landlord who has his land cultivated by others.

"There is only one other point. I am going to call as a witness on behalf of Government in this discussion a gentleman who, I think, has the esteem and regard, and whose opinion has the approbation, of every member in this Council. I refer to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in a speech on the Bombay Financial Statement for 1901-1902 made these remarks: 'As regards money rents being twice to seven times the assessment, I admit where such rents are realized and where they are strictly economic rents, that is, where they do not break on what should go to the cultivator as his fair share of wages, they are an indication that the assessment is not too high.' The limits placed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale are two to seven times. I have shown that the limits in the case of these taluks are between two times and 32 times. I therefore maintain that the rates of assessment that Government have imposed in this re-settlement are most moderate and would be as held by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale himself."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 20th May.

W. FRANCIS,

*As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.*

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 34 & 35 Vict. C. 67, 33 & 36 Vict. C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at Government House, Octagonway, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 20th day of June 1914.

## PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron PERTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,  
G.O.C., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.  
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.M.S.  
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON, C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.  
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANERJEE, I.M.S., M.B., D.S.O., C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. C. CHAI.  
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BHOWM.  
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.  
The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. W. GILMAN.  
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.  
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.  
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Shri Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Ayyar.  
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANKS.  
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.  
The Hon'ble Mr. C. D. J. CARROCKMAN.  
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.  
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.  
The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PETERSBURGH.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. KARACHANDRA RAO PASTOR General.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. ANJANA RAO PASTOR.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KRISHNA PILLAI Ayyar.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAN Ayyar.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. KARACHANDRA AYYAR.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. F. RAJAN MENON.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN Ayyar.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANAR.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. KESAVA RAO PASTOR.  
The Hon'ble Shri Bahadur V. RAMANATHA NAYAN GUN, *Zamindar of*  
*Duddappanayakkalam*.  
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAU.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR.  
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NATARAJ.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ANNAD TANNI MANANATHAR.  
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRANK, Kt.  
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAYERS.  
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BAKER.  
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMAYENDRA CHETTIYAR Ayyar.  
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.  
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURUGAN, C.I.E.



*New Member; Proposals for re-settlement in Chittoor district.**(Mr. Butterworth; the President; Dr. Nagar.)*

## NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. Howley took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

The discussion on the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao relating to the re-settlement of Chittoor district was resumed.

PROPOSALS FOR RE-SETTLEMENT IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT—*contd.*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—“With your Excellency's permission, I should like to rise to make a short personal statement. I regret that a part of my speech yesterday has given rise to certain misapprehensions; and I trust that all Honorable Members of this Council, especially the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswami Schariyar, will understand that, when I named him personally, I had no intention of making any personal attack upon him. He will remember that I cited the rates which I quoted as exorbitant rates. I am not particularly concerned to know what rates he charges, any more than any other landlord. I have no doubt that his rates correspond with those usually levied in the district or locality where he resides. What I wish to emphasize is merely the importance of a knowledge of the rates which are charged by private owners in order that it may serve as a sort of check as to the excessiveness or otherwise of the Government assessment and I do think that it is not unreasonable to expect that any landowner who rents out land and declares that the Government assessment is excessive shall be prepared to back up his argument by telling the Government, not, of course, what his income is, but what rates he himself charges to his tenants.”

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT**:—“I ought to have made the announcement that we are continuing the debate on the resolution which was under discussion yesterday.”

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAGAR:—“At the close of the debate yesterday, my Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. KANNA PILLAI threw out a warning that we might expect a very animated and warm debate today. Before the dust of the conflict abates the real issue, I should like to have my little say in the matter. The resolution which is now before the Council is one of a type; and as long as the Government have to collect the revenue from the ryots from time to time, so long such a resolution as this will also continue to come up before this Council. It is the old antagonism between the tax-gatherer and the tax-payer. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao representing the tax-payer has made out a fairly strong case against too much of tax being taken from him, and the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth speaking on behalf of the Government, the tax-gatherer, has equally made out a very strong case for the Government to get more money for keeping pace with the expenditure of money on progressive reforms. My Lord, is a question like this we might discuss till doomsday without each party convincing the other. Each party will cover convince the other because the points of view of the tax-gatherer and the tax-payer will never meet. All that we can do now is to see that any irritation and annoyance that may be hitherto taken off and that the new assessment is brought into existence without such irritation being felt.”

“The question was once before brought before this Council in a different form. From what I gathered from the discussion at that time and from also this discussion, there is one peculiarity about this new assessment in the Chittoor district and that is this: that the Government in this case have gone considerably further than the recommendations made by both the Collector of the district and the Special Settlement Officer. Now, my Lord, that is a very important point. In all matters connected with investigations of this kind, the local officer, the man on the spot, is generally the most reliable source of information for the Government, and when the two men on the spot, the Settlement officer and the Collector—and in this case we have heard from the Government that the Settlement officer was an exceptionally able officer—have recommended a certain rate of increase, I think it requires exceptional circumstances for the Government to depart from these recommendations and to impose a higher rate of assessment than that recommended by these two officers. I do not for one moment say that the Government should not be the final authority.

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That would be upsetting the whole system of Government. When experienced local officers, competent to conduct the investigation and in whom the Government have confidence, make recommendations, I think the Government ought to have some special circumstances before they depart from them. From what I have heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Butlerworth both on the previous occasion and on this, I am not convinced that there is in this case any special reason as to why we should depart from the recommendations of the district officers. The information which the Government had to enable them to depart from these recommendations will be very much in the nature of statistics with regard to the rise in prices. My Lord, all these statistics are likely to be fallacious. I think, the gentlemen who classified estates into two, more intense lines and statistics is not far wrong. Something more than statistics about the rise in prices will be required for the Government to override the results of the investigations as the spot by experienced officers. There is another danger is acting in this way. This will be a sort of inducement to settlement officers in future to try and send reports recommending as high a rate of enhancement as possible, because in this case it is practically an order or a warning to them—saying, 'what you sent us in for too little and therefore you ought not to go on such figures and you should raise the rates still further.' There is a sort of incentive, after an example like this, for the settlement officers to send in reports recommending a higher rate of assessment than their investigation would warrant. So far as the ryots are concerned you cannot blame them if they think that the Government have acted in an arbitrary manner; they are liable to consider it that way when the Government went beyond the recommendations of the Settlement officer and the Collector, without consulting them or asking them for any explanation to show cause why the rates should not be raised. That was the case brought before the Council last time. They are likely to consider that the Government acted in an arbitrary manner without really considering their case. That is likely to leave an irritation behind. The Hon'ble Sir John Aikman has admitted that the extra income derived from this action of the Government is very little, and if the extra revenue in revenue that you get is very little, I ask the Government if it is worth while for this very small increase to leave that irritation, because it is an undoubted fact that, so far as the ryots are concerned, they are annoyed over and above the recommendations of the Settlement officer and the Collector, without their being heard on the subject. They are sure to come to the conclusion—and the conclusion is irresistible—that the Government acted in an arbitrary manner.

"Therefore I should like to suggest—I would not move an amendment now because I do not want to restrict the debate, but at a later stage I wish to move an amendment—that the Government should accept the recommendations of the Settlement officer and fix the enhanced assessment at that rate. If the Government will accept it, I am quite sure that the loss of revenue will be little; but they will have the great satisfaction of having satisfied the ryots and prevented them from earning a sense of injustice. But if the Government would not accept it, let my amendment go the way which most of the resolutions in this Council go."

The Hon'ble Rao Bhadrar V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"I had intended to make but a few remarks on this resolution. But as the Hon'ble Mr. Butlerworth has thrown out a challenge to me, I feel bound to accept it by self-respect and in the interests of the country.

"He described me as a considerable landholder. I do not know what he means by the term 'considerable.' I have not got the exact figures here; but roughly speaking I own about 10 sows of wet lands equivalent to 67 acres and 7 sows of dry land equivalent to 46 acres. I pay an assessment of about Rs. 1,500. When I returned to Kumbakonam after retirement, I found that my lands were cultivated by my agent with the help of labourers who received wages either daily or on the share or sharing system. I wished to improve the condition of the labourers by taking from them a fixed quantity of paddy so as to enable them to keep the remainder for themselves. If the Hon'ble Mr. Butlerworth regards this as being and the labourers my tenants and myself a parasitic landlord, I shall not waste my time in quarrelling

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with him. On wet lands I get from my tenants 21 to 24 *satabs* of paddy an acre, equivalent at the present market price to Rs. 42 to Rs. 48. The assessment being now rupees it may be said that Government take about one-fifth of my net income. But I should point out that for five years I bore the expense of manuring my lands, the cost of which was roughly ten rupees per acre per year. I exclude from this the manure applied by the tenants themselves. I also bear the following additional expenses, for levelling the fields, for pits clearance of channels and talaiyams' pay. When a tenant is unable to pay the stipulated rent for no fault of his, the loss falls upon me.

"On dry lands assessed at four or five rupees an acre, I get a cash rent of Rs. 15. I have to pay the charge for water, without which the dry lands cannot yield anything. The cost is 2½ rupees, so that I get Rs. 15 excess, out of which I pay Rs. 7-4-0 to Government. This is nearly half net. I found the dry lands to be so unprofitable that I have exchanged them for what is considered inferior land by my neighbours, occurring by this means large extents of dry lands in one or more blocks, on which I have raised plantations of coconut and guak mango. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth has not less engaged in agriculture, and may speak glibly about outcure, cultivation expenses, etc. This recalls to my mind the words of Mr. Wilson, for many years Director of Settlement and Member of the Board of Revenue, that no one should be a Director of Settlement who was not a landholder in India for one year at least. This is a remark the truth of which is amply testified to by the academic disquisition of the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth yesterday. But I know what outlay is required for digging up, weeding, irrigation and replanting lost seedlings. On the whole, taking all my lands together I realise with some difficulty from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500, out of which the Government revenue is Rs. 1,000, that is, I pay from one-third to two-sevenths of my net income. A large part of this income is derived from my plantations, on which I have sunk a large capital. I have given so far as possible what I consider to be a correct statement of my case.

"I submit to your Excellency that one swallow does not make a summer. My lands are situated under the first channel taking off from a distributary of the Canvey. And until I accepted the post of the Chairman of the Kunkalpoora Municipal Council I paid a large portion of my personal attention, not a week passing without my being in the village and without every field and every tree of my plantation being inspected. But is it the case that every landowner is in the same position? When it is said that a person pays half the net income to Government, this is always understood as being an average payment. Some persons may pay more, others less. In many cases a landholder suffers serious injury by drought or by floods. And for every good season there are half a dozen bad ones. The average income of all these years should be taken into consideration; but Government take the yield in a good year only.

"Rain prices fluctuate from year to year. Now that the prices are high, the landholder gets more; but when the prices fall, where will the landholder be? Is the case of dry lands depending upon rainfall only, the yield is still more uncertain. The Government do not appear to realise sufficiently well that 20 per cent. of the dry lands is left waste annually. Taking all these facts into consideration, I have pointed out several times and I still maintain, that broadly speaking Government takes half the net income of landholders. There are of course exceptions either way.

"Experience is more than once made to the growth of industrial crops and to the large incomes derived therefrom. From a statement appended to the Board's Resolution and printed in the *Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India*, I find that if 1,000 acres be the total extent cultivated, sugarcane is grown on two acres, cotton on 10 acres, and ground-nut on eight acres. Will any one seriously contend that because these crops are grown on these small extents landholders get very large incomes?

"As to the economic condition which is said to justify enhancement of assessment, I pointed out in the North Arcot discussions that Government took a superficial view at almost every step and I do not propose to go over this ground again.

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(*Mr. Sankarajit Adhikary.*)

"It has been remarked that the landlord is a parasite who has somehow, by impermissible means, crept in between the Government and the cultivators. There seems to be a misconception in this view. What is the opinion of the Government, I should like to ask, is the status of a landlord? Is he the owner of the soil or is he one holding land under Government with no interest in the soil and suffered to occupy it so long as he pays assessment? The former view was held by Hindu Governments, and they professed to take as a tax a sixth of the produce of the soil. Even when persons who gathered the grain scattered in the fields after the crops were reaped, a sixth of the quantity so gathered was paid to the State. This shows that the portion of the produce taken by the Government was a tax and not rent. If Government are disposed to accept this view, they need not trouble themselves as to whether the landlord is a parasite or a cultivator. The land belongs to him and all that the Government can do with him is to require from him the payment of a moderate tax, which should have some relation to the rates at which other taxes are levied. The income-tax is levied at 2½ per cent, and a 50 per cent tax on it is no circumstance to be justified. But if Government regard themselves as landlords and the landholders as mere tenants, then I contend that the landholders should be treated as an English landlord treats his tenant. Government should build decent houses for them, give them a living wage, and provide old age pensions and insurance against disease. Ninety per cent. of landholders in the Presidency pay assessment of Rs. 50 and under to Government. Their incomes are in no circumstances more than Rs. 100 after paying the State demand. This leaves them but eight rupees a month. If Government do the duty of a liberal landlord by them, they cannot in justice realize even a pie from them.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth gave the Council clearly to understand that Government are not concerned with the parasitic landlord and that they are interested only in the cultivators. I remember that Government were formerly anxious to have a class of landholders between themselves and the actual cultivators. Apparently they have now changed their policy and do not care to have restless landholders who do not cultivate the land directly themselves. In my humble opinion, the time has arrived for publishing this policy in the Port St. George and District Gazette, so that people with small savings may not invest them on land unless they intend to cultivate it themselves. This is as to the future. But what about those who are already in possession of land? It would be a more act of justice to ascertain their present land incomes and pay the capitalized value as compensation. The Government will then be free to deal with the cultivators to their heart's content. But what I object to is the policy of confiscation, which is being gradually and imperceptibly carried out by imposing higher and higher assessments at every re-settlement. Even in England, where there are numerous advocates of the land nationalization scheme, it has always been admitted that compensation should be paid to the existing landholders.

"In spite of the concern which Government so sedulously express for the cultivators, I fail to see that they treat them more liberally. When one pleads for them and asks that something more of land revenue be left with them to enable them to improve their economic condition, it is at once pointed out that they are imprudent and that what is left with them will go to the toddy and opium shops. When one speaks to Government on behalf of the landlord, who leaves his lands to others, it is said that he is not wanted, that he is a parasite, an intermediary, etc. The inference is that there is no harm in his being taxed heavily. I cannot sufficiently admire the ingenuity of Government in shaping their argument in such cases so as to bring in the largest revenues.

"Before leaving this part of the subject I should inquire by what test a cultivator should be differentiated from the parasitic landlord. A person who has got a small sum of money may purchase some land and, while he lives, might afford to rent it to others. But under the law of equal division among sons, each of the latter may get a small bit without being able to employ a tenant. Is the father a parasitical landlord and the sons cultivators? If a cultivator is able to lay by a few rupees year by year and extend his holding and employ tenants to cultivate a

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porters, does he cease to be a cultivator and become a parasite? Ryotwari landholders correspond to the ryots in zamindari villages. Do Government intend to extend the theory of parasitic landlord to large zamindari ryots who lease their occupancy rights to others? Will they permit the landlord to take the same advantage with the parasitic middlemen? In this world inequalities are bound to exist in spite of the socialistic propaganda and a small cultivator today may become the proprietor of a large estate to-morrow, which he can by no means cultivate himself. If he cultivates the land by hired labour, he will still be a cultivator, but if he would take a definite quantity from the labourers, allowing for their labour and some profit to them, he becomes thereby a parasitic landlord in the eyes of the Government. I do not see how the distinction can be worked out in actual practice. Government appear to have borrowed the socialistic idea from the writings of persons advocating the nationalisation of land. They contemplate the buying up of all existing landholdings, the levy of an assessment on the capital value of unimproved land and the abolition of all other taxes. Are Government prepared to follow out the system logically and completely, as they do in the Australian countries? In England also the tax appears in what is known as the 'increment duty'; but it is to be noted that agricultural land is exempt from this tax.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth complained that the non-official Members of this Council were eager to request Government to incur additional expenditure while they objected to any increase in the items of revenue from which that expenditure must be met. I beg to assure the Hon'ble Member that we are not so irresponsible as we are held up to be. We have more than once pointed out in the Council that the permanent financial settlement with the Government of India is unjust to this Presidency and injurious to our best interests. The proper course for the Government would be to make a representation to the Government of India and get larger sums from them to meet the large and legitimate demands we make upon them from time to time without increasing the already heavy burden placed upon landholders.

"I heard with considerable pain the expression 'cheap popularity' applied by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth, a responsible high officer of Government, to public workers in this country. One must understand that persons would be anxious to be popular with Government, who are the fountain of honours and the dispenser of patronage. I fail to see what one has to gain by being popular with the people, who applaud him one day and read him the next day. Evidently the Hon'ble Member has a very poor opinion of Indian public men. Because the country is divided into many castes, races and religions, is it impossible for them to love their country and work for its advancement? Our bureaucratic rulers take credit for working for the best interest of the country. Is it impossible for an Indian, who knows the needs of his country, to work with as much disinterestedness as even more? Apparently a gentleman of the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth's position, who is an alien in his thought and feelings, cannot, however well intentioned he may be, well appreciate the purity of our intentions. The complaint of all public men is that the responsible officers of Government do not sufficiently realise the growing knowledge and the progressive confidence of society in India and elsewhere and since the policy to suit such conditions. It is this inability that is often described as the 'bureaucratic spirit' and I am constrained to find a specimen of it in the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth's speech yesterday. It is ungracious, to say the least of it, to brand us with having after cheap popularity, when we are working for what we consider to be the good of the country and of the Government themselves. After this attack upon Indian public men the Hon'ble Member proceeded in the same spirit to attack the Indian public press, which, I know, can well take care of itself. The Hon'ble Member made one or two speeches with the help of what he called his second sight. In one instance at least his prophecy is true. The Indian press and all Indian public men will certainly regard his arguments as extremely weak; for, I am unable to find any valid argument in the speech he made yesterday.

"In conclusion, I wish to thank the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson for repudiating the policy suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth in the Board's Proceedings on the North Arcot settlement—that the landholder should be presumed to cultivate his

*Proposals for re-settlement in Chittoor district.**(Mr. Rameswari Acharyer, Mr. Kanna Pillai.)*

own land and that the rest of labour of himself and his family should be excluded from cultivation charges. On the eve of his retirement the Honourable Member cannot make a more reassuring statement, which though late is nevertheless welcome.

"I shall now proceed to offer certain remarks on the Chittoor settlement. On page 75 of the printed Government Order there is a statement in which the half net worked out by the Settlement officer is compared with the present rates. I find that under the last three terms 6, 7 and 8 the half net is less than the present rates, but no reduction of amount is proposed by the Board and sanctioned by the Government. Is re-settlement to be considered an occasion for only enhancing the revenue of Government? Similar remarks apply to the statement at page 81. The Board observed in paragraph 17 of the resolution that 'the calculation of the half net is always an uncertain process and the result rarely, if ever, approaches half the net profits.' This plan is put forward to apply a higher percentage than is justified by the percentage increases of half net over present rates. Should not the uncertainty of the process weigh with the Government in favour of the *ryot* as well?"

"Our contention on this side of the Council is that the cultivation expenses have not been correctly calculated. I have no objection to the rates approved by the Government being accepted tentatively, if they will undertake to get the cultivation expenses verified by actual trial for a year or two at the Coimbatore College."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kanna Pillai:—My Lord, I feel grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth for the fighting speech that he made yesterday. I am sure that it will rouse some of the members to a life of serious thinking and I am sure they will take it in good part. The Honourable Member went to defend the policy of the Government in the best way he could and he did not mean any personal offence to anybody. Only I was reminded when the Honourable Member was delivering his speech of Mr. Lloyd George, the great Chancellor of the Exchequer of England. I thought he was going against the landless when he described them as parasites and that he was going to introduce many reforms for the benefit of the tenants in this country. I should like to know, and I would be glad to know, if he had in contemplation any idea of introducing an Old Age Pension Act, an Insurance Act and all other things to improve the condition of the tenantry of this country, including the minimum wage question. I may say that if he were to do that I would follow him most gladly in extinguishing what is called the landless system in this country. I am a great admirer of Mr. Lloyd George and I should be most happy if the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth follows him in every respect and does here what the former does in England.

"But unfortunately there are certain points in his speech which make me doubt as to whether the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth is really following the footsteps of Mr. Lloyd George. He does not seem to have very much confidence in the people. When he went to Tanjore he made inquiries and obtained certain statements from the people; and he tells us that they told him that if they had known what he was asking the information for, perhaps they might have given a different tale. My Lord, if the people are given to making false statements to officials, it is due to the Government themselves. I am not stating it on my own authority; but I am stating it on the authority of my text-book, Sir Thomas Munro's life. Here is a quotation from that book which the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth would very much appreciate:—

"I asked them some questions about the produce of their fields. One of the bonded men replied that they yielded very little; that it was sometimes difficult to get a return from their ryots to the seed he had sown. Had I asked the question of any other Indian farmer 500 miles distant he would have just given me the same answer. It is not that they are addicted to lying, for they are shrewd, business, honest and have as much truth in them as any men in the world; but it is because an oppressive and unscrupulous Government always prying into their affairs in order to lay new burdens upon them, force them to do what they have as the only means of saving their property. An excellent book might be written by a man of letters, showing the wonderful influence that forms of Government have in moulding the dispositions of mankind."

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"Sa, if people would not tell all the truth sometimes when Government officers go about making inquiries regarding the state of the country, it is due to the form of the Government and not to the inherent vice of lying in them.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Batterworth is rather hard upon the landlord. One would here thought that the Government would be very careful in encouraging agriculture in this country; but I fear that from the percentage of cultivable waste that we find in the settlement reports, considerable lands are not taken up for cultivation by the tillers of the soil. We find that many of them enquire to other lands for want of work. If the Government should give them proper encouragement and levy proper taxation, these people should be able to remain in their own country and not have to go to other countries to suffer as they do now. We hear so many stories about them. Why should they leave their own country if the Government should offer facilities for them to cultivate this vast extent of cultivable waste lands? That shows that there are impediments thrown by the Government in reclaiming most of the cultivable waste in this country.

"Another point is, I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Batterworth's and the Government's heart would rejoice if all the people in this country should become tillers of the soil. I am glad he is taking note of it and I hope he will give a proper explanation of the statement that the tiller, when he tills his own land, will get a better return than the absentee landlord. As a matter of fact, the absentee landlord is always on the brain of the Government, as the lawyer is. There are a number of lawyers who are absentee landlords. But what is their number? It is very insignificant as compared with the proportion of landlords that actually live in the villages, own lands and cultivate them with their own labourers. But for the capital fed out by these men, I do not think that most of the lands will be cultivated, I do not think that the Government will be able to collect, in good season and bad season, their revenue as they do now. As has been pointed out by my Honourable friend, who has had some intimate knowledge of the Settlement department and who perhaps helped the Government to increase the land revenue when he was a settlement officer (laughter), most of the landlords and ryots are a small landowning class, paying less than Rs. 50 and you want an increase of 25 per cent. will toll upon their condition. That is a thing which the Government seem to forget. Whenever we bring up this matter before the Government, they say that we are set up in this Council by landlords; they do not give us credit for trying to represent the grievances of the ryot population who form the great majority in this country.

"As for cheap popularity, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Batterworth referred as that which we hearken after and about which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanujam Achariyar has spoken, I think that sort of thing will be said to the credit of the Government more often than not, whenever we bring up subjects for discussion which go either against their mode of thinking and their mode of dealing with the people. But we are here, if we are worth anything, to represent the feelings and sentiments of the people to the Government; and I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Batterworth can understand the feelings and sentiments of the people unless he gets into our skins. We are of the people and must know their grievances; and we must, if we are loyal to the Government, tell them where the shoe pinches us. I do not think that he could sympathise as the Indian public men, who would, I think, come into this Council in larger numbers in future to represent the people. Perhaps he honestly believes that we intentionally criticise the Government; but we do so only when we feel that they go wrong. I congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Batterworth on the conviction that he holds that the Government are always right and we are always wrong (laughter). I think he used some expressions which are rather familiar to me. He said that it was not common sense that we should ask for this thing and that thing. I think I am accustomed to that expression, which I heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Harne. This is the second time that I heard it from the Hon'ble Mr. Batterworth. As Mr. Harne has changed to our way of thinking, I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Batterworth will change to our view and accept some of our suggestions which are conducive to the public good and also to the real prestige of the Government.

*Proposals for re-colonisation in Chittagor district.**(Mr. Kama Pillai; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)*

"I need not assure the Government that when we discussed this subject on the resolution that I moved at the last meeting in January last, we urged on the Government very good reasons. But the Hon'ble Sir John Aikinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth, of course, brushed them aside and served 25 per cent. in North Arakan. I do not know if there is any use in beating a dead horse. We hope that by our persistent appeal to the sense of justice and magnanimity of the Government, they will be pleased to accept the suggestions thrown out by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar in this matter. The people are very poor. If you want more money for the expenses of the Government—you are spending a large amount of money in building a huge hospital on the Spar Peak and on building a new Delhi—if you want money why not raise the income-tax? Why should the burden fall always upon poor ryots who till the soil, who have very little to live upon, who have scanty comforts and of whom Sir William Hunter remarked there are nearly 80 millions who live from hand to mouth in this country and who have never been known to have satisfied their hunger. If I appeal to the Government, it is not because that I am acquainted with many landlords. In my part of the country there are no landlords, absolutely no zamindars, and most of our people are ryots. If I appeal to the Government, I do so on behalf of the largest number of people who pay a small revenue to the Government of Rs. 50 and Rs. 50. If the Government are interested in the material and moral advancement of the people and want them to grow into merchant and if they want to increase their standard of life, I do not think it is given to the Government to say that they are more liberal and more generous than the landlords of this country. Your Excellency, I would appeal to the Government to accept, at any rate, the suggestion of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar. I do not know if the Government think that, because they committed one blunder in North Arakan, they should perpetuate another."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I think the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth covered a very wide ground, and I do not propose on this occasion to root out every one of the positions taken up by him yesterday. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Kama Pillai referred to the statement made by Sir Thomas Munro which admirably expresses the views of most of us with reference to the attitude of the Government on many matters. My Hon'ble friend Dr. Nayar has also referred to the perpetual antagonism between the tax-gatherer and the tax-payer. In addition to these difficulties I am afraid, my Lord, that in this country there seems to be a thorough misunderstanding of the views of the official and the non-official classes. It seems to me impossible to account for this yet seems to exist even with reference to matters about which there should be no dispute. I may on this occasion refer to the statement made by a Member of the Indian Civil Service to another member of the Indian Civil Service, an intimate friend of his, in respect of a controversy about which they differed very widely. "I am referring to a man which is held in great honour and respect by every Indian in this country—I refer to the late Mr. Allen Octavius Hume; "I can clearly see," he said to Sir Alfred Galvin, "that you still look upon our Government through the rose-tinted official spectacles that so long obscured my sight. But leave service, because a nobody, mix freely with people, hear what they have to say when not afraid to speak their minds, study the reverse of the shield, and knowing you, as I do, I know well that you would wholly change your views."

"This is what he said after retirement. I believe, my Lord, that if the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth joins the Provincial Congress Committee after retirement and remains with us for three or four years, I am positive that we could bring him round to our views and probably, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kama Pillai said, he may be one of our leaders."

"With these preliminary observations, I wish to go into some of the matters referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth. I believe he was speaking in behalf of the Government; and if he did so, he gave expression to sentiments which run counter, I should think, to the whole policy of the Government with reference to the administration of land revenue. He seems to suggest that the landlord in this country who leaves out his land is an undesirable person as compared with what he calls a cultivating ryot; and he said that the result of the carrying out of the present



*Proposals for re-settlement in Chittoor district.**(Mr. Rameswandra Rao.)*

policy was that the public money was put into the pockets of private persons to benefit them. He then went on to say that he had no objection to any fair and honest criticism, implying thereby that the statements made in this Council were neither honest nor fair.

"My Lord, I propose to examine his statement with reference to Chittoor, that this agitation about the rate being raised was not in the interest of the actual cultivating classes. I am rather surprised to have heard from him that statement, knowing as I do that he is a very careful official and that he is very accurate about his facts. But I am afraid—I believe I am not wrong—if you look into and study the conditions in Chittoor, your Excellency's Government will see that there are nearly 75 per cent. of the population who own lands and who are the cultivating ryots in the district. I had no time to look up the actual figures; but from the information that I have at present it will be seen by Honorable Members that the pastoral and agricultural classes form 84.7 per cent. of the population of Chittoor. Of this, cultivating land-owners form 10.8 per cent., non-cultivating land-owners 6.8 per cent., cultivating tenants 16.3 per cent., non-cultivating tenants 6.4 per cent., agents and managers of landed estates 0.3 per cent., farm servants and field labourers 5.5 per cent., growers of special products 6.1 per cent., forestry 5.2 per cent., and raising farm stock and small animals 0.6 per cent. This seems to be the state of things so far as Chittoor is concerned. But if you turn to the statistics appended to the sentence report, Honorable Members will see that persons who own lands are the small landholders, owning small plots in considerable numbers. In regard to Chittoor the figures have already been mentioned, but they are worth repetition in regard to three taluks now under consideration as they will show the existence of small landholders in these three taluks who really cannot be letting their lands. In Chittoor taluk the number of persons who pay below one rupee is 4,354, the number of persons who pay between one rupee and ten rupees is 15,107, and the number of persons who pay between ten rupees and Rs. 50 is 834. Then in regard to Chindragiri taluk, the number of persons who pay less than one rupee is 1,820, the number of persons who pay between one rupee and ten rupees is 5,661 and the number of persons who pay between ten rupees and Rs. 50 is 452. In regard to Palacoor taluk, you find that exactly the same tale has to be told. Out of a total number of 11,384 pattadars, the number of persons paying between one rupee and ten rupees is 8,219 and the number of persons who pay between ten rupees and Rs. 50 is 5,475. I might refer to the census figures, but it is unnecessary to do so on the present occasion, as my time is limited. I might say that I have made out clearly from these statistics that the actual cultivating ryots in Chittoor district are certainly between 70 and 75 per cent.; and under these circumstances the remarks about the possible growth of landlords in the Chittoor district seems to be altogether inappropriate, at any rate opposed to the conditions of this district.

"Then, my Lord, there is one other statement to which I might refer in this connection. The Hon'ble Mr. Batherworth expressed the view that the Government desired that the means of subsistence of the ryots should be such as to enable them to share largely in the growing amenities of life. But we have to see to what extent this has been adhered to in the re-settlement of this district. My Lord, one of the complaints that I have heard with regard to the re-settlement of this district is as regards the indebtedness of the people. This matter has not found much place in the re-settlement report; but the subject is referred to most casually. Mr. Brackenbury says that there is one village in which ryots are mostly indebted. It is easy for the Commissioner to go down and make out that the state of indebtedness does not exist. There are statistics which have been compiled and which do not seem to have been considered by the Settlement Officer with reference to the actual indebtedness of small landholders. I am referring to statistics compiled by the Inspector-General of Registration, which, no doubt, have been published; and which have a great deal of bearing on the present question. I might say that if I enlarge on this matter, it is certainly with the view of impressing upon the Government that the indebtedness of the ryots who are small landholders is indeed deplorable. I find that in the district of North Arcot, which once comprised Chittoor and North

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ARREST, the number of mortgages without possession for the year 1904 for which the figures are available, amounted to the total value of Rs. 35,31,829. Of this sum, Rs. 1,47,513 is for a period below one year, Rs. 1,84,003 is payable between one year and three years, Rs. 1,54,502 is payable above three years and Rs. 25,53,503 is payable without any term. A great deal has been said about mortgage expenses in the discussion of this question. I find that the loans contracted for marriage expenses amount to Rs. 1,60,543; and loans contracted for discharging old debts come to Rs. 17,97,903 and loans for other purposes come to Rs. 5,23,821. My Lord, what is most important is the fact that most of the loans are small loans below Rs. 500 and that is really the state of things in Chittoor. The amount covered by loans between Rs. 25 and Rs. 100 is Rs. 7,31,454; the amount covered by loans from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 is Rs. 13,61,743. This shows that it is the small land holders who are largely in debt, because smaller transactions must necessarily belong to them. I shall now refer to mortgages with possession which amount to the total value of nearly ten lakhs. We find here that the debts ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 amount for Rupees 2,57,025, those ranging between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 amount to Rs. 4,25,676. I do not wish to pursue the matter further. It shows really that the existing indebtedness in one year in Chittoor was nearly 50 lakhs and most of the loans are below Rs. 500. When I say that 70 per cent. of the population are agriculturists with small holdings, it is quite clear that these are the persons who probably contract these debts. My Lord, Settlement officers make the most cursory inquiry as regards the indebtedness of ryots as no part of their inquiry seems to be directed to this matter. Under these circumstances, it is a matter for great surprise that the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth should have stated that the Government now make provision for the growing necessities of life, by the way in which the resettlement has been effected.

"There is only one other matter to which I should like to refer—that is, the loans to which reference has been made both by Sir John Anderson and the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth. A great deal of insistence has been laid on these loans; and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar has been asked to produce evidence as to the terms of his loans. My Lord, even here I have great complaint to make as to the way in which the inquiries were conducted. If you look at the appendices in the Chittoor settlement report, you will find that the inquiry is of the most meagre type. From the statement of loans published on page 57, your Lordship will see that the number of documents examined as regards the Chittoor taluk with reference to various taluqas under each money rate is two. Percentages are struck on this slender basis. You will find that the total number of documents examined is six. Then with reference to the North Arcot district the total number of documents examined in one group is 20 and in another group the total number is 18. There are the documents on which the averages are struck. It is seriously suggested in this Council that the averages based on these loans is the test by which your Excellency's Government should determine the rental value of these lands. I am astonished that any suggestion should be based on such slender inquiry—that the letting value of these lands should be determined on this insufficient material. I, therefore, think that, looking at the report from every point of view, it is most unsatisfactory; it questions neither the actual indebtedness of the ryots nor their present prosperity. The materials placed before us are altogether insufficient. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that the best that can be done is certainly to accept the amendment which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Nayan."

His Excellency the **PASADANT**:—"His amendment is not before the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I beg your Excellency's pardon."

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT**:—"It is an inconvenient procedure to have an amendment in the background. If the Honourable Member wishes to move his amendment, I suggest that he should move it. Then the discussion will be directed to it and will assume a more convenient form."

*Proposals for re-settlement in Chittaur district.**(Dr. Nayar, the President; Mr. Rama Appayyar.)*

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR :—“ I beg to move that the following addition be made to clause (a) : ‘ and that the new assessments on wet lands be based on the rates proposed by the Special Settlement Officer’ and that clauses (b), (d) and (e) be omitted. That will leave (a) and (c) with the addition I have made to (a).”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Konaie Pillai seconded the amendment.

The Excellency the President :—“ I am not sure what the Honourable Member means by saying ‘ based.’ The assessment is already based on the proposed rates.”

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR :—“ Let it be ‘ fixed.’ The addition will be ‘ and that the new assessments on wet lands be fixed at the rates proposed by the Special Settlement Officer.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPAYYAR :—“ Your Excellency, it is only proper that this amendment is accepted by the Government seeing that the attitude that has been taken by the officers of the Government in handling the question of the re-settlement of Chittaur, and probably some other districts also, has recently been on the lines suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth in the course of his observations yesterday. My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth said, to some extent, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seem to have started on the assumption that they were quite entitled to increase the land revenue of this Presidency from two to ten times and they were only gracious in not adopting that method. That seems to have been the basis point from which they proceeded to calculate the assessment. Apparently, it has been thought that mandarin and intermediary landlords have been making from two to ten times the Government assessment and therefore they say that the Government are entitled to do it; but that for various considerations they were only trying to be as fair and as lenient to the ryots as possible. My Lord, if this is the basis upon which they have to interfere with the report of the Settlement officer, it is only proper that this amendment is accepted.”

“ My Lord, one point that I wish to place before this Council is a thorough understanding of the decentralization policy that has been adopted by the Government and the responsibilities that have now been transferred to the Provincial Government by the Imperial Government in respect of our finances. My Lord, the fact that this Presidency is contributing to the Government of India the largest land revenue, if not the largest at least the second largest, and we are allowed for our Province only half the share in this revenue, ought to be borne in mind. If, therefore, any attempt should be made to increase the burden of the ryots and add to this land revenue, it is only to divide this additional revenue in equal half between the India Government and our Government. The very object I think of this decentralization of powers was, mainly, for this Government to adjust and guide the affairs of this Presidency to the best advantage and, if it became unavoidable, to add to the taxation; if necessary, with the permission of the Imperial Government. But to adopt the method of increasing the land revenue by leaps and bounds will only work to the disadvantage of this Presidency; and the responsibilities of the Provincial Government, I submit, will not be discharged properly. My point is, my Lord, that if, as argued by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth yesterday, it is necessary for our expenses to arrange to get more revenue, it is not to be done by going against the adopted principles of re-settlement, it is not by adopting a method of raising the largest revenue from these lands in the manner suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth, but by adopting the usual lines of re-settlement adopted in other areas. If it is necessary in the interests of the Province, and if it is found for the administration of the Province that greater funds are necessary, then we must adopt fresh taxation which will enable this Government to utilize the whole of the funds thus raised for this Province.”

The Excellency the President :—“ I would ask the Honourable gentleman to remember—I do not wish to interrupt him—that he is replying to the remarks made earlier to the debate and I would ask him to be good enough not to stray from the wording of the amendment. We want to confine our attention to the discussion of the amendment.”

*Proposals for re-settlement in Chittoor District.**(Mr. Rama Appagor ; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPAGOR:—“The point that I have been raising is that, in deciding the question of the amendment, whether the Council ought to ask the Government to adopt the report of the settlement officer, if the principles that led the Government to overrule the Settlement officer's *position* are not correct, it would be proper to accept the amendment and adopt the position of the Settlement officer, who has gone on the general line of re-settlement rules that have been published and adopted. My Lord, in that view your Lordship will see that I have been confining myself to the direct point in issue. I thought that in referring to this matter I was strengthened in this way, that the responsibilities of the Provincial Government having been increased and their powers having been made larger for the purpose of being utilized for the benefit of the Province—I thought that, if in considering the rate of enhancement of land revenue the Government were moved by the argument that so much money was necessary for the purpose of the administration of the country, it was only proper to point out that that was not the proper view to take and that therefore the Settlement officer's report which might have been based upon the usual circumstances that contributed to guide the principles of re-settlement was more important. It was in that view I thought that we could well adopt the amendment.

“Of course, in the course of the observations it was also stated that the non-official members were voting for expenses without taking the actual cost into consideration. I will only show one or two instances in which without non-official members' interference steps have been taken to increase the expenditure in such cases. Recently, we had a Government Order that in the case of Assistant Collectors the duty belts and travelling expenses might be increased from three to five rupees. I do not know what principle actuated the Government in giving them this increase and how this increase became necessary. But, while a similar increase of belts from four rupees to eight rupees was asked for in the case of subordinates, the rate was different. We the non-official members feel that in some matters such increase might be given, though the question of deterioration in each case is with the Government as to whether a particular case deserves help or not. The general question of expenditure ought not to affect particular questions when specific issues are raised and each case will have to be considered on its merits. If administrative purposes require further revenue, various methods have been suggested; application might be made to the Government of India for a greater contribution from them and there are other ways of raising the revenue: but these are questions that ought not to weigh with settlement decisions.

“I submit that it would be well to accept the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—“There is a small qualification with which our vote for the amendment, if it should be given, must be understood. The Hon'ble Mr. Nayar's amendment requires that the rate of enhancement of 20 per cent. as proposed by the Settlement officer should be adopted. If on this occasion in dealing with the Chittoor district certain of us vote for the amendment and give our assent to the 20 per cent. enhancement being imposed it should not be understood to be implied that on future occasions when the re-settlements of other districts come up we should be prepared to sanction such a high percentage. Some time ago I gave notice of a resolution, which was disallowed, requiring that at re-settlements more than 12½ per cent. enhancement should not be based on the ground of rise in prices. On consulting the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I was by him treated to a sort of lecture. He showed me a piece of paper in which the Government had compiled certain figures. It appeared therefrom that for a long series of re-settlements before that period the rate of enhancement has been between 10 to 15 per cent. and he told me that any resolution would be superfluous. I wonder whether the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has changed his mind completely now and realized that the Government which had followed for a certain series of years a certain policy might under other influences follow a different policy later on—a much more stringent policy. So, your Excellency, some of us are preparing ourselves to vote for the Hon'ble

*Proposals for re-settlement in Chittoor district.**(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

Dr. Nagar's amendment on this occasion, but it must by no means be taken to be the case that, when the question of another re-settlement comes up, we should agree that the rate of percentage of increase ought to be more than 12½ per cent."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—Your Excellency, I came here yesterday with the intention of not speaking on this resolution. But the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson have referred to a number of general principles in dealing with the Chittoor question and they have therefore compelled me to break my vow of silence and, moreover, some other views have been put before us in the matter of the amendment of the original proposition. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth has read us a long and excellent sermon on the virtues of prudence and the necessity of seeing that we should find adequate income and capital expenditure always. We are highly thankful for the excellent piece of advice given. I only wish that he remembered it on the occasion when the Government put forward an expenditure of over Rs. 50,00,000 against popular wishes in the case of the General Hospital.

"Passing on, I find another difficulty in what the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson stated in dealing with this subject. His statement appeared to be extremely mystic. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth spoke as though throughout we were guided by certain considerations—what is to be taken into consideration as the labourer's or cultivating ryot's expenses and what is to be considered as the amount to be allowed for other items and that the re-settlement was adjusted upon that basis. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson stated that all that has nothing to do with it and that the percentage of enhancement was an arbitrary percentage, something to do with the rise in prices, and that these statistics and tests that we find in the scheme report are merely with a view to check that arbitrary percentage. That statement makes the matter somewhat more mystic than it originally was. The fact is that when you say that you have percentage theories and that you are going to check those theories by other facts, then the percentage theories cease to be arbitrary. In point of fact we are adopting certain tests and certain standards from which we may be able to arrive at a proper percentage. But we begin with a very rough calculation.

"The objections of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth apply as much to the amendment as to the original proposition and therefore I am compelled to deal with some of them. I do not propose to be long; I shall deal with only one or two of these objections. With reference to the question whether the labourer's actual wages are to be reckoned in the matter at all, a great deal of stress has been laid upon the words 'cultivating ryot' and the Government are only considering the cultivating ryot. I wish to point out the fallacy, which on other occasions I have pointed out to this Council, that there is too much tendency to ignore some of the factors which increase the profits of agricultural produce; that the landlord's effort or money has as much to do with production in agriculture as anything else. There is as much in the hand as in the capital applied to the land before the labourer's cultivation on the land can be of any effect in raising the produce. Therefore, in point of fact, it appeared to me that when a sharp distinction was sought to be drawn between the cultivating ryots and other pattadars, it was forgotten that the distinction was an academic one. Take for instance, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarwanja Acharyar, who has been forced to make a confession in regard to his prosperity. We find that he is a producer and, if he is not a cultivator in the sense that he does not put his hand to the plough, at any rate he is a person whose labour has contributed to increased production and therefore to the increase in the net yield of the land. There is no reason why the Government in their policy of re-settlement should not recognize the part taken by such landholders. It reminds me of the impudence of a professor of mine at the Presidency College in teaching Political Economy. He began by saying that agricultural produce was the result of the land; but when it was put to him that it was the result of the land, labour and capital, the professor said that he for one was incapable of understanding it. He could not see how capital was in any way responsible for the produce of the land as the cultivation of the cultivator. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth thinks that

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(*Mr. Narayana Aggar ; Mr. Sallanayala Reddygar.*)

the landlords are permitted to get all that is best from the land. In any case, the landlord's capital has much more to do with the yield of the land than anything else. I might point out that landlords do reap a considerable portion of the lease amount not as mere idlers sitting at home drawing the fat of the land, but as persons who contribute to the increased production from the land and therefore get a certain amount from the land.

"In talking about this matter, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson made the apparently strongest point in his speech by referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. He himself said that between two to thirty times the lease amount might be derived by intercepting the landowners from the leasees or the cultivators of the land. He quoted the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to the effect that, when the landlord derived something like two to seven times the amount of assessment, we must say that the assessment is low. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale was strictly referring to economic rent. I find that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson did not refer to economic rent. He was referring to the actual lease amount. Perhaps these lease amounts are based upon the 18 documents referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Brahmachandra Rao. Whatever it be, there must be a sharp distinction drawn between economic rent and the lease amount. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Hanumanji Acharya, lease amount is not economic rent. The lease amount includes a portion of the profit on the capital laid. Though they may be called parasites, the landlords have been spending money on improving the land. I, for my part, might make a contention in response to the invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth. I have spent much more on the removal of prickly-pears than many people have done and similarly in digging wells and for this expenditure I had no return for years. Like the Hon'ble Mr. Hanumanji Acharya, I have had to bear the loss, because the Government would not give me any remuneration. I do not mean to say that persons in Solon are generally driven by heavy assessment. I do not wish to make that statement; but what I wish to point out is that the argument that proceeds upon the rent roll or the lease amount which an intermediate landlord receives from the tenant is an entire mistake; because it confounds economic rent with lease amount. We have spent several hundreds of rupees on each acre in removing prickly pear or applying manure to improve the soil yield, from which we have not derived benefit for a number of years. Capital is not put into the land by a man who is a parasite or by a landlord who the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson thinks "depresses the cultivator" far from depressing the cultivator we elevate him and we give him capital. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's statement, if understood to apply to economic rent, is quite correct; but it has not been demonstrated that what is referred to here as the demand of the intermediate landlords refers to economic rent.

"Now with reference to a statement made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, I would like to ask him whether he believes, as he said, that 50 times the assessment is derived in some cases. Does he want us to believe that the Government have been so extremely lax that they were quite content to have 1/50th of the net yield from the land? That is an extraordinary statement. I do not see how he can make that statement.

"One of the re-settlement rules lays down that there should be no enhancement in assessment when the increase in income is due to improvements by petitioners. In most cases the increase is due to improvements by tenants. Therefore, no case has been made out either by the Hon'ble Mr. Butlerworth or the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to show that the amounts derived by the intermediate landlord is consequence of improvements effected by him would justify the higher rate now demanded."

The Hon'ble Rao Holadur A. SORABAYALA BHAGTAR :—“ Your Excellency, I rise to support the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar. My submission is that the 25 per cent. enhancement is really an arbitrary figure. It was explained to me yesterday that the enhancement at every re-settlement was but a percentage enhancement and that it was more or less independent of considerations bearing upon the cultivation expenses or upon the cost of imported lifting or upon improved irrigation.

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seconds. It was further added yesterday that the elaborate processes that preceded re-settlement, viz., the Settlement officer's scheme report, the Collector's report thereon, the Board's remarks thereon—these processes were but processes of report to enable the Government to see whether the percentage enhancement proposed is a justifiable enhancement. Viewing these processes, viz., the Settlement officer's scheme report, etc., as processes of check, I respectfully make one observation with a view to invite the attention of the Council to the very unsatisfactory manner in which the Settlement officer deals with cultivation expenses per acre either in Chittoor, which is the topic under consideration, or in North Arcot.

\* Now, your Excellency is aware that so far as cultivation expenses are concerned, the calculation of those expenses in the case of Chittoor is identically the same as the calculation in the case of the other seven taluks in the North Arcot District. In North Arcot I find that the cultivation expenses were estimated at Rs. 74 per acre of wet land. That is also the figure adopted in the case of Chittoor and Channarayana. In the detailed account given in the present settlement scheme report for Chittoor and Channarayana, Mr. Brodribury in fact adopts the figures arrived at by Mr. Krishnamaya Parthasarathy in the case of North Arcot re-settlement. Therefore, I would refer your Excellency's Government to the figures on page 29 of the Government Order bearing upon North Arcot. There the figures are given, a comparative statement is made as to cultivation expenses as incurred in the year 1881 and the year 1911. The cultivation expenses in the year 1881 per acre of wet field were Rs. 12-8-0 and the cultivation expenses in 1911 per acre of wet field were Rs. 26. In 1881 the cost of seed and manure was Rs. 3-6-0; whereas in the year 1911 it was Rs. 9-8-0. That is to say, the cost has increased more than twice and came up to nearly three times during 30 years. Subtracting this from the total figure, I have the balance which represents the cost of labour. The balance in the year 1881 comes to Rs. 8-12-0 and the balance in the year 1911 comes to Rs. 14-8-0. I submit, your Excellency, that it will be extremely interesting to examine why when the cost of seed and manure nearly trebled itself in 30 years, that is from 1880 to 1910, when it has risen from Rs. 3-6-0 to Rs. 9-8-0, the cost of labour should have risen only in the ratio of Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 14-8-0. In other words, it has risen only half as much again, while in regard to the seed and manure it has increased three-fold. What is the explanation that could be offered? Naturally one would expect that the cost of labour had risen in the same proportion. As a matter of fact, we know, those that have any experience of what has transpired during the last 30 years in the case of agriculturists will know, that, for instance, a pair of plough bulls that cost between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 in the year 1880 now cost at least Rs. 80. The price of a pair ranges now between Rs. 80 and Rs. 100. In the matter of wages also we find that in the year 1880 two annas was paid as wages: now you cannot get a labourer for less than six annas. We find in the case of plough bulls and labour the cost has increased three-fold, and yet the Settlement officer has arrived at 1½ times the cost which prevailed in the year 1880. What is the explanation for this anomalous state of things? There cannot be the least doubt that there is some mistake somewhere. The explanation that has been offered by the Government on the last occasion in the case of North Arcot re-settlement was but a repetition of the Board's remarks. The explanation of the Board was 'the assumption must be that each ryot cultivates his land himself and the charge for labour should be restricted to the additional labour which it is likely to require on such occasions as harvesting when the labourer of himself and his family is not likely to suffice.' That was the serious explanation offered. This was repeated by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth during the debate. The soundness of that assumption has vanished since yesterday when it was announced by the Government that it did not hold good any longer and that the labour of the tiller of the soil also was reckoned under cultivation expenses. That being so, are we not justified in concluding that the Settlement officer made certainly a clear mistake and the Government have done the same in the calculation of cultivation expenses? And if on the basis of that mistake 25 per cent. enhancement was arrived at, I humbly ask, is not the percentage enhancement by 25 per cent. an arbitrary enhancement? Admitting, as the Government have done yesterday, that it was wrong to assume that

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Mr. Gidambaramaiah Madhavar.)*

the cultivating ryot was not entitled to the cost of his labour—admitting that fact, what remains is, that, inasmuch as the percentage enhancement was based upon that assumption the enhancement is purely arbitrary. I do not say that the 20 per cent. enhancement is not equally arbitrary, but surely the 25 per cent. enhancement is very arbitrary.\*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur F. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to say a few words in support of this amendment. I do not know much about agriculture. But on account of my connection with the yarn trade in North Arcot District, I am acquainted with the agricultural conditions therein. Unless there is good rain and a prosperous agricultural outlook in any district, it will surely affect the yarn sales. So, the yarn sales chiefly depend upon the prosperity of the district.

"In the North Arcot district I have depôts at Arvi, Chittoor and elsewhere throughout the district. I have an experience of seventeen years with that district. In about nine years the merchants had complained that they had not sufficient rains and the district was affected by plague and other diseases and hence they wanted to reduce the yarn prices. It is evident from the above facts that the district for many years had not prospered in agriculture. Although I was able to dispose of the mill yarn on the spot at a better price, yet I had on many occasions reduced the price of yarn to North Arcot District in order to continue my dealings with the merchants of the District. When merchants like us allow special reduced rates on account of the gloomy agricultural state of the district, it is just and proper that our benign Government should not enhance the rates of land assessment to a great extent to their humble ryots.

"Under these circumstances, I request your Excellency's Government to reconsider their decision and to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUTHALIAS:—"Your Excellency, the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Butlerworth and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson yesterday on the resolution under consideration were of more than ordinary interest both with regard to the settlement of the particular district and also with regard to the settlement of every other district which is to come in the future. We were assured that these settlements were made or have a procedure adopted with a view to satisfy the Government whether the percentage of enhancement which they had already decided upon imposing could be confirmed by the materials gathered at the re-settlement inquiry. Your Excellency, that is altogether a remarkable state of things, a state of things which certainly is likely to inspire awe into the mind of every landholder who is really interested in the welfare of himself and his country. We were till now under the impression that these increases were bona fide increases, based upon the Settlement officer's report, and that the Settlement officer's inquiry and the Collector's report thereon and the Board of Revenue's report and every other detail that followed were all made with a view to arrive at the correct basis for this increase, so as to give the people an assurance that these inquiries are really meant to help them in arriving at a conclusion as to the rate of enhancement and not to support them in the conclusion already arrived at.

"Further, the remarks made yesterday also went over a much wider ground—whether, to put it in economic language, the land revenue raised in this province is a tax or rent. I do not know how far that is absolutely necessary for the purpose of the resolution under consideration; but having heard something about it from the Hon'ble Mr. Butlerworth and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, I cannot refrain from making a few observations on that point as well. It is clear from the land revenue history of this country, to put it plainly, it was really considered by the Government themselves as a tax in the early periods but, gradually, as the Government took the country and felt themselves safer and surer and as the Government began to know more about the country, more about the strength as well as the weakness of



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the people, they gradually began to hit at the idea of its being not a gift but a tax. They have since been working on that line and I believe they will continue to do that until it reaches its natural and inevitable climax.<sup>10</sup>

THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN ATKINSON (*intercepting*):—"Your Excellency, I venture to rise to a point of order. The Honourable Member is discussing whether land revenue assessment is a gift or a tax. I do not think that is relevant to the question before us."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"I think the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is right in his criticism. I hope the Honourable gentleman will confine himself to the terms of the amendment."

THE HON'BLE MR. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MADHAVAN:—"I bow to the decision of the chair but only I wish to point out that I was compelled to make the remarks in spite of those already made by Honourable Members on behalf of the Government."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman will allow me to point out that the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth, to whose speech reference has been frequently made by recent speakers, spoke before the amendment was moved; the Honourable gentleman is now speaking to the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Nagar."

THE HON'BLE MR. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MADHAVAN:—"Confiding myself to the amendment itself, I cannot help referring at some length to the speeches that have been already made so as to support the case for the amendment. I do not mean to travel over the whole ground that has been covered, nor can I properly do it and I am quite convinced of that. Here the Settlement officer has made certain recommendations and this amendment seeks to request the Government to stick to the Settlement officer's plan at the least. The Hon'ble Mr. Seivaram Sastri has already observed that some of us are preparing ourselves to vote for the amendment. Certainly, if we vote for the amendment it is because we consider it to be the most expedient thing to do under the circumstances. We are trying to put our case on what we think to be a much more justifiable and reasonable ground. We are only choosing the issue of the two evils so far as this resolution is concerned."

"Yesterday, there was also a reference made to five times and ten times and even thirty times the amount that the landholders received from their tenants. I do not know if that is the state of things which really exists. I should certainly expect that before the Members of Government require non-official members to provide them with information on such matters, I should first request the Members of Government themselves to give us specific instances where thirty times the land revenue taken by the Government is realized by the landholders from their tenants. I should like also to know to what extent, with reference to what crops and what proportion that extract bears to the whole extent of the cultivated area this statement refers to. If this information has to be given to us before the Government can legitimately ask us to provide them with the sort of information that they asked for yesterday. I slowly maintain that such a state of things practically does not exist. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson went all the way to Bombay to quote the authority of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale that where five and seven times the land revenue is realized by landholders from their tenants, landholders would not think it unreasonable that the Government should enhance their share of what they ought to receive from landholders. Certainly, he need not have gone all the way to Bombay and cited the authority of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. Every landholder will certainly concede that where he realizes under the present circumstances five and seven times the land revenue the Government take from the landholder, they would not complain that the Government are taking an unreasonable amount."

"So far as the re-settlement of the Chittoor district is concerned, I am sure that the Government have had too much under view the fact—that fact has ever been present before their mind—that during the settlement previous to the one now under consideration there had been no enhancement altogether. That idea has evidently

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been at the bottom of the enhancement that is now made, an enhancement which every landholder thinks to be an unjust enhancement, that is, 25 per cent. enhancement. With these remarks, I beg to support the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar and hope strongly that at least it will command itself to the Government and will be favourably considered and every consideration will be given to the poor district of Chittoor."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"With reference to the re-settlement of the North Arcot district, the Government were pleased to enhance the rates in order to bring them to the level of those prevailing in the surrounding districts. That was a principle that was objected to on a previous occasion. Now in settling the rates for this district the Government were induced to accept the 25 per cent. enhancement as they did with reference to North Arcot. The process of levelling up the rates is highly objectionable and we should not proceed on these lines any further. If this process is continued to be observed, I fear that the rates in the whole Presidency will be brought up to the same level and the principle of taking into consideration the economic condition of the people in each district at every re-settlement will not be properly viewed by the settlement officers."

"As regards the economic condition of the taluks of the district, I would draw the attention of the Members of this Council to paragraph 3 of the report of the settlement officer wherein he states 'that the rental in the three taluks dealt with in this report was always more precarious than the remaining taluks of the old district admit of no doubt'. This statement is itself sufficient to show that the Government are not justified in adopting the 25 per cent. enhancement as was done with reference to North Arcot. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson was pleased to state that they were simply guided in settling the question of enhancement by the rise in prices and they have adopted on that basis the percentage enhancement. I submit that the rise in prices is only 76 per cent. as was stated by the Government in the Government Order under consideration. In taking up the 76 per cent. enhancement in prices, the Government must give due allowance for the vicissitudes of seasons and 20 per cent. or even more must be allowed with respect to this district for vicissitudes of seasons. This will leave 56 per cent. enhancement in prices. Out of this 56 per cent. I submit that due allowance should be made for the increased cost of labour and other cultivation expenses which, if you were to follow the usual course, will come to one-third. This will amount for 19 per cent. which may be taken out of 56 per cent., thus leaving 37 per cent. Half of this must remain for the cultivating ryot as he is entitled to share in the profits on account of the increase in prices and the Government will therefore be entitled to 19 per cent. or so. The recommendations of the Settlement officer contained only this suggestion and I strongly support the amendment that the Settlement officers' rates should be accepted."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I only wish very briefly to say that I regret I am unable to accept the amendment proposed. Very good reasons have been given why the Government do not think that the Special Settlement Officer has exercised his discretion correctly. The amendment, as proposed, practically amounts to this; that in a particular instance—and probably some Honourable Members would like the Government to consider this point generally—the sole arbiter shall be the Special Settlement Officer. The assumption that underlies this argument is that the Executive Government, who are responsible for the administration of the country, shall have no say whatever in the matter and that, whatever the Special Settlement Officer may say, the Government must be bound by it. That is a position which the Government could by no means accept; and in the special circumstances of the Chittoor re-settlement the Government have very good reason to think that the Special Settlement Officer has not been justified in the recommendations he has made. Therefore, I am unable to accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and lost.

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The Hon'ble Dr. T. H. Nayar asked for a Division which was taken with the result that 17 voted for and 23 against the amendment.

The Division was as follows:—

<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Rameswari Acharya.	The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson.
" Rao Bahadur M. Rameswari Rao.	" Mr. P. B. Srinowami Ayyar.
" Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	" Mr. A. B. Gaudet.
" Mr. V. S. Nandana Rao.	" Mr. A. Battersworth.
" Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyangar.	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr. K. S. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. J. U. C. Carr.
" Rama Bahadur V. Rameswari Acharya.	" Mr. W. Francis.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbarajulu Reddy.	" Mr. K. H. Murray.
" Rao Bahadur P. C. Rameswari Reddy.	" Surgeon-General W. B. Rameswari.
" Mr. K. P. Rama Murthy.	" Mr. J. H. Scott.
" Mr. A. V. G. M. Ahmad Tashir Memoniyyar.	" Mr. L. E. Barker.
" Dr. T. M. Nayar.	" Mr. H. P. W. Gilchrist.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swaminathan Pillai.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. C. B. M. Sankar.
" Mr. B. V. Rameswari Ayyar.	" Mr. N. S. Reddy.
" Mr. K. Chidambarama Mahalingam.	" Mr. E. P. Hurley.
" Mr. C. V. S. Nannala Raja.	" Sir Hugh Fraser.
	" Mr. A. Mahood.
	" Mr. G. D. J. Curran.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama AYYANGAR:—"I desire to say a few words on the original proposition. This subject has been dealt with at length by Honorable Members and I have only one point to bring to the notice of this Council. My Lord, the rate at which the original settlement was fixed was explained yesterday. It was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Battersworth that the Government might at once, even when the original settlement was fixed, have taken their full share from the landlords out of the value that he obtained from the tenants. I do not know if either the Hon'ble Mr. Battersworth or any one else here was available at the original settlement. Of course, this is a point that varies in certain parts. They had to reduce the rates as circumstances arose. Even in the Government of India Resolution of 1902 this matter was considered and they have had to reduce the rates. That must necessarily mean that it was felt then that even the settlement that was originally adopted was not at all actually conducive to the interests of the people and the Government had to go behind these rates. I only put it forth as an argument that it is not well for us now to think that any amount of enhancement may be adopted. Zamindars and landlords that lease their lands have been instance in the course of the argument. As for the assumption that has been made, I will only point out that, when the permanent settlement was made, every circumstance was taken into consideration and it was open for all lands permanent. If, in the case of his managing the estate, the zamindar is able to bring his tenants to till the soil and keep them under his control and to keep them up for a long period of time as to get from them a certain percentage of produce, he gets a higher rate. But that ought not to be the criterion for the Government to decide upon the present course. In the case of landlords, similarly, the case has been so well put by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswari Acharya that I will not add to it. In fact, the capital invested by them and the labour they employ and the attention they give to the land—these are calculations which if really made would go to show that the Government could not get the revenue they now make but for the exertions of all these people put together. It is all very

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(*Mr. Ram Appasgar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

will to talk of the Government as though they were the landlords holding lands all over the vast country. But never has any sovereign in India exercised a right of that kind; never has it been proved nor could it ever be proved that any sovereign held the lands himself. He collected merely the *akhara*, that is, the King's share. All that India knows of is the levy from the cultivator of a certain share for the upkeep of the Government. Whatever that levy may be, the enormous expenditures contributed by several holders ought to be taken into consideration and as the Government cannot occupy any bit of land, credit should be given to those persons who come in as intermediaries actually enabling poor peasants to till the soil. If peasants are left to themselves they would not be able to do anything with the land. It is the landlords who give them the money to cultivate the lands properly. If the Government are now able to collect their revenue, it is because of the intermediary landlords who have been able to keep the tenants held on to those lands and to make them cultivate them for the benefit of the Government realizing their revenue.

"The question is really whether it is legal for the Government at this stage to say that, though the original settlement was made for the benefit of the cultivating ryots, the subsequent rights acquired by intermediary landlords are such as they might neglect of the re-settlement. I submit that this is not legal. If the original settlement was made because of the stake that the cultivating ryots had in the lands and if their interests had passed to the intermediary landlords who had to pay them for acquiring those interests, I do not know under such circumstances it is possible to argue more than that the general principles of re-settlement should guide the Government in respect of such lands also. The fact that intermediary landlords are there ought not to prejudice their decision. I submit, in these circumstances, a re-consideration of the whole question would be only proper."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—My Lord, I must, in the first place, express my profound regret that the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth in his remarks when opposing my resolution gave expression to sentiments of a personal character. He even went the length of suggesting that the object with which the resolution has been moved has been to court what he chose to call cheap popularity. I felt somewhat painfully surprised that he was so sensitive about newspaper criticism; and it is possible that that was one of the reasons a high induced him to take up the attitude he did. I am very glad to notice that his opinion is probably held by him and by him alone. I carefully went through the proceedings of this Council at the last meeting and found some important observations made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart at the time of the budget discussion. Your Excellency also on that occasion made some remarks. I was glad to find that both your Excellency and Sir Harold Stuart speaking on behalf of the Government stated that the criticisms which were urged in this Council were characterized by a high sense of public duty. Therefore, I believe that, so far as the views of the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth are concerned, they are personal to himself and I believe no other official member shares these views. If there are any other Honourable Members who share his views that the object with which this resolution is brought forward is for acquiring cheap popularity, I would at once assure them that our sense of public duty is at least as high as theirs and that our interest and concern for the welfare of the people, the agriculturists and the cultivators among whom we live and move, is more than theirs.

"With these preliminary remarks, I wish to make a few observations about the subject under discussion. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth advised us to be fair and reasonable in our criticism. We do make our remarks in a fair and reasonable way. The few remarks that I am going to make are made in an impersonal spirit; and it will be found that the demand I have made in this resolution is a very moderate and modest one and that it cannot be characterized as unreasonable or unfair. Every one knows in this Council, so elsewhere, that taxation upon the land is heaviest in our country. There was a challenge thrown on this point when a discussion took place in the Imperial Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Muthu Sohan Mudstry. The Honourable

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Member for Government practically admitted that position and stated that he could only think of Japan of all other countries as one where the taxation was somewhat lighter. It is also known to most of us that, so far as the major provinces of India are concerned, the taxation upon land is very high in Madras; and it is also known that our brethren in Bengal are enjoying the benefits of permanent settlement, that a former Secretary of State in the year 1882 suggested even in the year 1882 that permanent settlement was one of the best means of curing the several evils we are suffering from, that even in the despatch of the Government of India, dated 17th October 1893, means were suggested for mitigating the hardships of the incidence of taxation, that in the despatch of 16th August 1884 the Government of India suggested several measures whereby the percentage of enhancement might not exceed fifteen, that in the subsequent despatch of the Secretary of State, though it did not lay down any hard and fast rule, it was suggested in clear and explicit terms what procedure should be adopted in the process of re-settlement. It is stated 'that it is nevertheless desirable to modify the existing system of revision of the temporary settlements of land revenue with a view of rendering it less arbitrary, uncertain and troublesome to the people.'

"Can any one in this Council say that I am unreasonable in making the present demand? I am not asking for a permanent settlement or a long term settlement or any new method of calculating the assessment. I am only asking that the present rate of assessment ought to be reduced in the Chittoor district, seeing that the circumstances of the district are unfavourable for such enhanced assessment and that the district is a poor one. Can it be said that my demand is unreasonable or unfair? After all, here the various objections urged by me have met by the Hon'ble Mr. Batterworth? I pointed out among other things that the mode in which the prices are recorded at the various taluk stations is not satisfactory and that no inference can be drawn from it to the prejudice of the cultivator or the ryot. What reply has been given to that point? We know how the prices are recorded at the taluk offices, how the taluk clerks in subordinate positions conduct inquiries regarding prices and how unsatisfactory such inquiries are. Is there any one person who can vouch for the correctness of the figures recorded in the various returns submitted by the taluk officers to the Collector and by the Collectors to the Board of Revenue and by the Board of Revenue to the Government? So long as we are not satisfied with the accuracy of these figures, how can we say that the settlement can bear an enhancement of 20 or 25 per cent? I again pointed out that sufficient provision has not been made for vicissitudes of season and the cultivation of unprofitable areas. Has any reply been given to that point? It is also found that in the case of leases and the sale value of lands there are not sufficient instances exercised and that therefore no satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at in regard to that matter from the Settlement officer's report. All these objections have not been satisfactorily answered. How then can it be stated that the conclusions of the Settlement officer can be discarded and that a higher enhancement made?

"My Lord, there is one thing more that I wish to suggest and that will make my position clear. I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Batterworth and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson did not pay sufficient attention to the condition of the agriculturists in this country. If their economic condition had been carefully inquired into, they would have suggested a reduction of assessment and not an enhancement of assessment. So far as the view of mine is concerned, I am glad I am supported by the opinion of an expert, whose opinion the Government ought to accept with consideration. I refer to the opinion expressed by Mr. O'Connor, the Director-General of Statistics, who is a trusted servant of the Crown, who rendered distinguished services and who was studying this question for a period of forty years. If his opinion is not entitled to greater weight. You will be surprised to find that he gave expression to sentiments analogous to mine. He pointed out that no comparison ought to be made with rents collected by private landholders. He said that the agrarian policy of

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Government ought to be advised and pointed out that instead of increasing the assessment there was reason for a reduction of assessment. I shall quote his words—

"It is doubtful whether the efforts now being made to take the cultivator out of the hands of the money-lender will have much effect or, even if they have the fullest effect, that they will materially improve the cultivator's position until a large share of the produce of the soil is left in his hands and he is protected against enhanced assessment by Government officials and against enhanced rates by private landlords. This, as I have said, is, in my opinion, the most important of Indian reforms, more important than all the rest put together, and it should receive from the State more discerning attention than I am afraid has as yet been given to it. We must appreciate to the full all that the State is doing, or proposing to do, in the provision of irrigation, in the provision of advances for improvements, in lessons on improved methods of cultivation, in the introduction of new plants and improved implements; but important as these are, specially the development of irrigation, I have little doubt that the reduction of land revenue by 25 or 30 per cent., if the reduction is secured to the profit of the cultivator, would be of far more value in the improvement of the class who constitute the bulk of the population and who contribute most largely to the finances of the State."

"It is clear from the observations of this eminent expert in agricultural matters that far from increasing the assessment there are several grounds upon which, considering the economic condition of the agriculturists, there may even be reduction of assessment. Under these circumstances, one may say one who takes into consideration the poor condition of the Chittoor district and the fact that most of the people there are persons paying an assessment of two rupees and less, suggest that they can afford to bear this additional assessment?"

"My Lord, only one word more in reference to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Sir John Alderson before I close. He pointed out that even the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale on a former occasion, while discussing the Bombay Financial Statement, gave expression to the fact that private land-holders were receiving more by way of rent than the Government. But it will be seen from the discussion which took place on the resolution brought by him in connection with the resources of local bodies that the land in this country cannot bear additional enhancement of assessment, that agriculturists are paying more in this country for Imperial purposes and Provincial purposes than in the other advanced countries of Europe, and that the proportion of land revenue contributed in this country for local purposes is very little. This will be found in the proceedings of the Imperial Council of 1912. I believe it was the Hon'ble Sir James Meeson, who is now the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, that stated distinctly that land cannot bear further taxation. Under these circumstances, can it be said that a case was made out for wet rates alone and dry rates in Chittoor district being enhanced and that by 25 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively? I have no doubt whatever that, if the Government carefully consider the land-revenue policy of the Government, the circumstances that land is already heavily assessed and that the incidence of taxation here is much heavier than in other places, they will see their way to accept this resolution or somehow modify the assessment that has been imposed in the Chittoor district. I therefore make an appeal to the Government that this resolution may be accepted by the Government; because I know what the fate of the resolution will be if the Government is not pleased to accept it either in the form proposed or in any modified form. I would therefore make this appeal to the Government, notwithstanding all that has been said, notwithstanding the hostile attitude taken and notwithstanding the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth has been ungenerous in his debut attitude, that the Government should re-consider the order issued by them regarding the re-settlement of the Chittoor district and thus create contentment among the people."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BOURNEMOUTH:—Your Excellency, I have been handsomely cadged for 2½ hours by Honourable Members and I hope the debate leaves us little feeling of weariness in their minds as it does in mine. They have delivered several shrewd thrusts, but in one or two cases they were due to misapprehensions as to my meaning, as I shall proceed to explain. First of all let me thank the Hon'ble Mr. BOURNEMOUTH on behalf of the Government for stating what his rates are.

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The information which he has supplied is extremely useful and interesting. It appears from what he says that the rates which he gets on wet lands amount to five times the baremost assessment, that in the case of dry lands they are about twice that assessment and that, on the whole, they are from three to three and a half times the assessment. But the Honourable Member points out that he has laid out a great deal of capital in order to secure these results and he describes being called a parasitic landlord. I cordially echo his disclaimer. Certain Honourable Members seem to have misunderstood the sense in which I used the word 'parasitic.' I thought I had made it clear in my previous speech that I used the term in respect of certain classes of landlords only. The term has a well-known zoological sense and in that sense even the busy ant may be described as parasitic on the busy aphid. I applied the term to the landlord who does nothing for his estate, does nothing to ameliorate the condition of his tenants and lays out no capital but is only desirous of drawing rent from the land. In the zoological sense such a man is a parasitic landlord but there is no moral blame attaching to him for investing his money in land than to the man who invests his money in stocks. I used the word in the sense in which it is understood by every one and it need not give rise to any sense of annoyance.

"In the course of his observations, the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswami Acharyar compared the present unhappy times with the times of old when only one-sixth was taken by the sovereign. Might I waste the time of the Council by reading a few lines from Manu on this subject—

'A fifth part of cattle and gold is to be taken by the King; the eighth part of grain, or the sixth part of fish. He may also take a sixth part of trees, roots, honey (and) ghee; also of perfumes, medicines and liquids and of flowers, roots and fruits and of leaves, herbs (and) grass, of hides and of cotton-wool; of various gold and of all elsewhere.'

And the commentator goes on to say about this passage—

'These moderate rates have been in use nowhere for the last thousand years in India. The Chola Kings of Southern India certainly took a half of all produce. But those plundering sovereigns, the Vijayanagar Telugu Kings and the Mahrattas after them, raised the rates considerably for a time.'

"Then the Honourable Member referred to a remark which I made to the effect that the Government need not concern themselves about parasitic landlords. Here again there is a slight misapprehension as to my meaning. What I meant to say was that in making our calculations as to re-settlements we do not make any formal allowance on account of the fact that the land may be rented; that is to say, we do not allow as an item of expenditure any sum which may have to be paid as rent to a landlord. We assume that a man will cultivate his land himself. In that sense I said that the Government did not take into account the existence of an intermediary. At the same time I went on to say that the assessment was pitched so low that it allowed for the growth of a party of landlords. I think some Honourable Members are under a misapprehension with regard to that matter also. They seem to think that because I made some remarks about the parasitic form of landlordism, therefore the Government contemplate a new departure in policy and are going to proceed to freeze out the landlords by raising the assessment. I need hardly say that is a pure chimera. I never stated any such thing. There is no intention of departing from the recognized principles of settlement which have been adopted for the last 50 years.

"There is another remark of mine which, I am very much surprised to see, gave rise to a misapprehension. Several Honourable Members under the misapprehension naturally resented strongly the suggestion that they had brought this resolution with the object of earning cheap popularity. I stated nothing of the sort and I never implied it. I fully understand that Honourable Members do not bring forward resolutions merely for the purpose of using their names in print. I merely stated that it was an easy way of securing cheap popularity to pose as an opponent of taxation. That is a fair statement to make and it does not reflect upon anybody personally. The Hon'ble Mr. Rameswami Acharyar asks whether Indian gentlemen do not work with purity of intention. Of course they do. I never for a moment

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suggested that the Honourable Members of this Council are not actuated with the purest intentions when they move resolutions. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai remarks that the Government ought to accept some of the resolutions which are brought forward. I need hardly point out that the Government do formally accept some resolutions; but in addition to that, even in the case of resolutions which are lost, the discussions which have taken place in regard to them and the investigations which were necessitated by these resolutions do not go for nothing, but lead sometimes to happy results. If changes which have been proposed and which have been at first objected to in their crude form have subsequently been carried out under an altered form, it is due to the influence of Honourable Members working in this Council.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Rao has called attention to the slender nature of the inquiry as regards the lease value of land in the Chittoor district. That might be admitted and the same is true in the case of North Arcot. The reason given is that there are so few written leases that much dependence cannot be placed upon them.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has remarked (I think it does in courtesy to Honourable Members of the Council to answer to the best of my ability the various points they have raised) that more than 12½ per cent. enhancement should not be imposed in 30 years. I may point out to the Honourable Member that the zamindars themselves have the power of enhancing their assessment by that rate once in 20 years, and I do think that the State, as compared with the zamindars, has a superior claim to the increment due to the rise in prices. That is all I have to say in answer to the definite remarks of Honourable Members.

"I will now proceed to read a few notes which I have compiled. I have not had time to get very full statistics as regards the rent levied by private proprietors, which I regard as a matter of the utmost importance when we come to the question of the lowness or highness of the Government rates, but I have got a certain number of them and I shall begin by quoting a passage out of a report by Mr. Chadwick. Reporting on the re-settlement of the Tenkasi, Tinnervelly and Ambasamudram taluks, Mr. Chadwick said in 1907:

"In the Tambaparni valley, very few of the proprietors cultivate their own lands . . . .  
 . . . . The rents are paid in kind . . . . The high class lands . . . . are let on "full rent" . . . .  
 . . . . Converted into ordinary farms a full-sized real measure at least 1,850 Madras annas per acre, which at average price of the last 15 years gives an average rental of Rs. 83 per acre. If the land is not given on lease, it is usually cultivated on average of two-thirds of each crop to the landowner . . . . but the rest (half of the cultivation expense is borne by the cultivator) . . . . Two-thirds is the usual proportion; . . . . In a few villages it is as high as three-fourths . . . . and in remote villages . . . . the share is half . . . ."

"Plastic and hotel gardens are invariably leased out, either at the usual paddy rent or more often at a paddy rent, slightly above the average, or again at a money rental ranging so a rate from Rs. 70-150 a year. Over and above the two paddy crops, a short period dry crop is occasionally raised . . . . For this cultivation the tenant usually pays . . . . about Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per acre.

"It is said that in Tenkasi the cultivator's share is from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the gross output, but that 35 per cent. is the average. This equally describes the Tambaparni valley."

"I have got similar statistics in regard to Coimbatore and Gingee districts, but I need not weary the Council by giving them. They are to search the same effort. I may however mention that, in Tinnervelly, one village was exhaustively examined and the result was reported to be that the average rate value of land bearing an average assessment of Rs. 7-8-0 per acre had risen between 1882 and 1912 from Rs. 414 to Rs. 1,564 and that the average annual rental per acre of wet was Rs. 120 for Rapes 19-4-0 land, Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 for Rs. 15-4-0 land and Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 for Rapes 11-4-0 land; that field labourers generally held on a one-third basis and that the price of paddy had risen by 150 per cent. in 30 years. For the whole of old Srisaibathan, Mr. Chadwick found that each class of wet land was rented at from six to seven times the assessment and he reported for Tinnervelly generally that the



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assessment on each class (wet and dry) roughly approximated to rentals, that the rentals varied from five (sometimes four) to seven times the assessment and that the sale value of such class of land had steadily and largely increased. A complete examination of all the lease deeds for five years in four taluks of this district which related to about 11,500 acres revealed an average rental of more than five times the Government assessment.

"As I have said before, we are lamentably wanting in details as regards Chittoor, but there is a considerable mass of evidence, as I have indicated, to show that four and five times the assessed assessment is quite a common rate at which to lease wet lands; and if that is admitted it must be admitted that the Government assessment, without going into any details as to how it is calculated, works out to a very low figure.

"I would now make one reference to Chittoor district in connection with the latest survey report. The average paddy output for Chittoor is 1,900 lb. per acre, worth on the latest figures Rs. 70. The average assessment of land under re-settlement is only just above six rupees so that actually in the case of Chittoor we are taking less than one-twelfth of the market value of the gross produce. The Board established in 1909 that we take not more than one-tenth of such value.

"I have only one further fact to draw attention to and it is a very important and interesting one. In 1805, that is, 120 years ago, the agricultural portion of the tract which we have now under consideration was divided into three sorts, dry, wet and garden. In 1895, the average assessment per acre was Rs. 3-15-0 for dry, Rupees 15-3-0 for wet and Rs. 15-8-0 for garden. The first step taken for the amelioration of the condition of the ryots was to treat all the highly assessed garden land as ordinary dry land and the result of the present re-settlement is that for the next 50 years the ryots of Chittoor will be paying for their dry lands about three-fourths of what they were paying in 1895, for wet less than one-half and for garden one-sixteenth."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu demanded a division.

It was taken with the result that 16 voted for and 21 against it.

The division was as follows:—

<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Y. K. Srinivasiah Acharya.	The Hon'ble Sir John Adkinson.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	" Mr. P. S. Srinivasan Ayyar.
" Mr. Y. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	" Mr. A. G. Carlaw.
" Mr. V. Kanchamma Nayana.	" Mr. A. Borthwick.
" Mr. K. H. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Dewan Bahadur V. Ramachandra Nayudu.	" Mr. B. C. C. Carr.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayala Reddyar.	" Mr. W. Francis.
" Rao Bahadur P. C. Somaswami Chettiar.	" Mr. S. B. Massey.
" Mr. K. P. Ramani Massey.	" Mr. W. J. J. Morley.
" Mr. A. T. G. H. Ahmad Tachli Mescheryar.	" Surgeon-General W. B. Ramsden.
" Dr. T. M. Nagar.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Mr. K. Ponnayyengar.	" Mr. L. E. Huxley.
" Mr. A. R. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. H. P. W. Gillman.
" Mr. S. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Dewan Bahadur J. D. Srinivasiah Reddy.
" Mr. N. Chidambaramaiah Mudaliar.	" Mr. C. H. M. Schmitt.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja.	" Mr. N. S. Brodie.
	" the Rev. Mr. O. Pittendrigh.
	" Mr. E. P. Barber.
	" Sir Hugh Fraser.
	" Mr. A. Maitland.
	" Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael.

*Re-settlement in Chittoor district; Rules for re-settlement; Statistics regarding encroachments and irregular irrigation.*

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

RE-SETTLEMENT IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Rao Behadur V. K. Ramasuja Acharyar withdrew the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government Order recently passed on the re-settlement of three taluks in the Chittoor district be revised so as to reduce the percentage enhancements to those recommended by the Special Settlement Officers."

RULES FOR RE-SETTLEMENT.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pastulu was as follows:—

"IX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in the re-settlement of tracts in this Presidency—

- (a) the probable effect of a re-classification of irrigation sources be not taken into consideration in fixing the percentage of enhancement;
- (b) the estimated value of the labour of persons who cultivate the lands themselves be taken into consideration;
- (c) cultivation expenses fixed for lands of higher tenures be not reduced in the case of lands of lower tenures; and
- (d) instructions be issued for the preparation of periodical statements containing accurate and complete information regarding the indebtedness of ryots, the prices of food-stuffs and the increased cost of living."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PASTULU:—"After the discussion that has taken place in regard to the re-settlement in Chittoor district and in view of the fact that this resolution will raise the same points again, I wish to move it at the next meeting."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentlemen will have to give notice of it for the next meeting."

STATISTICS REGARDING ENCROACHMENTS AND  
IRREGULAR IRRIGATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

"X. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that statistics be ordered to be prepared by the Collectors of districts showing, in the case of unauthorized occupation of waste and pottamboke lands, the nature and extent and duration of the occupation, the assessment levied and the subsequent action taken to avoid the levy of penal assessment, and that the same be incorporated in the administration reports."

"This Council recommends that in the case of penal assessment for irregular irrigation, also, similar statistics may be ordered to be prepared and incorporated."

"My Lord, the resolution is another form which went to the question of avoiding penal assessment was moved by me in this Council at the sitting of the 27th January and succeeding days. There was a full discussion then and I do not therefore propose to take this Council through that discussion now. I will only confine myself to the

*Statistics regarding encroachments and irregular irrigation.**(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

necessity for the statistics that I now call for. You have first to bear in mind that Act III of 1905 was passed with a view to avoid this levy of pesh settlement in the case of the first class, the clause relating to the occupation of land. The preamble of the Act runs as follows: 'Whereas it has been the practice to check the unauthorized occupation of lands which are the property of Government by the imposition of pesh or prohibitory assessment or charge, and whereas doubts have arisen as to how far such practice is authorized by law and it is expedient to make statutory provision for checking such occupation.'

'We can well see that the object of that Act was to legalize certain acts of Government and if possible to reduce such occupation. In fact, provisions have been made in the Board's Standing Orders to see that in those cases of unauthorized occupation steps are taken to avoid the levy of pesh assessment as much as possible. Standing Order No. 26 refers to this matter and we have got clause (4) which divides the land into three classes. Clause (4) mentions cases in which the occupation, whether permanent or temporary, is objectionable; cases in which temporary occupation is objectionable but permanent occupation is objectionable; cases in which the occupation, whether permanent or temporary, is objectionable.

'Clause (7) suggests a remedy. It says that unauthorized occupation of all land falling within class (c) of paragraph (4) above should be dealt with under sections 5 and 6 of the Act. The Collector should exercise discretion in the selection of the procedure to be adopted, avoiding unnecessary severity and taking only such measures as will suffice to put an end to the occupation without unnecessary delay. He should not order forfeiture of crops or other products unless the continuance of the occupation, till they can be harvested or removed, is likely to cause injury or inconvenience to the interest of the Government or of the public.

'It will be seen that the whole object of this Standing Order No. 26 is to reduce this pesh assessment. What has been the result, I need not discuss at length on the present occasion. Between 1911-12 and 1931, we find that the pesh assessment has risen considerably. In the case of three *paravolles* in 1931, it is found that the pesh portion of the revenue has run up to Rs. 971 lakhs. It was originally less than Rs. 175 lakhs, so that it will be seen that we have been steadily adding to this pesh revenue. There is one other item which has to be taken into consideration in this matter. In the Land Revenue Administration Report for 1931 we have two statements—statement No. 9 and statement No. 9 (a). In the statement No. 9, this portion that I have already referred to as relating to *paravolles* lands or lands reserved for State and communal purposes comes under clause (6). There is another clause referred to as clause (5)—charges levied for occupation (with or without application) of assessed and unassessed lands for which no *patnas* have been granted. The amount realized under that head comes to Rs. 7,45,023 in 1931. My Lord, I was trying to go through this report very carefully and I was not able to find out what portion of the revenue is pesh revenue. I dare say that a portion of it is and ought to be pesh revenue. In respect of these matters, therefore, my Lord, it is clear that there is a duty cast upon the Government to see that this kind of revenue is not added to every year. On behalf of the Government it has been clearly stated on a previous occasion when I moved my first proposition that they do not want that this revenue should be increased and that on the other hand an attempt would be made by Government to see that this revenue is reduced. It is only right, my Lord, that this should be the view. This kind of revenue ought not to count for revenue. It will only be proper to see that this revenue is effaced as soon as possible. In statement No. 9 (a) the same administration report gives us the areas in which the levy of pesh assessment is made in respect of *paravolles* cultivation and we find there the rates at which the levy has been made. This has also been commented upon at the last time and I am only to repeat that in certain cases we find that the pesh assessment is levied at Rs. 34, Rs. 24 and Rs. 23 per acre and in exceptional cases at Rs. 113. The last one was shown to be an exceptional case last time. But we do find levy of assessment at Rs. 40, Rs. 31, Rs. 24, Rs. 25, etc., as the ordinary rates at which this was levied. It is also stated that in 161 cases the average rate of

*Statistics regarding encroachments and irregular irrigation.**(Mr. Rana Aspyar.)*

enhanced charge exceeded Rs. 50 per acre—since surveys assessed at Rs. 721.<sup>1</sup> These are the facts which show that this kind of revenue ought to be avoided as early as possible.

<sup>1</sup> It was said on the last occasion that the same land might not be occupied for a longer period than three years. But statistics are against it and show that there have been occupation areas longer. It is impossible to assume that in the case of some lands, for instance, the lands on which charges to the extent of Rs. 721 were made, that those lands were occupied by the same person for less than three years; and so, it necessarily follows that we must have something definite to go by, something clear that would give the Government a means of checking the growth of this penal revenue. If all of us are agreed that a check is necessary, the point to see is that we get real information which will enable us to see that this is put down as early as possible. In July 1913 I wrote to the Government to let me know if details can be had of encroachments of occupation and I was told that statistics were not available. That is a point which is much against the position taken up by the Government, seeing that they are anxious to see that this kind of penal revenue is avoided. Even after the discussion at the meeting in January, I do not see that any steps have been taken by the Government. Therefore, I beg to propose that statistics may be called for and might be prepared showing the various items that I have mentioned in this resolution.

<sup>2</sup> To understand the value of the request I made I would refer to the steps now being taken. When there is occupation, according to section 7 of Act III of 1905, notice is to be given. The form of this notice is given in the Board's Standing Orders, volume II, Edition 1913, appendix, form No. 48. But in practice, my Lord, I understand that the notice is mostly not given. On the last occasion when the Hon'ble Mr. Muneraj Asherji was giving an instance in which he was personally concerned, he said that he got only the notice for the payment of the money which he paid under protest. As a matter of fact, I am told that this notice is not ordinarily given. Even if it is given, does it help the people? My Lord, it does not. No notice as far as I have been able to find describes the land anywhere. It might be described as 'pachahole.' That is a very convenient description, no doubt. Then the notice should give the 'entire extent of the land.' It might be somewhere ten acres, of which the survey number may be given, while the occupied extent may be only two cents. So far as occupation is concerned the entries must tell whether it was occupied for cultivation or house-building or for any other purpose. What will these entries in the form in which it is issued indicate to the person who is called upon to pay the penal assessment? In fact whether the owner has added the encroachment to his land or not does not appear. To rectify, especially to illiterate ryots, we must explain which portion has been encroached upon. Unless it be with reference to his property, he could not understand what the encroachment comprised of it. If you give him a simple statement that he encroached upon two cents in hundred cents in survey number such and such of pachahole land, this will certainly not give him the information wanted. If therefore it will be impossible for him to know what the encroachment is, such penal assessment must as a consequence continue to be levied. Are there any statistics with the Government to show which particular portion of the survey number and on which side of the landholders' land the encroachment has been made? Do they satisfy themselves first whether an encroachment has been made by one tenant or other and as to the circumstances of the particular tenant who has encroached upon the land? That is a pertinent question. They know that the encroachment has been in a particular survey number. If they find that those should be a road of sixty cents and they only find a road of 58 cents, they issue a notice without knowing that the land has really been encroached upon or without knowing that there have been any circumstances by which the road has been reduced by other ryots—they thus issue a notice to say that it has been encroached upon. I do not think that there are statistics available with the Government to show which portion of the particular survey number has been encroached upon; and if there are no such statistics, the Government must be able to tell us how the karnams and others work out such encroachments and how this penal assessment is arrived at. Unless the Government can show that such statistics are prepared, there cannot be

*Statistics regarding encroachments and irregular irrigation.**(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

any actual checking. It may be said that it is not possible to attach a long list of two cents, three cents, etc., to the administration report. But it is necessary to have statistics all the same, which must be available, though not in the Secretariat or in the administration report, at least in the Collectors' offices, so that the Government may be able to check the kind of encroachment. Unless steps are taken to see that such statistics are prepared, my Lord, there will be no knowing that this Government will be able to effect the object which they intended to achieve by the enactment of Act III of 1905.

"The first portion therefore of any resolution says that statistics must contain the nature, extent and duration of the occupation. The nature of occupation is a term which I would like to explain. It may not be possible to have statistics showing each kind of occupation, but a particular division that I want to bring to the notice of the Government is whether the encroachment is for agricultural purposes or for non-agricultural purposes. If it is for agricultural purposes, it will be pertinent to raise the question whether immediate steps should not be taken to include the encroachment in the patta or to exclude it by giving a definite understanding to the ryot as to what this particular encroachment has been. It cannot be argued that if the ryot knows that two cents have been added to his particular boundary by a wrong understanding of the boundary, he will not be prepared to remove the encroachment and he will continue to pay the penal assessment. Under ordinary circumstances, it could not be. In the case of agricultural occupation it may be taken that the Government will be able to check it immediately. If it is non-agricultural occupation, for example, if it is for building houses or other purposes, that is a matter which might be noticed once for all by taking steps to exist. It is only in such cases notice need be taken by the Government. But in the case of ordinary agriculturists, if such occupation continues for a number of years the levy of penal assessment adds to the efforts of Government, even if it be at the rate of Rs. 12 or one rupee or two rupees. But that money ought not to come into the coffers of Government, and the poor agriculturist ought to be helped to see that he does not suffer by penal assessment. It is a heavy assessment and he cannot have any object in continuing it. In most cases it must be his ignorance that makes him continue to occupy. If, after the second year the encroachment is continued, there should be ejectment. It was suggested at the last meeting that ejectment was not so easy; in those cases it would have to be prosecution. Whatever it be, let there not be penal assessment. This idea of penal revenue equalizing any such prosecution or eviction is thoroughly wrong in my opinion. Information as to the extent and duration of occupation, my Lord, are quite necessary. The assessment levied is of course available even according to statement 9 (a) attached to the administration report; but the subsequent action taken to avoid the levy of penal assessment must also be available. If it is not available, the Government must interest themselves to see that, after two or three years, such Collector is asked to record information on this point. Unless that is done and unless by a general statement at least the Government check this matter, the penal assessment will go on increasing. A greater proof cannot be given than the statement I have already made that the revenue has increased immensely within the last few years. That is a proof positive to show that steps should be taken to remedy matters.

"There is another aspect, my Lord, to which I wish to refer. Having enacted Act III of 1905 and having passed the Board's Standing Orders, is it not really curious that the Government should not have made arrangements to see that that check is available? What is the use of this enactment and what is the use of these Standing Orders if in each year we only see that more money comes in and that clause (7) in the Standing Order No. 26 is not paid attention to. If the Collector does not make a report when a particular land has been brought under a holding or excluded by proper steps being taken, and if the Government cannot check it, what on earth is the use of having the enactment and the rules? It is quite necessary therefore that these statistics must be available and the Government can only then do their part of the work which they are anxious to perform. So long as they are not agreeable to that, this course

*Statistics regarding encroachments and irregular irrigation.**(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

will be indicating a tendency to put off taking steps in respect of one of the most important items of revenue which ought not to occur. It is clear that this must be levied only from the poorer people. In very rare instances, except in cases of encroachment by the building of houses by ryots and others,—even in which case unions, taluk boards, district boards and municipalities take care of the encroachments within the areas under their jurisdiction—is the revenue collected from well-to-do people. It is only from poor agriculturists that this revenue must be collected. The penal portion comes, as I say, to 8-71 lakhs in 1911 and it has grown subsequently. I am not able to give the figures because statistics are not available; but I know that the penal portion of the revenue is 9-71 lakhs in the case of paddy-lands. But what it is in the case of other lands assessed or unassessed, I am not able to say. If you are able to collect five lakhs of penal assessment from poor ryots, it must be returned to them. Therefore, I propose that statistics might be collected and close supervision might be exercised by the Government over the collection of this revenue. I want some of the statistics to be incorporated in the administration report. If every item is sought to be brought into the administration report, the list may become too long. Therefore, such restrictions may be placed on the inclusion of the statistics as may be advised. For example, as regards encroachments continued for three years Collectors may be asked to report. Such cases for each district might be mentioned and these might form a suitable table to be attached to such administrative report. The number of such cases and their extent together with the rate at which the levy is made might appear in the report. Detailed statistics must be available with Collectors. The present statistics I find are absolutely useless as they do not enable the Government to really check encroachment and occupation.

"Then, my Lord, coming to the second portion of the resolution I want that similar statistics might be ordered to be prepared and incorporated for irregular irrigation. That is a more serious aspect. This irrigation is under dual control; it is not under the control of one department only. There is the Public Works department which is in charge of major irrigation works. It is the minor irrigation tanks that are directly under the control of the revenue department. But this kind of penal assessment, which has grown in seven years from 3-71 lakhs to 5-18 lakhs, is covered mostly by major works under the control of the Public Works department. In fact the officer who assesses for all practical purposes is the revenue officer; but the officer who recommends the assessment is a Public Works department officer. The Tahsildar has first to consider the orders of the Public Works department officer who is generally of the rank of the Executive Engineer. Very rarely we find that any recommendations that might be made are really not accepted. If they are not accepted there are subsequent difficulties and I do not want to detain the Council by enumerating them. What do the Public Works department officers themselves do? They have very clear notions indeed; and for a trifling disobedience of rules we find that they recommend penal assessment over a large area. They have not the time to go into the grievances that might really have caused the particular state of affairs; they do not have time to see who did the mischief or injury and the only means which they immediately adopt is that of penalizing a large tract. This is another matter in which statistics have to be called for. I am sure that if the Government go into the question, it will be found that there is a difference of opinion between the revenue officers and the Public Works department officers. What happens is that Public Works department officers generally seem, not because they are right but because the tahsildar and the deputy collector wish to avoid a scuffle with them on a matter like this. I say that in the case of irregular irrigation the Public Works department officers must be able to find out the causes for it and very soon rectify them. But the question may be one of importance in times of scarcity. It used to be said often by Public Works department officers that in times of scarcity criminals are committed and other objectionable actions taken by ryots which ought to be put down with a high hand. I am not referring to that. I have no objection to the Government making a particular rule in respect to particular times of scarcity. But what I am generally about is if there is penal assessment for irregular irrigation levied for a number of years the reason for it

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ought to be traced both by Public Works department officers and also by revenue officers. The reasons must be available to both and they must show why they have not checked it when it happened in the first one or two years. One case I have made exception of, that is, irregular irrigation in times of scarcity. But that is not a case which brings in a revenue of five lakhs."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman has exhausted his time."

THE HON'BLE MR. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Both these statistics are necessary if the Government desire that their object should be really gained."

THE HON'BLE MR. A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"I beg to second the resolution."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 5 P.M.

THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN ATHERTON:—"Your Excellency, with the idea, as I understood it, which underlies this resolution, the Council will know, from previous remarks of mine on other occasions, that the Government are in complete sympathy; that is to say, it is the desire of the Government to see that genuine encroachments are put a stop to at the earliest possible date. They do not wish that there should be any revenue, certainly not any increase of revenue, from what are called penal assessments. But I find a little difficulty in understanding the exact object which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has in view. I do not understand whether he wishes that the Government should be provided with an opportunity to revise and supervise and check every case in which penal assessment has been levied or whether he wishes that certain statutes should be compiled in order that Government might have what may be called a danger signal to show them when there is any undue prolongation of the process of getting rid of encroachments. Now if the object of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar is that we should have a course of checking every single case in which an encroachment is brought to book and penal assessment levied, I think he will recognize that it is almost impossible to achieve that end except with an amount of labour and compilation of statistics which will be practically prohibitive. In order to give effect to his object, if that object be that there should be a check and means of supervising and revising every case in which penal assessment has been charged, every B memorandum which is sent in by the village officers would have to be submitted for the scrutiny of Government and, according to this resolution, would have to be attached to the administration reports that are sent in. Now the number of B memoranda in this Presidency probably runs into hundreds of thousands and administration reports would not only become unwieldy in bulk, but it would become impossible for any authority to exercise any efficient check over this enormous number of documents. If, on the other hand, all that he desires is that certain figures should be compiled to provide this Government with a danger signal to show when the levy of penal assessment is being carried to such an extent as to be an abuse and when encroachments are not being stated as rapidly as they ought to be, then I should like to be able to meet him. My only difficulty is that I cannot see how exactly we could attain that end by any mere compilation of figures and statistics. I would like to look into the matter to see how best to arrive at that result. It is possible that out of the various village and taluk accounts we might obtain information that would enable us to see whether the Act is being properly applied or whether there is a tendency as to apply it that the result is merely an increase in penal assessment. I do not see now and here how we can achieve that end. It is a subject which Government would very much like to look into to see if by mere compilation of statistics we could attain the end which the Honourable Member has in view. Government see in sympathy with that object, namely, to avoid accumulation of penal assessment. We would fain see that amount reduced. It was the object and wish of Government that that end should be achieved when the Act was passed. For one reason or another, some of which I have already on other occasions indicated, the Act has failed of its effect. But

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(Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Chidambaramaiah Mudaliyar; Mr. Bawa Aggarwal.)

if by such means as I have indicated it were possible for Government to exercise a check over the imposition of penal assessments we would very gladly do that. Whether the Hon'ble gentleman would be willing to allow us this and more or less a free hand to try to devise some form of compilation of information that would enable us to apply such a check, I am not aware. I should be very glad if he could accept any course to that effect. I may assure him that the Government would very gladly try to meet his wishes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I believe, my Lord, that on the present occasion we have obtained a much better reply in regard to encroachments than we ever did before. The subject has been continuously before Government for some time; but I regret to say that practically since the Act was passed in 1905 absolutely nothing has been done in regard to the removal of these encroachments. Though the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has just assured us that the Government are in perfect sympathy with this resolution it remains to be seen what may be done in this direction. The one strong point that I feel in connection with this resolution is that sufficient notice of the exact place of encroachment has never been given to the person who is said to have encroached upon the Government land. Most of these are connected with surveys and re-surveys and the so-called encroacher knows absolutely very little of the exact place or dimensions or the exact way in which he is said to have encroached upon the land; and of any person of the inquiry is to be directed to that question, I think some solution of this difficulty may be obtained. It is with that intention that I make this remark and I trust that before the next time this matter is brought before this Council, Government would issue instructions so that officers who compile the memoranda should themselves be able to locate encroachments. Unless that step is taken and the ryots are informed where the encroachment actually is, there is no object in punishing them. It is in this way that this question has been coming up before this Council. Unless any portion of the inquiry is directed towards that end, matters will be left where they are. I sincerely trust that an inquiry will be undertaken and that persons will be informed where exactly the encroachment is and directions may be also given to point them out to them with a view to their removal. I trust that there will be no further occasion for this matter being brought up before this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Your Excellency, the reply that has just now been given to the Council by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is certainly most reassuring than the replies hitherto given to the question which has so often been before this Council in various forms. It is certainly a matter which causes serious heartburning throughout the Presidency in one shape or other, and it is a matter which requires the very early and serious attention of the Government. The very fact that the attention of this Council has been drawn so often and so persistently is clear proof that the matter does really require a radical remedy. No doubt we have had assurances till now of the real view of the Government, viz., that they have certainly no intention of making this a source of revenue to the State, nor do they look upon this revenue with any gratification. But in spite of this statement that we have had from the responsible officers of Government we are face to face with the fact, with the most intolerable fact, that year after year this income is going up by leaps and bounds, so much so that I should not be far mistaken if people, not quite knowing, may think that the subordinate officers of Government know absolutely nothing of what the actual view of Government is in this matter and may even be led to mistake the position that they have to take in the matter and may even be afraid to allow a fall in this source of revenue. Your Excellency, it is under these circumstances a matter of the greatest importance and we hope earnestly that the attention that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has now promised on behalf of Government to bestow on this matter will be rapid and will be without absolutely any delay and will meet with the result that would be really satisfactory both to the public and to the genuine hopes of Government as expressed by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. RAMA AYANGAR :—"I am very thankful to the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson for the attitude he has taken in this matter. It is really well, your



*Statistics regarding encroachments and irregular irrigation; enhanced water-rate for irregular irrigation.*

(*Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir John Atkinson*)

Excellency, that ripe experience should be utilized for the purpose of removing this difficulty we have been labouring under; but I have not had any statement from him with respect to irregular irrigation referred to in the proposition. I take it that similar attempts will be made to compile statistics in order to prevent these heavy rates. But I would only respectfully add in the lines indicated that it would be well that in all cases where the rate of penal assessment is found to be more than double the ordinary rate of assessment an explanation as available as that Government may judge the action taken by the Collector. Similarly in the case of irregular irrigation I take it that there will be an assurance from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. If I have the assurance as regards the latter portion of the resolution, I will withdraw the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—<sup>a</sup> The latter portion of the resolution is a very much more difficult question. In the case of the first portion of the resolution there is an Act, namely the Encroachment Act. In the case of the second portion of the resolution, the levy of the additional water-rate for irregular irrigation is not under any Act. It will make it much more difficult, but we will endeavour in the same way and on the same principle to keep an eye on that matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—<sup>a</sup> I knew that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson during the conference on this matter tried to go into this matter, I am sure that he will find means of rectifying this matter. With that assurance I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

ENHANCED WATER-RATE FOR IRREGULAR IRRIGATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—<sup>a</sup> The next resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

"XI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that orders may be issued that no penal assessment for irregular irrigation be levied from ryots so long as water used for irrigating lands entitled to be irrigated by such water is taken through the courses assigned for the same and the source of supply indicated continues the same."

<sup>a</sup> My Lord, this is strictly speaking, a part of the resolution that I have already moved. Any step taken to rectify the difficulties arising out of the levy of penal assessment for irregular irrigation is bound to help us in the matter of the present resolution. What we ordinarily find is that the expression "irregular irrigation" is not properly understood by the department. It has been interpreted to mean every kind of disobedience to the natural conditions of any efflow who is in charge of that particular irrigation branch. When that officer issues an order to a farmer or masta that a particular thing should take place and it is found that that is not attended to, it is taken as amounting to irregular irrigation. My Lord, that seems to me to be the real state of affairs. This matter was brought out during the course of the conference we had of officials and non-officials at Madras when the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson was there. It was brought out that whenever a Public Works Department officer found that a leak was broken, it was taken to be a case of irregular irrigation. Whenever it was found that an aperture of a particular distributary was widened by the mischief of any individual or by stones or whenever, because of the length and the age of the building, the stone came away and there is larger water coming in, it is taken as irregular irrigation. This last expression I want to be carefully interpreted. When some ryots interfere with a particular stone or a particular aperture it is taken as irregular irrigation and the whole of the area served by the channel issuing from that particular aperture is penalized. This is one set of circumstances. We find again that when the source of irrigation indicated is, say, Periyar Branch channel A, or some tank, and the water of that tank irrigates that land not through distributary No. 16 assigned for it but through No. 17, that

*Reduced water-rate for irregular irrigation.**(Mr. Rana Aggarwal ; Mr. Narasimha Raja.)*

is taken as irregular irrigation. When the water is taken not through the particular channel but from a neighbouring land at a higher level, because that is more convenient, that again is treated as irregular irrigation. Again, ordinarily, a branch channel is under the control of the Public Works department but after the water is let down a particular sluice they would not take the responsibility of seeing the water regulated further down—but on the other hand when lower down there is a head put up for giving water to a field which could not be irrigated except by such a head, it is treated as irregular irrigation and a levy of pesh assessment is ordered. When the Government have agreed to supply water for a crop for land not covered by that irrigation project, for example, a zamindari tract, then, unless Government are able to ensure full supply from the beginning of the crop to the end, they are not able to levy the assessment even. This is stronger would for the money he has to pay at the rate of four or five rupees an acre be entitled to get from the Government the full water-supply from the beginning of the crop till it matures, but a systematic tenant who is in the middle and who is entitled to this water, if he takes water from another source or another distributory, is asked to pay not only the usual revenue but he is asked to pay more for the water he is entitled to, because it is against the orders of the department. I can understand orders of the department being legally enforced, but a crop which is entitled to water should be entitled to get it even from a source other than that from which the landowner is bound to take by the original arrangement. I particularly know of this kind of proceeding in Peryar tract, but it is not confined to that tract alone. I find that in Rajagelsyam there is the same grievance where people that are entitled to water are punished when it is taken against any small departmental opinion. There is no order published as it ought to be. I can understand a definite order published. Looking through the registers of cultivation—I think this matter was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson at the conference—we find that the source of supply indicated in 'Peryar water' is all registers. 'Peryar water' is a general statement. Of course it will cover water running through a space of nearly to eighty miles and all this water is the source of irrigation for the particular fields. But what we find disclosed is that if the water leaves a particular sluice or if at a particular place a head is placed at a branch distributory channel, lots of lands irrigated thereby are punished. That is a matter that I want immediately noticed. I thought that after the conference an order of Government would be issued. I do not know if it has been issued. I find the practice is going on in the same way. Under what right the Government could expect the levy of pesh assessment when the source of water indicated is like the one I have stated, I really cannot see, and it is not necessary for me to repeat the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Doroachander Rao at a previous sitting of this Council when he moved a resolution to shunt an inquiry into the difficulties of Public Works department management.

"I need not say that this method of levying pesh assessment works considerable hardship. Suffice it for me to say that Government should take steps to see that it is once for all avoided except in exceptional cases where acts that amount to crime could be proved. Unless in a particular case a particular individual could be assessed peshally for acts which may amount to a crime, this power to levy pesh assessment ought to be absolutely withdrawn. I request the Government to take a very sympathetic view of the matter. As I have pointed out in connection with the previous resolution, pesh assessment has gone up to 508 lakhs from two and odd lakhs within the course of seven years and we do not know how much it might grow more. Of course, I need not say that the total irrigation revenue is 103 lakhs of which 508 lakhs is the pesh revenue. Every attempt should be made to see that no such pesh assessment is levied. With these few words, I commend the resolution to the acceptance of Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The resolution that has been moved involves an ethical principle in the administration of the rules regarding the imposition of pesh assessment for irregular irrigation. It is a formidable weapon in the hands of the subordinates of Government and it is a matter of experience to every individual that most unconscionable subordinates are using it and it is

*Enforced water-rate for irregular irrigation.**(Mr. Narasimha Raja, Mr. Carden.)*

becoming a source of oppression and people are feeling it. It is the duty of Government to see that sufficient safeguards are placed and that it does not work hardship against the interests of people. As a matter of fact we notice that whenever a Public Works department subordinate is not pleased with any big ryot the next day he makes a report of some irregular irrigation though the ryots that are really to be benefited under the same source of irrigation never complain. In such cases the officers do not see whether the Public Works department officer was actuated by the motive of taking vengeance against the big ryot or was taking necessary steps to safeguard the interests of other ryots. There are many instances. I was told by a good man of position in the Kistna district that they were subjected to such treatment in many cases. I therefore draw the attention of Government to place sufficient safeguards against the working of these rules and in so doing I second this proposition.\*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNAN :—“Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar began his speech by saying that there seemed to be an understanding by the department of the exact meaning of the words ‘irregular irrigation.’ The meaning of the words ‘irregular irrigation’ is defined, I think, with considerable clearness in the rules which are printed as an appendix to the Board's standing Order No. 4. The rule says :—

“Water is said to be irregularly taken for irrigation from a Government source or work to any land—

“(a) when it is taken to such land without the permission of any officer authorized by the Government to grant such permission; or

“(b) when it is taken contrary to the orders of any authority authorized to give such orders; or

“(c) when it is taken in breach of any rule or regulation flowing from what source or under what conditions water may be taken to such land.”

“It will be impossible to make that definition of irregular taking of water more restricted than it is. It is necessary that the words should be wide enough to cover all irregular taking of Government water. When I read the resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar moved, I must confess I had great doubts as to what it related to. I understood from the speech which the General has listened to that his real point is that in many cases petty offences, nominal and trivial offences, are punished and another objection which I understand his resolution is aimed at is that when the source from which water may be taken is given the description of the source in the ryot. These are the two main points to which the resolution is directed, so far as I understand it. He stated that every attempt should be made to see that penal water-rate is not imposed. We cannot accept the proposal that every attempt should be made to see that penal water-rate is not imposed; but the Government would subscribe to the proposition that every attempt should be made to see that it is not imposed without reasonable or proper notice. As far as that goes, of course, Government would be glad to take any practical steps in this direction. I understand that in the Private bill which the Honourable Member is particularly interested in is inserted in the new settlement which is going on in the tract to include in the descriptive memorandum attached to the settlement register a more definite description of the source, namely, the sluice which is the recognized source for the various survey numbers. That will, I think, meet the objection regarding the source. If the Honourable Member on either now or at any later time send us some more practical suggestions as to how he would get over this difficulty as to the source, the Government would be quite pleased to consider his suggestions in a practical and friendly spirit.

“Then as regards the other side of the question, namely, minor offences being punished, of course no illustration which Government can issue can possibly achieve the object which the Honourable Member has in view. It is clear that each case must be dealt with on its merits. If a man goes and alters the dimensions of a sluice from which he is taking water, though it is a minor offence it may materially affect the supply. Each case must be dealt with on the circumstances of the particular case. It is always open to the cultivator to appeal and to show in his appeal that his offence was really a nominal one. No general instructions which the Government can issue would prevent the misuse of the rule. The Government themselves are unable to take up every individual case. Local officers are there for the

*Enhanced water-rate for irregular irrigation.**(Mr. Cardew, Mr. Rameschandra Rao.)*

express purpose of remedying hardship when brought to notice. Every member of this Council will see that it would be quite impossible for any one to go beyond that.

"Thus, in conclusion, as regards the two points to which the resolution is directed, I would only point out that these so-called petty offenses will often be material. When a man continues to take water irregularly, he is injuring somebody else. While the Honorable Member has his eyes fixed on the man punished, he forgets that somebody else is injured by the abstraction of water. In this country water is valuable, and if you take it for one man you reduce the quantity allowed to another. I cannot help reading the remarks of one of the Honorable Judges of the High Court in a case bearing on this point. He says:—

"It is very seldom possible to prove who effects an unauthorized diversion of water for irrigation purposes. Such diversions are usually effected secretly and involve little time or labor, and as in most cases they benefit not only the culprit himself but all those who hold land in the neighborhood vicinity, including in many cases the local village officials themselves, the chances of detection are small indeed. The mass antagonism against such acts is the inability of every one possessing property to be charged with water-rates. If this liability is to be limited to persons who can be shown to have actively co-operated in diverting the water, the rule will be easily nullified. Now the prevention of unauthorized interference with Government irrigation canals is a matter of vital importance, not only to the public revenue but (what is even more serious) to the public peace. Throughout this Province irrigation disputes are even now frequently the cause of riots and bloody attacks. As already stated, where one or more ryots secretly divert the water for the benefit of their own lands, their immediate neighbors usually share in the benefit; but in almost every case other ryots holding lands lower down will be prejudiced or will soon themselves be prejudiced and the temptation to take the law into their own hands will frequently prove irresistible and will produce disastrous consequences. The desirability of preventing, as far as possible, unauthorized interference with Government irrigation canals is, therefore, a matter of vital importance."

"Except in cases where unauthorized use of water is really trifling, our officers are bound to deal strictly with all unauthorized interference with Government sources. As I have already stated, in the case of the Panyar tract it is hoped to meet the Honorable Member's wishes, if I understand them aright, by further specification of sources. In regard to minor cases, the only remedy possible is by an appeal against punishing by the party penalized."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“This is one of those cases which is certain to crop up continually before this Council until it is properly settled. Some time ago I proposed a committee to go into all those questions relating to irrigation complaints. I very much regret that the Government did not see their way to appoint a committee. I do not think that any solution or suggestion which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Raman Ayyangar or myself may offer to Government would bring about the desired change. The matter has to be looked at from the point of view of the Revenue department and the Public Works department and also from the point of view of the people, and I should be glad if the Government ever see their way to appoint a committee for each individual district or group of districts to investigate irrigation complaints. So far as the rules themselves are concerned, they are probably framed in a liberal spirit to some extent, though the rates of penalties are higher. It is still possible to devise ways and means to reduce the great discontent that prevails amongst a most important section of the agricultural population. If ever a satisfactory remedy is to be found it can only be found by a committee, whether it is purely official or non-official or a mixed committee—I am not much inclined to urge a preference for the one or the other at present. But if the Government are to appoint a committee to which ryots may go freely and express their views, I think that a great deal of discontent will be removed. As the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said, there is no doubt that if one man abstracts and takes away water surreptitiously some other man will suffer. In this rivalry between a man who wants to take away water illegally and another man who wants it, there is absolutely no doubt that there is room for subornation of the Public Works department to side with one party or other and thereby to get them into trouble and penalize them. It is for these reasons that even now I would urge upon the Government the necessity of appointing a committee to inquire into the matter.”

*Exhausted water-rate for irregular irrigation.**(Mr. Rama Appanar.)*

THE HON'BLE MR. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—“My Lord, it was suggested that in the case of Periyar tract the source of irrigation will be given in the re-settlement which is now going on. My Lord, so far as that particular area is concerned, it will be a very wrong occasion for them to state the source of irrigation. To go into the very question I think the Government have already debated the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman said he has to go into the question of the adequacy of the supply and the propriety of the rates indicated for the several lands that are being irrigated. The whole source of irrigation has to be fixed hereafter. If it is now done in an imperfect state, it will give greater trouble to the tract in question and there will be considerable difficulty. So I submit, my Lord, that is a question that will have to be considered. deeply after the settlement is made as to the irrigation sources—the propriety of the irrigation sources. I want to point out to Government the difficulties attending this particular question.

“Then it was said, my Lord, that benefit to one meant injury to another. If that statement was meant to be used in connection with Periyar, I have humbly to dissent. My Lord, that is a tract to which that rule would not apply. The supply is so regulated that for nine months in the year they have a free collection in the lake which will enable the Government to supply not only the area irrigated, but they will be able to sell water to the area beyond the area of the project. It is not a question then of injuring some one to benefit others. I am sorry I have not been followed correctly in that matter. It is not the question of injury or benefit that is taken into consideration at all. It is the question of the whim, more or less, of an order which has been communicated by an officer in charge to his subordinates. I am understanding a particular set of rules or a particular set of orders passed for the ryots to follow. I do not think that there are such rules. Even without them, there is said to be every kind of mismanagement. They have been chastised by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew as petty disturbances. In all such cases this question arises, simply because it gives occasion or rather simply because subordinate officers want to avail themselves of such opportunities to levy this penal assessment.

“The question was put to me if I would be able to make any specific suggestions so as to effect a remedy. The one I put forth is the proposition is the one that may be tried, unless it be that the Government want in special cases that there should be rules allowing levy of penal assessment. In the ordinary run of cases when the source of supply is the canal, while the water-supply is sufficient and abundant, penal assessment ought to be completely abandoned. We know the months when there is real scarcity of water, but the accounts will show that this assessment is levied not merely then but that it is very often levied at all seasons. Let it be restricted to times of scarcity and to cases of injuring another and benefiting oneself. It may be assumed that a single person or a set of persons—I say assumed not proved—committed this particular mischief, say, between June and August, or between June and July, or after December. For each particular tract officers of the department must be able to give the time when this question really arises. Unless there is a clause enabling Government to extend the rule to other periods also than times of scarcity, ordinarily these rules come in to the prejudice of the landholder in all seasons. Orders may be issued that excepting a time it could be proved or assumed that it was done for really benefiting oneself and injuring another or when injury really follows there could not be this levy. A restriction like that is quite feasible; otherwise there is no knowing where this matter will stop. Unless the Government are prepared to expressly put down this matter to be limited to such cases, this penal assessment will go on. Let the season and the period at which it is levied and the question of injuring or benefiting be the considerations which permit the levy of penal assessment. That will at least go a great way. As it is, it is almost hopeless. I have only respectfully to submit—the Hon'ble Sir John Acheson who was with us at the Conference will bear me out—that the feeling—whether the remedy suggested was this or that I could not say—was that it was impossible for people to resist this levy. The revenue officers give one opinion and on authority of the Public Works department gives another opinion. The question has to be looked into and the Government

*Excessed water-rate for irregular irrigation and publication of Settlement Scheme Reports.*

*(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Gordon; the President.)*

should place such restrictions as would limit this levy to periods and to circumstances which would indicate almost an assumption to be made on the part of Government that the people had committed a mischief amounting to crime."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CAMERON:—"I do not think that I need detain the Council for more than a few minutes. As regards the reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman's special duty he tells me that this would not include the question of the assignment of sources. Therefore there would be no possibility of his taking up such an inquiry as would be necessary to assign particular sources to each field. All that he is concerned with is the extent of the double-drop area and also some other points in connection with water-rate rates and when applications should be put in. So I am afraid the assignment of sources, if it is to be carried out, will have to be carried out at the time of settlement. That seems to be the best time."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar said that in Periyar area the supply was so regular that no injury to the people could take place. That certainly is not so in most cases. I have heard a very large number of complaints coming from the Periyar area from landlords under it who said that they were not getting enough water. I remember going to villages in some parts of Malabar where the complaints were that there was no water. We cannot accept the statement that water is so plentiful that everyone can take it without injuring anybody else."

"The Honourable member of the resolution also suggested that we should lay it down that when the source of supply is assigned as pond, rate should be levied. I would point out an obvious case in which that rule would not suffice, where a village has to get two turns in a week, and is not allowed to take water on other days; if only an assignment of the source is made you could not, according to the Honourable Member, penalize the villages if they took water three or four times a week to the prejudice of a village lower down which has the water for the other days. That illustration shows that we could not lay down such a rule as he suggests."

"With regard to his other suggestions, if he will kindly send them in, my Honourable friend Mr. Davidson will consider them if he puts them in a practical and definite form. We are very anxious to see that pond water-rate is not unreasonably imposed. Government have no desire to make revenue out of penalties. What we should like to do is to stop the misconduct which leads to penalties."

"With regard to my Honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao's motion of a committee, I am not able to answer on this occasion. I should like to reserve the question for further consideration because it is not a matter raised in this resolution and it is not a matter which has been considered by the Government on this occasion."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Honourable the PRESIDENT:—"I have consulted the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson and he says it would be convenient that we should continue to sit for some time longer."

**PUBLICATION OF SETTLEMENT SCHEME REPORTS.**

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, the resolution that stands in my name runs as follows:—

"XII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct—

(a) that where a settlement scheme report is published in the district gazette, a translation of the same in the chief vernacular languages of the district should also be published along with it;

(b) that where it is considered necessary that the rates of assessment proposed by the Settlement Officer should be further enhanced an opportunity should be given to the ryots affected thereby to urge their views before a final decision is come to in the matter."

*Publication of settlement scheme reports.*

(M. Ryschlandra Kan.)

"My Lord, the question of settlement has been figuring very prominently in this Council in our discussions during the last two years. I may say that the present resolution is a by-product of our discussions. In the first place I may remind Honorable Members that in May 1912 I suggested to the Government that the publication of those scheme reports submitted by settlement officers, which had been discontinued for 12 or 14 years, should again be continued. The reason was that in most of the districts where resettlements had been undertaken the people did not know exactly the proposals of the settlement officers, and the Board of Revenue through whom the settlement officer's reports passed also kept their view a secret—I don't say without official orders—and the Government practically passed orders on them without any notice and without any legitimate opportunities for the people to urge their views. There were the reasons which induced me to make that suggestion, more especially as the course which I advocated had been in force 10 or 12 years before that date. Government accordingly consented to direct the publication of these reports in the district gazette but my present complaint is that that direction of Government was complied with more in the letter than in the spirit. In the two schemes of re-settlement which came up for consideration after the order of May 1912, that is, Chitabur and North Arcot, the scheme reports were only published in the English language. My Lord, this is really a great disadvantage for the numerous body of ryots who are really anxious to know the grounds upon which their settlements have been enhanced. It has been stated by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson at one of the previous discussions that, so far as he was concerned, he would like to have the opinion of the ryots, the actual cultivating ryots of the soil, that 'there is a very great deal more to be learnt as to the general wants of ryots, 'from the ryot who never leaves the tillage and who lives 10 or 15 miles away from the land-quarters than from those ryots who are found hanging about the head-quarters of the district and babbling with the leading members of the aristocracy 'at the land-quarter stations whether they be Karamas or the members of the bar or 'officers.' These are the exact words of the Honorable Member used on that occasion. He further went on to say: 'The ryot whom the Collector ought to see 'and consult and the man who can tell the Collector what is needed is the ryot who 'is cultivating his fields with his own hand, and if the Collector wishes to know 'about the wants of the people and about the administration and about the character 'of the officials the best thing for him to do is to go to the fields and talk to the 'ryots who are cultivating them.' These are, I believe, also the sentiments of the Government in whose behalf the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson was the spokesman on that occasion. I have exactly quoted what the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said with reference to the necessity of the Government to know the wishes of the people and I believe that if those are the sentiments that actuate Government they cannot do better than publish their scheme reports in the vernacular languages.

\* Perhaps I may here draw attention to the orders contained in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue with reference to the contents of district gazettes. We shall then see whether scheme reports would be of any interest to the ryots. Standing Order No. 144 says.

[illegible]

All these and other matters are referred to in the Standing Order. All these are supposed to be of general interest to you. If that were so, I fairly ask the Government whether a scheme report in regard to assessments which came

*Publication of settlement scheme reports.**(Mr. Ramaschandra Rao.)*

up for revision once in 50 years would not be of interest to ryots. My Lord, in regard to the settlement of the North Arcot district the scheme report was published in accordance with my request and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson stated in Council at the discussion with regard to this scheme report:

"The publication of the scheme report was known to every ryot in that district who took an interest in the subject. One would have naturally supposed that, as a result of first publication and the communication of the scheme report, if there were any fault to be found or any criticism to be offered by that report, such fault and criticism would have been found and made. But from that date forward, until the time of the publication of the Government Order, not one single representation came in from anybody, either from any member of the Council or from any ryot in the district concerned. It was not until the Government Order was published that a memorial came in and some articles began to appear in the Press. How in reason are we expected to give further opportunities for anybody to be heard? We hear a great deal in this country at the present day about grievances. I read in a Madras daily paper, not long ago, that 'with proper leaders and proper grievances the country could be moved as easily and effectively as England.' I grieve in this case that the Honorable member and the members of the resolution are very proper gentlemen to take the lead in a movement of this sort. But I should like to know whether the grievances in this case are proper and whether, when the people have had six months' time to represent their case but have remained absolutely silent, it is not a legitimate assumption on the part of the Government that they have no representations to make."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson might have gone further and stated that the ryots requested in the proposals of the settlement officer and perhaps were even delighted to have their rates enhanced. That would be a legitimate assumption to make under the present circumstances. In this connection I should like to state that, so far as Chittoor is concerned, only 72 out of every 10,000 are literate in English, the remainder do not know the English language at all. So far as general literacy is concerned in the districts of Chittoor and North Arcot the figures are 546 and 708 respectively per 10,000. Under these circumstances the wisest course for the Government to take is to publish the scheme report which will give the ryots an opportunity to know the substance of the process by which the Government are anxious to convince the public, that there is a case for enhancement of rates. It seems to me, my Lord, that it is beneficial in the interests of the public as well as of the Government. There is a feeling abroad in by a large number of ryots that these rates are arbitrarily enhanced and that feeling cannot be better dispelled than by placing the scheme report in the hands of the ryots and distributing it in villages through the village officers. I do not think that it will be considered on behalf of Government that the ryots do not care to know the contents of the scheme report. Cultivation expenses, commutation rates, deductions on account of vicinities of season and every one of the subjects dealt with in the settlement scheme reports are subjects on which the ryot, the actual tiller of the soil, can speak with greater authority than even some settlement officers. I believe that in these circumstances I have made out a very strong case for the publication of the scheme report in the vernaculars of the districts.

"It may be suggested that there is no demand for the publication. That was the position taken by Government with reference to the publication of the proceedings of the Council in the vernaculars. That is a contention which can be easily answered. I do not know if there is any demand for publication in the district gazettes of notices of sales of lands and notices of Adhikari rents, descriptive rolls of old offenders and such other matters as are published along with the district gazettes. The district gazette may be a useful publication for subordinate officers of the tank and for many reasons, but as a medium of communication of matters of general public interest, I believe it has been more or less a failure. But if a scheme report which vitally touches the requirements of the rural agricultural population is published along with it, I do not see what objection there could be to such a course. It is probable that it may be stated that these reports are somewhat bulky and may not render themselves easy for the purposes of translation. I believe, my Lord, that such a contention would be altogether futile. It was only the other day that I had with me a Telugu translation of the Indian Companies Act which covered 300 to 430 pages and that Act is as bulky as the Civil Procedure Code. It was thought



*Publication of settlement scheme reports.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)*

necessary to bring out this publication which is required to be published in vernacular under statutory rules. If this could be arranged I do not see why a scheme report which is published once in thirty years should not be furnished to the people most interested in a criticism of that scheme. It may be stated that it might involve some delay. Even so that my answer is that this is an event which occurs once in thirty years and that the Government should not hesitate to take all possible steps for a publication of these reports in the vernacular.

"I should like to make a few observations with regard to the second part of the resolution. That deals with the question that, where the rules of assessment proposed by the settlement officer are proposed to be further enhanced, an opportunity should be given to the ryots affected thereby to urge their views before the final decision is come to. My Lord, I suggested in connection with the publication of scheme reports that the report or the observations of the Board of Revenue on the scheme report should also be placed at the disposal of the public for criticism. The Government did not see their way to comply with my request. The result is, as has been seen in the case of Chittoor and North Arcot, the schemes were published but the Board of Revenue have taken an entirely different view of the situation from that taken by the Settlement officer. I will not be wrong in saying that the views of the Board of Revenue weighed very largely with Government in passing orders as they did in the case of Chittoor and North Arcot. So that your Excellency will see that the present position is that the scheme report of the Settlement officer is made public and the Revenue Board's recommendations on the scheme report are not available for public criticism, and to the extent that the Revenue Board's observations on the scheme report largely influence the Government there is no doubt that the people are at a disadvantage. Until the orders of Government are actually published the public are not in a position to know what actually are the views of Government either on the scheme report submitted by the settlement officer or the observations of the Board. I propose that under these circumstances it will be advantageous for Government to publish a provisional order setting forth their views subject to its being confirmed at the end of two or three months, after considering such representations as may be made to them in regard to the proposal made in the provisional order. My Lord, as I have already stated, we have seen the recommendations of the Settlement officer in the case of North Arcot and Chittoor districts. I do not wish to re-litigate the whole position. The Collector's recommendations are slightly in advance of the Settlement officer and those of the Board of Revenue were further in advance of his recommendations and the Government practically accepted all that has been placed before them by the Board of Revenue. The only document which the public would be entitled to criticize is the Settlement Officer's report and nothing else is known in the district as regards the views of intermediary officers who greatly influence the decision of Government. Under these circumstances if the Government should set forth in a provisional order the recommendations made to them and their tentative conclusions, also intimating to the people that they would be confirmed unless strong and valid reasons could be urged to the contrary, the discussion of schemes of settlements would be more satisfactory.

"My Lord, I do not wish to detain the Council much farther. I may perhaps say that for every simple case of rules published under the District Municipalities Act, the Local Boards Act and other local enactments, rules are now published for general criticism and Government intimate to the people that any representations or criticisms made with reference to them will be considered at the end of three months. That is done in reference to some of the most trivial Acts and the rules framed thereunder are not of much consequence. That course is taken because it is done under statute. If the question of settlement is put on a statutory basis such a provision would have been probably prescribed. In the absence of such a provision there is nothing to prevent the Government from taking such a course which would be satisfactory to all parties. Under these circumstances I would strongly press upon the Government the desirability of publishing a provisional order setting forth their conclusions. Even from the point of view of Government I think it would be a very

*Publication of settlement scheme reports.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar ; the President.)*

advantageous course in that their intention would be known and any discussion made in this Council would be on a better footing. Barring that course, the only other course that can be suggested is that every scheme report should come up for consideration in this Council before final orders are passed. The whole difficulty that has been felt with reference to most of the scheme reports is that the Government come to a deliberate conclusion as to the soundness of the scheme reports and nobody would be willing to give up conclusions which had been come to without making very strong efforts to stand by them. I should like that Government should be relieved from that position and steps should be taken to adopt an intermediate course by which tentative conclusions would be published on which people might urge their views. With these words, I introduced this resolution for the consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I second this resolution which has been dealt with in such detail by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. I only wish to add that it would be a real step in advance in taking the people into the confidence of Government in such an important matter as the re-settlement of the districts. I hope that Government will see their way to accept this resolution and afford a much-needed relief."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—"I think that in view of the Council's engagement for this afternoon it will be more convenient to defer the remainder of this discussion till 11 o'clock tomorrow morning."

The Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 21st May.

W. FRANCIS,

*As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.*

Proceedings of an adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at Government House, Cochin, at 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 21st day of May 1914.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, SEVEN PEARLERS of Lyth, F.R.S., C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.  
 The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.M.S.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVANANDI AYYAR, C.M.S., C.I.E.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARLOW.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.  
 The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BARNESMAN, L.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.M.S.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. C. CARR.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BODICE.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMAN.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. M. SCHMIDT.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.I.E.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. E. M. CORNER (*Advocate-General*).  
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Ayyar.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. D. J. CANNONBARK.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. M. NAYAR.  
 The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIDGE.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULO GAO.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULO.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur F. KRISHNA PILLAI Ayyar.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBRAMANIAM REDDIYAR Ayyar.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMANAYAGU.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYA Ayyar.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYAPPA.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULO.  
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMASWAMI NAYUDU GAO, Zemindar of Doddappattanam.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. S. NARAYANA RAO.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNDIRAMAN NAYAR.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. N. ANNAD THIRU MARAYANATHAR.  
 The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, K.C.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. M. SATTAR.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. BAKER.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.  
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. C. SIVASUBRAMANIAM CHETTIYAR Ayyar.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA RAO.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURTHY, C.I.E.

*Publication of settlement scheme reports.**(Mr. John Ashmore.)*

The Council assembled at 11 A.M., when the discussion on the resolution of the Hon'ble Joo Bahadur M. Ramachandera Rao with regard to the publication of settlement scheme reports was resumed.

PUBLICATION OF SETTLEMENT SCHEME REPORTS—*cont.*

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ASHMORE:—Your Excellency, in connection with the first clause of this resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandera Rao referred to the fact that for some time the Government adopted the practice of publishing the settlement schemes of settlement officers and then for a time discontinued the practice and have only recently revived it; and he remarked in that connection that in reviving it we have—I think his words were—obeyed the rules about publication only in the letter, and not in the spirit. His meaning was that the settlement schemes were published only in English and not in the vernaculars. He implies that unless the settlement schemes are published in the vernaculars it is, if not impossible, at any rate difficult for the ryots to understand what are the proposals for the settlement of the tract concerned. I venture to challenge the correctness of that observation. We publish the schemes in English, and in view of the considerable proportion of the population which understands English and the very adequate way, I think I may say, in which the interests of the ryots are represented, it seems to me that by publishing in English we give very fair and sufficient opportunity for the ryots to represent their case. Not only have the ryots their own ryots' associations, tank associations, district associations, but there are also district conferences, provincial and other conferences, and at the head of them all there is the Legislative Council. Surely with so many public bodies there must be means of sufficiently representing the proposals of the settlement officers. I might remind the Council, that, when the Government were asked to publish the scheme reports in English, the suggestion was made that we would thereby give an opportunity to the members of this Council to consider the schemes and to discuss them. We published the schemes and, as was pointed out in the debate at the end of last year, there was no Member of this Council or any one else who took the trouble to address to the Government any criticism as regards the North Arcot scheme. However, there is no objection in principle to publishing the settlement officer's scheme report in the vernaculars. I do not think personally that any sufficient advantage will result from so doing, and I venture to say even now that the publication of such scheme reports in the vernacular will really be of no material assistance to the ryots. We have had a great deal of experience of the results achieved by the publication of public documents in the vernaculars and our experience is that the ryots take very little notice of such things. However, there is no objection, as I say, in principle, to such publication, and I am prepared to accept the first clause of this resolution and in future we will publish the settlement officers' scheme reports in the vernaculars of the districts concerned.

The question involved in clause (b) of the resolution is of a very different character. That brings in a very large question of principle. There can be very little doubt that the object of this proposal, as the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramatha Mukhiyar said, is to take a step forward in the direction of taking the people into the confidence of the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandera Rao explained what was probably meant by that remark, namely, that the best course would be for the settlement scheme to be laid before the Legislative Council for the opinion of that body. Now that entails a very grave departure, not only from the present practice, but from the constitution under which the country is governed. Hitherto the right and duty of passing orders on settlement schemes have lain with the executive. It is now proposed, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandera Rao put it, that the Government should come to "some conclusion on the matter" and publish a provisional order for the criticism of the people. That would be an entirely new departure. He quoted the cases of rules made under statutes, but he himself saw plainly that that was not an analogous case. When the Government are empowered to make rules under a statute, it is generally declared under the law that rules must be made after publication and so, in accordance with the statutory obligation, the rules are published for public criticism. Not only that, but also it will be seen that the case of statutory rules is

*Publication of settlement scheme reports.**(Sir John Atkinson, M.D. Sansi Aggarwal; the President.)*

quite different from that of executive orders of the Government. A statutory rule, so long as it does not go outside the four corners of the law, is itself a portion of the law. It is of just as great importance and it is just as final as the law itself. That is a very different matter from an order passed by the executive Government in pursuance of the functions that have been committed to them.

"Now I say that the object of the present proposal is to take a step toward the end which certain reasonable gentlemen have in view, namely, that settlement schemes should be submitted to the arbitration of the Legislative Council; and that is a proposal which this Government could not accept. Certain functions have been assigned to the Local Government and it would be wrong in any way to divert ourselves, or to do anything that would tend to divert ourselves, of the duties and responsibilities that have been thrown upon us. We cannot agree that in a matter wherein the decision is vested in the Government and the Government alone, we should take any other body to share in our duties and responsibilities. When we see an attempt made to usurp that position, if not directly, at least by a flank attack, we must resist it and we are bound in the execution of our duty to resist it as strongly as possible. I regret I am unable to accept the second portion of the resolution, but I accept the first portion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AGGARWAL:—"I beg to propose an amendment to clause (a). The object of the amendment I will mention, so that it may be considered also. I want that copies of these translations should be forwarded to the village officers so that the publication may be made by them. The object of translations is that the publication may be properly made; and as the gentlemen do not reach the ryots at all, it would be well if this method which I suggest were adopted. The object of the resolution will be best served by adding the following words at the end of clause (a): 'that copies of such translations be sent to village officers for publication by them.'"

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable gentleman is perfectly within his rights in moving the amendment, but I do not know if he has heard the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that he was quite willing to accept the first portion of the resolution as it stands. I should have thought that it would be better to accept that position and defer consideration this addition; but that is a matter for the Honourable gentleman to consider whether this will not simplify the position."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AGGARWAL:—"Then I withdraw the amendment. With reference to the other portion of the resolution, I should respectfully submit that it is not intended to interfere by that portion of the resolution with any right that might be possessed by the executive government in matters of this kind. In fact it would be impossible to interfere with such powers. The object of the resolution is only to demand the acceptance of an elementary principle that no one should be condemned unheard. The question is this: The Settlement officer comes to the conclusion contained in the scheme report (which is published) after he has heard what the villagers and others might have to say on the subject. But, for some reason or other, the Board of Revenue or the Government decide that the Settlement officer's rates are not to be accepted, but that higher rates should be levied. Therefore if an interim order is made before the final order is issued it would only be giving an opportunity to hear the people. The Government like judges ought always to hear parties. It may be said that a Settlement officer puts forth both sides of the question and that a record is made by him of any request that might be brought before him by the ryots. But cases may occur in which this does not happen. Very often it may be that the inquiry by the Settlement officer among the villagers might give him the necessary information to enable him to come to a decision and there may not be any representation made by or on behalf of the ryots and in such cases the whole thing might be disposed of by the Settlement officer. The pros and cons might be there and he might have come to a conclusion with which the Board of Revenue or the Government might agree. Of course, it has been felt in the recent settlement of North Arcot and Chittoor districts—at least that is the feeling of the public and also of the non-official Members of this Council—that the

*Publication of settlement scheme reports.**(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

Government have come to a decision to enhance the rates fixed by the Settlement officer without really the grounds that might be necessary for it. Whatever it may be, it was submitted on behalf of the Government by the Hon'ble Mr. Huthroworth that in the case of Chittoor the inquiry did not show itself to be as perfect as he would have liked it to be. These are the points which we should like to bring to the notice of the Government to show that it is better that the Government should hear all the parties before they decide upon the question. The hearing to be given is the hearing of the parties affected by the enhancement of the rates proposed. I do not know if it would be right to refuse to hear them. But I dare say if the Government be pleased to go into the question of the re-settlements of various districts and taluks, in most cases there might be no representation at all by the ryots. Even in regard to legislation six weeks' notice has to be given before any measure passes through the Council. For a number of months we do not hear much of it except it be in exceptional cases. The Government have recently been adding to the rates come to by the Settlement officer. We have been saying that they ought not to have come to that conclusion for various reasons which have been urged before this Council both in the discussion on the North Arcot re-settlement and that on the Chittoor re-settlement. It would be well to hear parties and then decide, so that it may be said when a proposition like this is moved before this Council that all the parties were heard before the Government came to their conclusion. Of course, the point is urged that when once the Government came to a conclusion they will find it very difficult to change it and the amendment that was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar in connection with the Chittoor re-settlement was not accepted by the Government for the very reason that it would be considered that the settlement officer was the final authority. Taking that line of argument it would only be very proper for the Government to allow this concession of hearing the parties that will be affected before they decide on the question. That will give an opportunity to the Government to say and say forcibly that the non-official members and the others concerned should have moved at the time when opportunity was given them by the Government. It is only here justice that is demanded and I do not think that the attitude of the Government in this matter as put forward by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is really convincing. In the interests of justice I think that the second portion of the resolution might be accepted also."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"I am afraid that the scope of the resolution moved by my Honourable friend has not been correctly understood. He has not sought to introduce any revolutionary measure nor has he attempted to create any wide departure from established practice. If it has become necessary to move this resolution it was on account of the experience we have recently had in connection with the re-settlement of North Arcot and Chittoor. In both those cases the Government adopted rates which were in excess of those recommended by the Special Settlement officer. If the Government chose to order the publication of scheme reports in the district gazettes, it was with the object of giving the parties concerned single and reasonable opportunity for making their representations to the Government and for taking such steps as they chose, to make themselves properly heard. It will be a continuation of the same policy if not only the scheme reports but also the further orders of the Board of Revenue and the further representations of the Collector and the previous orders of the Government are also published in time so as to enable the public to know where they stand and how they will be dealt with hereafter. It will be found that in the case of North Arcot and Chittoor re-settlements though, on the dates of the publication of the scheme reports in the district gazettes, the Board of Revenue had also passed their resolutions, they were not published in the district gazettes. How is it possible for the parent concerned to know how the Board of Revenue would consider the proposals of the Special Settlement officer and how the Government would finally pass orders later? If the publication of the scheme reports is to serve any useful purpose, it will be necessary that the further correspondence about it and the further orders of the Government are made known to the public as widely as possible to enable them to make proper representations. If there is anything in the resolution which suggests that the ryots concerned should be given definite rights in the matter of their representations, or that the power of the executive should be in any way restricted, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson might have remarked that it

*Publication of settlement scheme reports.**(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Ravindra Sahasra ; Mr. Narasimha Raja.)*

must be repelled with all the strength that the Executive Government have at their command. But that is not what the resolution seeks to do. It simply says, 'let us know beforehand what the Executive Government are going to do; listen to what the people have to say and then make-up your minds and pass such orders as are reasonable.' This is a very reasonable and modest demand and I cannot see any reason or justification for opposing it."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYA:—<sup>3</sup> I am glad that the Government have accepted the first portion of this resolution. In so doing they have recognized the principle that the ryot should be given a hearing before the assessment is raised. The second clause proposes to carry this principle one step further. When the resettlement scheme is published, the ryots have an opportunity of stating their views. But if the Government differ from the Settlement officer's rates, then the ryots should have an opportunity of knowing on what grounds these rates are raised. Unless the Government are supposed to be all-wise and incapable of making mistakes, it is necessary to give the ryots an opportunity of having their say. Let the Government publish their provisional order and after hearing the ryots let them make their final order. It is not the intention of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao or anybody else to deprive the Government of the right of deciding in the last resort on the settlement rates; nor do we propose to share with the Executive Government its rights, though that may be the ultimate aim to be worked up to gradually. There is uneasiness not only in North Arcot and Chittoor, but throughout the Presidency among the land-owning classes about the attitude of the Government. The remarks which have been made about the intermediary landlords have left a great deal of uneasiness in the minds of the public. The Government by accepting the resolution in its entirety would help to remove that uneasiness to some extent."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU:—<sup>4</sup> The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson was pleased to say that the second portion of the resolution involves a principle and that the Government would be directing themselves of their functions if they accept this portion of the resolution. I do not see how the Executive Government would be directing themselves of their functions if this part of the resolution is also accepted. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson was pleased to say that the acceptance of the amendment of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar would be derogatory to the prestige of the Government, thereby meaning that, though the amendment appeared reasonable, the Government could not accept it on the sole ground that it would be derogatory to their prestige. My Lord, in order to avoid such difficulties in future, this proposition is brought forward that the persons that are to be affected should have their say though the Executive Government, the ultimate body that has to settle this question, will have the final verdict in their hands. They may be inclined to change their first conclusions if sufficient reasons are shown. In this connection the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson was pleased to remark that there was no analogy between this and the rules published by Government under certain enactments. I wish to point out that a similar procedure is being adopted by the High Court. Whenever a revision petition is presented, a rule will be issued and the other party will be called upon to show cause. If the High Court finds sufficient reasons not to change it, then the rule will be made absolute; otherwise the rule will be modified. In the same way the Executive Government may follow a similar procedure and it will not in any way interfere with their functions.

<sup>5</sup> I am tempted to refer to a provision in the Estates Land Act and my excuse for doing so is because the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth was pleased to refer to it yesterday in connection with the settlement discussion. He made a reference to the rate of enhancement. Now I am obliged to refer to the provision in the Estates Land Act and the trouble the minister is put to in having the enhancement of the rate taken to the revenue courts and getting the enhancement settled. This resolution does not suggest any change in the forum. The Executive Government will be the forum. It only involves the principle that the other party must be heard. It is an equitable principle and I think that the Government may accept the principle.

<sup>6</sup> I wish further to point out that according to rule 35 of the Re-settlement Manual any percentage enhancement is not subject to revision. And now if this

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(*Mr. Narasimha Raya; Mr. K. R. P. Krishna Rao; Mr. Brama Menon;  
Mr. Subbarajappa Reddygar.*)

opportunity is taken away, the effect will be that the parties will not have any opportunity of making a representation to the Government. Under these circumstances, I hope the Government will see their way to accept this portion of the resolution as well."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am glad that the first portion of this resolution has been accepted by the Government and that the scheme report will hereafter be published in the vernacular as well. The most important part of the resolution is the second part. In regard to that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson just now said that it involved a great departure from the existing practice as well as a constitutional usage. It does, I admit, involve a principle contrary to the existing practice. The existing practice, as can be judged from the re-settlement of the Chittoor district, as pointed out by my Honourable friend, has caused irritation. He said yesterday that the rate of enhancement decided upon by the Government over the rate recommended by the Special Settlement Officer has been a cause for irritation since the ryots have not been given an opportunity of making their representations. The Government Order was published on the 1st November 1914. It was after that that these people had any opportunity of making their representations. This resolution asks for a provisional order being passed by the Government and for an opportunity being given to the people affected thereby to make their representations regarding the enhancement of the settlement officer's rate. Instead of the Government passing an *ex-parte* decree in matters like this, I think it is constitutionally sound that they should give the people an opportunity of making their representations and give a chance to the people being heard. This will remove a great deal of irritation and will satisfy the people immensely. I do not see any reason why the Government should not give such an opportunity to the parties actually concerned. The Government are no doubt the final authority and they can dispose of the matter just as they please after hearing the parties. They can give opportunities for hearing both sides and afterwards come to a decision. I do not see that this is a revolutionary or unconstitutional principle and I hope that the Government will be pleased to accept the resolution in its entirety."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"One of the objections urged by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to the acceptance of the second part of this resolution is that such acceptance would be tantamount to the abdication of some of the functions of the Executive Government. I am afraid that that is not a correct view of the case. When once the power to make resolutions was granted to the non-official Members of the Legislative Council, our functions have become advisory and as such we are entitled to advise the Government on their tentative proposals though it is for the Government to accept or not our advice. But the fact remains that the whole matter will be decided not completely and some criticism urged by us would undoubtedly prove profitable to the Government. Under these circumstances I appeal to the Government to reconsider their position and accept the proposition as a whole."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYAGAL RAJAGOPAL:—"Your Excellency, I beg to support this resolution. A more simple, a more practical and a more important resolution has not been placed before this Council within my short experience. It will certainly be not only to the advantage of the ryots to sanction this resolution but it will also be to the advantage of the Government to sanction it. The ryots will thereby be given an excellent opportunity of representing to the Government the present conditions of his holding and the Government will have the rare opportunity of acquainting themselves with the present condition of affairs and thereby winning the confidence and affection of the ryots as well. Besides, the work of this Council will be greatly minimized and will be enormously simplified when questions bearing on resettlement have to be handled by them. The attitude of hostility between the Government and the people's representatives in this Council that has most unfortunately characterized the discussions bearing on the resettlement of North Arcot and Chittoor will certainly be greatly relaxed, if it would not altogether vanish, by the resolution being sanctioned. Yesterday I was feeling sorry that the most ambitious amendment of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar would succeed until the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson rose and most unexpectedly said that



*Publication of settlement scheme reports.**(Mr. Subbarama Reddiar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)*

be opposed that amendment and that its acceptance meant a surrender of the privileges of the Executive Government in favour of the settlement officer's opinion. It is most unfortunate that the Government should have been obliged to resort to such a ploy as a bar to the reconsideration of the Government order. There is no need for resorting to such a ploy if a resolution of this sort is sanctioned without delay. I submit again that this resolution is a most reasonable one and my humble opinion is that it will truly add to the prestige and popularity of the Government not to veto it because it is moved by a non-official Member. It is high time, I submit, for the Government to recognize that the non-official Members feel strongly and take to heart when sensible resolutions of this sort are raised. I, therefore, submit, your Excellency, that the resolution may command assent to the favourable consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, before this resolution is put to the vote, I should like to make a few final observations in support of the position. I have taken up in the second part of the resolution. I thankfully acknowledge the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson's assurance that the scheme reports will be published in the vernaculars and I trust that that step would be greatly conducive to adding to our knowledge of settlement questions."

"While I feel gratified in that respect, I very much regret that there has been a slight misunderstanding of the position taken up by me in the second part of the resolution. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has now made more to it than I intended. He seems to have thought that this is not a direct attack on the Government, but this is a flank attack and that was as insidious and as bad as the other and should be repelled with as much strength as the Government can command. Apart from it, he proceeded to state that we were trying to usurp the functions of the Executive Government. Nothing has been further from my intention or the intention of my Honourable friends. We know our limitations and we know that even if a resolution is carried in this Council, it is open to your Excellency's Government not to give effect to it if there are any reasons for doing so. Therefore, it seems to me that there has been a slight misunderstanding of the object of this resolution."

"It will be observed by the Honourable Members that it is not absolutely necessary for the Government to defer passing orders where a scheme is sent up for their consideration till it is subjected to criticism. It may be that a resolution of this Council can only be moved some time after the orders are passed. There is nothing absolutely binding upon your Excellency's Government to defer passing orders on the scheme report before the order comes up for discussion. I am perfectly certain that the Government would not consent to any other course. That is the first position to be remembered. Then, my Lord, there is this, that the scheme report is published for general criticism; in the meanwhile the Collector and the Board of Revenue are sitting on the scheme report and submitting their own views to the Government and what the public are asked to criticize is the report which is undergoing a process of examination in higher quarters. The result of that is that the Government have before them views with which the public are not at all acquainted and their final orders are passed sometime before this Council has an opportunity of considering either the scheme report or the Board of Revenue's report which they will not be entitled to know till after the final orders of the Government are passed. Under these circumstances the question for the serious consideration of your Excellency's Government is whether there should not be any *vis melle* for the Government to retrench their steps when they find that the position they take up is untenable. It is for that purpose that I propose that a provisional order should be published for general criticism and when that criticism is before the Government the final order may be ultimately passed by them. That is the object with which I appeal to the Government that this course may be adopted. Honourable members would have seen in the case of North Arcot and Chittoor that the final orders of the Government were passed before any criticisms were offered in this Council. Assuming for the sake of argument that the Government agree with us in our criticism of a scheme report, if their orders are once made final the Government would be inclined to maintain them rather than yield to any criticism made in this Council. It is for that reason mainly that I should

*Publication of settlement scheme reports.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Ramaraja Acharjya.)*

like to see a new departure made of publishing a provisional order for general criticism and I submit that the course I suggest is in accordance with the procedure adopted in regard to statutory orders and rules. To pursue further the legal analogy suggested by some Honourable member, I may say that the first order of the Settlement Officer is the decision of the first court and when the Government proceed to enhance the rates they do it, to put it mildly, without giving an opportunity to all parties being heard. If a man is sentenced to six months imprisonment the High Court would not enhance it to nine months without giving the accused an opportunity to show cause why it should not be done. Under these circumstances I think that the attitude taken by the Government is unfortunate and, as my Honourable friend Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar put it so forcibly, I sincerely believe that if this departure is made it will conduce very much to removing discontent and to promoting a better understanding in regard to settlement matters.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ Your Excellency, there are two points that I should like to notice in regard to the debate which has taken place. As to the first, in regard to what I may call the constitutional question, I should like to know which Honourable Member's assurance or evidence I am to accept. Some Members say that there is not the slightest intention of interfering with the prerogatives of the Government. Let me quote certain speakers to the contrary: the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao told us yesterday plainly that the best thing to do was to let the scheme be placed before the Legislative Council and it was explained to us how that was to be done by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramatha Muthuswamy, who stated that the proposal now put before the Council was the first step in that direction. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaraja Acharjya, whom I am glad to welcome as an authority on my side, gets up today and says ‘our ultimate end is to get the Government to share with this Council their responsibility.’ ”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMARAJA ACHARJYA :—“ I said ultimate.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ Yes, ultimate, and gradually; I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaraja Acharjya for helping me in this matter. He has shown plainly what is the object in view, whatever may be said to the contrary. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramo Menon gets up and asks: Is it not the prerogative of the Legislative Council to advise the Government in these matters? We have therefore these four roughly eloquent tellings us what the object is, namely, that this is the first step to be taken in the transfer of responsibility from the Executive Government to the Legislative Council.

“ It is all very well for the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao to shake his head. But he let the cat out of the bag yesterday. He showed us what he was aiming at. We the Government must be wary in this matter. We have clever antagonists before us and we must be wary not only of a frontal attack but of a flank attack also.

“ There is just one other matter as to the opportunity to be given to the ryots. The most extraordinary thing is that speaker after speaker has got up and assumed that the ryots at present have no opportunity of representing their case. Can there be any greater travesty of facts? The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao at the end of his speech put forward an utterly impossible position that the Government might pass orders before the publication of the reports. He has absolutely no facts to base any such theory upon. As a matter of fact, the Special Settlement Officer's report is published at the earliest possible moment that it can be got into print. The period that elapses between the publication of the report and the decision of the Government is many months. In many cases it is a year and very often more. As we understand that during all this time there is no opportunity for any one, say educated ryots—we are going to give an opportunity to the ryots uneducated in English—for any District Association, Taluk Association, Ryots' Association or Village Association or for the members of the Legislative Council to make a representation? It is quite true that nobody did so in the case of the North Arcot settlement; but in previous years on the occasion of previous settlements our experience was different. In the case of the Tanjore settlement, Madhav settlement, and the settlements of Gudalur and Trichleopoly the Government were deluged with representations from individuals and from all manner of associations, Ryots' associations, District associations and Taluk associations, and the files of these representations

*Publication of settlement scheme reports.**(Sir John Atkinson; the President.)*

would have filled a cart; and yet in the face of that, Honourable Members come forward and say that in the present instance the ryots had no opportunity of making their case known. The ryots had ample opportunity. If those who are entrusted, or supposed to be entrusted, with the interests of these ryots, had done their duty, this state of affairs would not have come about. There is no reason to modify the conclusion that we have come to and this opinion has been strengthened by what I have heard told from the various members today. Therefore I oppose clause (b) of the resolution."

His Excellency the Governor:—"It is now my duty to put the resolution to the Council, but before I do so the Council will perhaps allow me to say one word though I have not had the experience that many members of this Council have in these matters of settlement. It seems to me that this question, if I may say so, has been placed in some respects on too high a level. I cannot see in it the ground for the criticisms made by the Honourable gentlemen opposite. What are the facts? The settlement scheme is arrived at, so far as I am aware, as a result of the personal efforts of the settlement party under an officer called the Settlement Officer, with his assistants. It is the duty of that officer to make himself acquainted with the whole facts and circumstances of the case and to go from field to field and village to village and source to source and it is his duty to inform himself of and to place on record all the facts and conditions of the district. These facts and conditions are recorded in his settlement scheme report. This settlement scheme report is the result of his personal conferences with the ryots. There is no work which brings an officer more closely and more personally into touch with the ryots than this. As a result of personal efforts of this description the settlement scheme report is published. The Settlement Officer has every opportunity of consulting the ryots and he would be neglecting his duty if he did not take advantage of this to learn the whole mind of the ryots and the whole circumstances of their holdings. This is all on record and put down in the settlement scheme report and the whole case is there set out so far as he can obtain it. Yesterday the suggestion was made that the Settlement Officers' report should be accepted as final. That was the suggestion made before us yesterday and the Government were asked to accept the Settlement Officers' report as final, which shows, I think, at any rate the weight which may properly be attached to the decision of the Settlement Officer. On the other hand, the Settlement Officer is an officer, shall we say, of six, seven, eight, or ten years' service and it has never been the practice, it is not the policy or the practice, of the Government to accept his judgment as final. His decision is reviewed by officers of larger experience and then a decision is come to. The suggestion in this resolution is that the ryots should be given a further opportunity of stating their objections to the further decision or the further review which is made by the Government and their advisers as regard to the settlement scheme reports. Nobody has suggested in the debate that any further facts or circumstances are to be brought forward. Nobody has suggested that the whole case has not been presented and there is anything new to be laid before the Government and their advisers. That has not been suggested for a moment. On the other hand the Government's final orders on the subject of the settlement scheme report rarely need be admitted to differ only in degree from the recommendations of the Settlement Officer himself. And therefore, if I am right, if I have stated the matter correctly, I cannot see that in adhering to their attitude towards the second part of the resolution, the Government are depriving the ryots or anybody concerned of any fair opportunity of stating their case in regard to this matter. The Government have before them on the one hand the statements contained in the scheme report, which is published and which embodies the conditions, facts and circumstances of the ryots' holdings, and they have also before them, after this publication has taken place, the criticisms of the ryots upon it, and I am sure they must be in possession of full and complete facts to judge fairly on the subject. I would therefore suggest, simply as a plain man, as one who would like to come to a true and correct decision, that the whole facts are before the Government and there is really no ground for the suggestion that we are depriving anybody any proper or fair opportunity of presenting his case. I cannot think that the suggestion is justified that the Government in this matter are not

*Publication of settlement scheme reports.**(The President; Mr. Ramaswami Acharjya.)*

acting with full knowledge, prompted by the mere desire to do justice in this matter as they are in every other. If that has been brought forward in the debate, I should be quite open to conviction, but it seems to me that the debate has failed entirely in that respect. Theoretically it may be possible to argue no proper that at every stage the reports should be forwarded their criticisms, but nobody has attempted to show that there are any fresh facts or circumstances which can possibly be produced which would influence the Government or their advisers in this matter. I submit this criticism with all deference to the Council, because I do not feel that in this complicated subject I have any complete knowledge which would justify my speaking at any length about it. I now venture to put the resolution XII (d) to the Council, clause (e) having been accepted."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARJYA:—"Clause (e) has been accepted by the Hon'ble Sir John Aikman but has not been accepted by the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable gentleman wish to oppose it?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARJYA:—"No."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Government accept it, we may regard the resolution as accepted. I am not sure what the Honourable gentleman means."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARJYA:—"I thought that the Government and the Council were quite distinct and that the acceptance by the Government was not sufficient under the rules. I thought there must be an acceptance by the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am not speaking as Governor of the Presidency, I am speaking as President of the Council. I am here only as an officer of this Council and when I say that the resolution has been accepted, it means that it is accepted by the Council unless the Honourable gentleman wants to protest against it."

Clause (b) of the resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao demanded a division which was taken with the result that 16 voted for and 22 against it.

The division was as follows:—

<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharjya.	The Hon'ble Sir John Aikman.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao.	" Mr. P. B. Sivarama Ayyar
" Mr. V. S. Srinivas Sastri.	" Mr. A. G. Cardew.
" Mr. V. Krishnaswami Nayana.	" Mr. A. Satheswami
" Mr. K. S. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. L. Devidas.
" Elwan Bahadur V. Ramaswami Rao.	" Mr. G. C. C. Carr.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbarama Reddy.	" Mr. W. Francis.
" Rao Bahadur E. C. Sankaradas Chetty.	" Mr. R. Marry.
" Mr. K. P. Sankaradas Menon.	" Mr. W. J. J. Mearns.
" Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmed Tanti Marikayar.	" Sergeant-General G. B. Sankaradas.
" Dr. T. M. Nayar.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. L. E. Hughes.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. H. F. W. Gifford.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Dewan Bahadur L. D. Sankaradas Potti.
" Mr. E. Chinnaswami Mudaliyar.	" Mr. G. R. M. Schmidt.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja.	" Mr. N. S. Braden.
	" Mr. T. Richardson.
	" Mr. R. M. Sankar.
	" Mr. E. P. Barber.
	" Sir Hugh Fraser.
	" Mr. A. Marshall.
	" Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael.

*Affiliation of Presidency College in Branch VI of B.A. pass and honours courses ;  
Calculation of fee income of secondary schools for purposes of the Grant-in-Aid Code.*

(The President, Mr. Stree; Mr. Srinivasa Sastry.)

#### AFFILIATION OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE IN BRANCH VI OF B.A. PASS AND HONOURS COURSES.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry was as follows :—

"XIII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that steps be taken to secure the affiliation of the Presidency College to the Madras University in Branch VI of the B.A. pass and honours courses with effect from July 1915."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—"I think the resolution is accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stree :—"Perhaps I might say a word, your Excellency, as regards Resolution No. XIII."

"This resolution has for its object the affiliation of the Presidency College to the Madras University in Branch VI of B.A. pass and honours courses with effect from July 1915. I am instructed to say that this resolution is accepted; but Honorable Members will realize that it is not altogether easy to keep to dates in this matter. In order that the college may be affiliated in this branch, it is of some necessity to provide proper teaching and to provide proper appliances, such as libraries, in this branch. Subject to unforeseen difficulties Honorable Members will understand that we are doing our best to get the affiliation effected at as early a date as possible—by July next year. The affiliation has not been possible earlier, because we have had to wait for the decision of the University as to the position of oriental languages in the courses of study. We have had to wait to ascertain what courses the University was likely to render to the college in the matter of teaching. Both these matters have now been settled. The courses have been revised as we know. As to the teaching of these languages, the University has taken measures to establish what I may call a school of Dravidian languages. We expect from that school of Dravidian languages considerable assistance to the college in giving instruction in the languages."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—"There is really nothing before the Council. I do not know if the Honorable gentleman wishes to move the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry :—"There is no need."

#### CALCULATION OF FEE INCOME OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR PURPOSES OF THE GRANT-IN-AID CODE.

Resolution No. XIV which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry was as follows :—

"XIV. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that the fee income of secondary schools for the purposes of the Grant-in-Aid Code be taken to be 80 per cent. of the fee income calculated according to standard rates."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stree :—"Your Excellency, may I be allowed to make a statement in regard to this resolution also?"

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—"Yes, by leave of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stree :—"This resolution has for its object the facilitating of the secondary education of poor boys. I think I am justified in saying that I have been directed to proceed in connection with this matter in the same way as in connection with certain other matters which were brought before this Council last month. One of them, for instance, was with reference to paragraph 48 of the Madras

*Calculation of fee income of secondary schools for purposes of the Grant-in-Aid Code.**(Mr. Stone; the President; Mr. Srikrishna Sastri; the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh.)*

Educational Rules which impose additional fees on boys who join secondary schools from elementary schools. That particular matter is not unconnected altogether with this matter, because both are concerned with facilitating the passage of boys from elementary to secondary schools and they are both concerned with the problem of secondary education. Then there is another matter, the question of fees in elementary schools. It was also held over for the time being, the undertaking being that after I had consulted with my advisers, if we could formulate any alteration in the rules which seemed feasible and desirable, those alterations to the rules would be considered, as is customary, by a committee of officials and non-officials. I may remark that in using the term 'non-official' Honourable Members will understand that it is not confined to members of this Council, but that the term 'non-official gentlemen' may include gentlemen who are not members of this Council."

His Excellency the President:—"I do not know whether the Honourable gentleman desires to raise a discussion on the subject. Now that this statement has been made to him it is within his own discretion and within the discretion of those who are associated with him in this matter to decide whether it is not desirable to postpone the discussion to a later date."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRIVATSA SASTRI:—"I quite agree that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone's statement is very nearly satisfactory, but it only leaves one element of doubt. Both the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh and myself agree that the customary practice referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone should be adopted in this case also. But as I understand it is his intention that if any revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code is considered desirable it will be referred to such a committee, I do not see that I shall be right in pressing this resolution just now."

His Excellency the President:—"Perhaps I am also interested in this matter. I understand the position to be this. It was stated—I think in March this year—by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that it has always been customary when any important revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code takes place that it should be placed before a conference of representatives of those interested, and that is the procedure which it is intended to follow in this matter."

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"I do not know if I am in order in speaking, seeing that this resolution has not been moved."

His Excellency the President:—"We are all out of order. Probably the Honourable gentleman is no greater offender than the rest of us."

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"If the Hon'ble Mr. Srikrishna Sastri had moved this resolution, it was my intention to have seconded it, and in doing so I was going to urge what I think the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has now proposed to do, namely, that the matter be not carried to a division but that it be referred to such a committee as he has suggested. But, Sir, we should like to have an assurance that notwithstanding the opinion of his advisers, those questions that have been already referred to by the Director should come before such a committee. I need not say what I said before at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, that the consideration of the subject by such a committee is in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1911, which were accepted by the Government of India. Considering that we are somewhat out of order in our discussion, I do not think that I should take up the time of the Council by actually quoting the paragraph from the recommendations of the Commission. I have it before me and if necessary I shall quote it. But if the Hon'ble Mr. Stone will give us the assurance that all these matters will be referred to such a committee, then I think the Hon'ble Mr. Srikrishna Sastri and myself would be perfectly satisfied to withdraw this resolution."

His Excellency the President:—"I think we understand the matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone need not repeat it. He gave us the assurance."

## Through train service to Tinnevely and Quilon.

(Mr. Rama Appangar.)

## THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE TO TINNEVELLY AND QUILON.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ Your Excellency, the proposition that I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

“ XV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the South Indian Railway Company be directed to attach at least one or two second and third class carriages to the Ceylon Boat Mail to be directly attached to the train starting from Madras to Tinnevely and Quilon for the benefit of passengers who travel through to Tinnevely and Quilon and that the present Rameswaram express be made to run through to Tinnevely and Quilon instead of to Rameswaram.”

“ My Lord, it is a matter for regret that we have to bring a resolution of this kind in the Legislative Council. I may assure this Council that it has become more or less a necessity to do so. My Lord, the South Indian Railway Company have been working so long and they are peculiarly fortunate in that they have been which have had so much passenger traffic and so many pilgrimage stations that they have been able to declare dividends of seven per cent. and more on their capital outlay. My Lord, it must be said in this connection that the hard-earned money of the masses has actually been taken away in considerable portions by the Company which is supposed to work for their benefit; and I think therefore it is only very right to expect from that Company a considerate treatment for the large class of passengers who contribute to its revenues, such as can ordinarily be expected towards any customer. I will show presently, my Lord, that the treatment accorded to this vast mass of passengers has been anything but satisfactory. The whole of the Company's plan seems to be tending only to suit the convenience of a few passengers, those who may be travelling to Ceylon and from there to England and other places, rather than to suit the convenience of the masses who are the real customers that contribute to the enormous income of this Railway Company.

“ I will take, my Lord, the down-trains first and I will take the up-trains next. There are four express trains which go directly from Madras to Rameswaram and they are respectively the Hindustani express, the Madras third-class passenger train, the Ceylon boat mail, and the No. 35 passenger-train. There is one other train which is intended to stop at the intermediate stations but for my present purpose it is unnecessary for me to refer to that particular train. The Hindustani express starts from Egmore at 5-25—I adopt the railway hours for convenience—and goes to Madras at 9-39 with a run of 19 hours. The Madras third-class passenger starts from Egmore at 2-20 and goes to Madras at 7-49 with a run of 22 hours. The Ceylon boat mail starts from Egmore at 17-25 and reaches Madras at 10-30 with a run of 17 hours and the No. 35 Madras passenger starts from Egmore at 21-30 and reaches Madras at 17-55. When the Hindustani express reaches Madras, that is, 9-39, we find a separate train starting from Madras at 9-35 which reaches Tuticorin at 6-15 and Tinnevely at 8-25. For the Madras third-class passenger train there is no continuation to go to Tuticorin or Tinnevely or to Quilon. In connection with the boat mail which reaches Madras at 10-30 we find a train leaving Madras at 11-10 and reaching Tuticorin at 16-10 and Tinnevely at 16-45. As regards the No. 35 Madras passenger which reaches Madras at 17-55 there is no continuation train to go to Tuticorin or to Tinnevely.

“ Then as regards the up-trains. The Madras passenger leaves Madras at 6-25 and reaches Egmore at 5-5, that is, early morning the next day, with a run of about 25 hours. The Ceylon boat mail leaves Madras at 14-55 and reaches Madras at 7-40 with a run of 17 hours. The Hindustani express leaves Madras at 9-11 and reaches Madras at 17-50 with a run of 19 hours. And the Madras third-class passenger starts at Madras at 7-48 and reaches Egmore at 15-15 the next day. Here again with reference to the train that starts at 9-25 from Madras we find a train reaching Madras at 5-25 from Tinnevely and Tuticorin. As regards the Ceylon boat mail we find a train coming from Tuticorin and Tinnevely and

*Through train service to Tinnevely and Quilon.*

*(Mr. Tanna Appanay; Mr. Macleod; the President.)*

reaching Madras at 14-15 just 23 minutes before the Ceylon boat mail leaves for Madras. Again as regards the Ramanthalam express there is a train reaching Madras at 22-23, while the Ramanthalam express leaves at 0-11. As regards the Madras third-class passenger which starts at Madras at 7-40 there is no train from Tuticorin with connecting with it. That is how the arrangements are made. This, my Lord, has been in force since the 26th January last—I speak subject to correction.

"Thus it will be seen that the down-boat mail train reaches Madras at 10-30 and then goes to Ramanthalam and the up-boat mail reaches Madras at 14-35 and then goes to Madras. The Ramanthalam express comes there at midnight, both the down-train and the up-train. It will be clear that at least in the case of two down-trains and two up-trains it is found necessary and is found to be paying to run trains in continuation to and from Tinnevely and Quilon. Not only that, we have got on the other line from Madras to Tinnevely as through trains five up and five down-trains and from Maniyachi we have got as through trains, three up and three down-trains to Quilon. We have to add to these very many shuttle trains which run between certain stations. All these are also paying immensely. It would be clear therefore there are at least two down-trains in which the passengers will reach Madras in the middle of the hot sun or at midnight just eleven minutes after 12 or thirty-five minutes before 12. There are trains starting directly and passing south as these occasions. There is only a difference of about 30 or 35 minutes. No one could plead that these trains are unnecessary. It could not be pleaded that there are not passengers travelling. The trains start immediately and from all that I have heard of the stations south of Madras I have no doubt that the South Indian Railway Company have been flooded with applications. At least I know that to the case of the Tinnevely District People's Association a number of respectable gentlemen have written to the Company that it is a great hardship that people that travel from Madras and other stations north of Madras could not find direct conveyance and proceed to Tinnevely or Tuticorin. My Lord, the only inference possible is that no attention is paid to persons other than those that directly go to Ceylon. I have known the practice of starting through carriages for Erode to the boat mail and the other trains starting from Tuticorin which used to be looked on to the train starting from Trichinopoly direct to Erode. That practice is not new. The only inference is that, once it had direct communication with Ramanthalam, the Company has left the whole of its concerns in the south in trouble. I have heard of instances in which gentlemen from Tinnevely and Tuticorin who have had to send their children and family direct to Madras have not been able to be sure that they had reached their destination. There is no knowing once they are looked at Tinnevely and Tuticorin that they had a place in the boat mail train. There is no knowing that they had not remained while they had to change from one side of the station to the other in the hot sun over the overbridge, which in spite of interpellations and repeated requests the Company would not rectify. Those that have seen the Madras platform must have been impressed with the inconvenience to which the passengers are put. I am sure that the Madras station is a paying station and it is one which from passenger traffic and goods traffic has contributed very largely to the profits of the Company. We have got there an overbridge, to walk over which it requires a gymnast. An ordinary weak person would be talking in passing over it. I do not know if my Honourable friends in this Council have had occasion to pass over the overbridge. Moreover the plank on the bridge is not fixed properly. It is jutting and it is turned to boot, and we have the hot sun. We have a temperature of 104° at Madras."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Maitland:—"May I rise to a point of order? The question of overbridges is not before the Council. The resolution is in regard to through carriages, but the Honourable gentleman is giving us a discourse on time-tables and the Madras overbridge, which have nothing to do with his resolution."

His Excellency the President:—"I think the Honourable gentleman's reference to the overbridge does seem to stray from the terms of the resolution."



*Through train service to Tinavelly and Quilon.**(Mr. Boma Appangar.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. K. NAMA ATTANAR:—"I have said that the trains reach Madurai at 10-30 and 14-35, and across the bridge the people have to walk—I mean passengers to and from Tinavelly and Tuticorin who alight on the other side. They have only 25 minutes to cross the bridge. A most relevant point in the case, I thought it was (laughter). Children of four and five years have to cross the over-bridge which has not got its planks fixed. I did interpellate about this and the answer of the Government was that it was a matter for the Company to look into. I did not keep quiet. I approached the Hon'ble Mr. Muirhead and told him about it. He told me that they were going to remodel the station and they were not going to spend more money on the overbridge. I said that at a cost Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 a zinc sheet covering would be possible just like what we have over Tungabala at Ootacamund and Kodaikanal. Zinc sheet covering would offer protection from the heat. One of my questions would have shown the Council that a pregnant woman passing over the overbridge succumbed and she had to be removed from that place. I mention that to the Hon'ble Mr. Muirhead and I do not know if I have not got a case to put before this Council. It is all very well to rise to a point of order, but there is a real grievance.

"My Lord, I have first shown that the boat mails reach there at 10-30 and 14-35 and the Company ought to make perfect arrangements to connect the trains properly. There is a train which leaves Tuticorin at 9-30 and which reaches Madurai before the boat mail. The object of this train is to enable the passengers to catch the boat mail. If it is stated on behalf of the Company that they would not provide this convenience for these passengers, then they have absolutely disgraced a portion of the country which has enabled them to make their fortune. They have no right to look to the few passengers who proceed to Ceylon, a few first-class passengers that directly go to Ceylon. If the train should proceed through to Tuticorin, then it is only these few passengers that will have to get down at Madurai station and pass by another train. For these persons it would be well to attach carriages to the train which might start from Madurai. It must be remembered that there is a first-class refreshment room in Madurai and passengers can have all their conveniences attended to there. It is the third-class passengers, the Indian passengers, that go south that feel this difficulty. In my anxiety not to wound the feelings of the Company and in my anxiety to see that as much profit is made by them as is absolutely necessary, I have not asked for all the trains being run directly to Tuticorin and Quilon as before. But I have asked only for a few carriages being attached to the Ceylon Boat Mail which might be directly tacked on to the train starting from Madurai. I have asked only for one express train directly to run to Tuticorin and Tinavelly.

"My Lord, I take it that it won't be said that I am irrelevant in mentioning one other matter. That is only one of the enormous complaints made in connection with railway traffic. It is unnecessary for me at this stage to go into all that. The interference of the Government with the affairs of the Railway Company will be absolutely necessary in order to guide or at least direct the Company which is enjoying all the benefits of the moneys from the line and which is certainly given extraordinary powers under a statutory enactment by the Government because it is for the benefit of this country—it is certainly necessary that the Company should be directed to serve the real population, that is, its customers who benefit it. I do not think that the Government or the statutory enactment which gave these extraordinary powers intended that these powers given to the Company should be exercised in an arbitrary manner when they make extraordinary profits. There are sufficient clauses added to the enactment by which the Government have been given power to regulate the traffic properly. My Lord, the request that I make is very simple. There are complaints about the rolling-stock and other matters which might properly form part of this resolution but on which I do not want to dwell here now. It will be quite unnecessary to do so if this Council will accept this resolution and see its way to ask the Company to at least do what is asked for in this resolution. More than one through train will have to be run and it will be for the benefit of the Company also to

*Through train service to Tinnevely and Quilon.*

(*Mr. Rama Aggarwal ; Mr. Subbaranga Reddiger ; Mr. Carlow ; Mr. Maulehead.*)

run it. It cannot be said that there are not passengers. The trains ought also to start from the other platform so as to provide convenience for the passengers who arrive at midnight. At present people will have to be roused from their sleep and they have to go a long distance and cross the over-bridge to catch the other train with the chance of tripping down the steps. With these few words I commend this resolution to the consideration of this Council.<sup>20</sup>

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARANGA REDDIGER :—<sup>21</sup> Your Excellency, I beg to second this proposition. My surprise lies in this, that there should have been need for a resolution of this sort to come up before this Council. We know that the Hon'ble Mr. Maulehead is such a popular Agent of the South Indian Railway that I am sure that in view of the wishes contained in this resolution he will accept it.<sup>22</sup>

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARLOW :—<sup>23</sup> I think that the Council would derive more benefit at this stage from hearing what reasons the Agent of the South Indian Railway has to offer in connection with any steps he proposes to take with reference to this resolution.<sup>24</sup>

The Hon'ble Mr. A. MAULEHEAD :—<sup>25</sup> Your Excellency, I do not propose to discuss irrelevant matters outside the Honourable member's resolution, such as time-tables and overbridges and the percentages to the share-holders of the South Indian Railway out of the enormous profits of the company. A share-holder myself, I received 44 per cent. I shall confine myself to the resolution of the Honourable Member. In this resolution he proposes that there should be at least one or two through carriages from north of Madurai attached to the head mail to proceed to Tinnevely and Tuckeroo and that the carriages of the Rameswaram Express should run through to the Quilon branch and not along the main line. According to his first proposal, the through carriages would require to be attached and detached at Madurai and Maniyetti. The Honourable Member proposes for one or two carriages at J-east. Presumably he does this because he has little knowledge of the facts and has no statistics to guide him. If through carriages are to be attached to the mail trains to run to branch lines from Madurai, similar arrangements could be claimed at all other junctions such as Chingleput, Villupuram, Mayavaram, Tenjore and Vellore. But the figures of traffic do not justify it. The attaching of through carriages to fast trains to be detached as and when is a matter that is subject to the load on engine and load. Besides, it is a fruitful source of detention to fast mail trains, particularly vestibule trains, for carriages to be attached and detached at intermediate stations. Hence the convenience of a through carriage is not provided unless the traffic justifies it.

<sup>26</sup> Besides the engine's powers, there are two main considerations among others in deciding whether through carriages are to be arranged. One is whether the traffic justifies it, that is, whether the figures of the passengers warrant it, and secondly whether, if through carriages are not attached, passengers would be disturbed at an inconvenient and unsuitable hour. In this particular case, the claim is not justified under either head. I will now give the statistics as regards the traffic on which the Honourable gentleman laid so much stress. The statistics show that from stations north of Madurai to Tinnevely there are not on an average more than 18 third-class passengers a day by the mail train and in the reverse direction not more than 15, while to Quilon the average is seven a day and from Quilon one. In neither case is that the load of one vehicle. As regards the Rameswaram train and the passengers north and south of Madurai, the bulk of the passengers are not booked for Tinnevely but for Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi. The figures from north of Madurai to Tinnevely by all trains average 50 third-class and to Quilon 12 thirds per day—again not a carriage load—while the figures for Rameswaram alone are 135 thirds daily, while at Dhanushkodi there are over 145 a day on an average to Ceylon and 353 from Ceylon. On one day we had very many more to Ceylon, 458 thirds and from Ceylon 641 thirds. Now in settling whether the train should run through to Rameswaram or to Tuckeroo it was decided in favour of the majority. The convenience of the

*Through train service to Travancore and Quilon.*

*(Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Carlow; Mr. Rana Appanagar.)*

majority is what we have to look to. Clearly all trains cannot run through to the breaches. In regard to those trains that are run through the convenience of the majority is consulted.

"The Honorable Member also referred to the through carriage from Kande. That carriage at one time ran through. It was a combined first and second class carriage. But statistics showed that it was not largely used, for the number was—I speak subject to verification—about one a day. It was therefore decided that this carriage should be cut off to give more room for third-class carriages. I am glad the Honorable gentleman has given me this opportunity of explaining our position. I should have been more pleased if he had written to me, because I should have been able to give him fuller information; but I would assure him, as I would assure other Honorable Members of this Council, that the South Indian Railway Company endeavours to meet in all directions the convenience of the public, particularly the third-class public."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Carlow :—"It seems to me that after the clear statement which the Hon'ble Mr. Muirhead has made it is not necessary for me to say more than a word or two. This question is obviously a business matter and must therefore be considered on the ordinary lines on which business is conducted by a railway company. It may be possible, no doubt, that changes in the management of the line owing to the construction of the new route to Ceylon have caused inconvenience to a small number. But the Railway Company is doing its best in view to the convenience of the greater number and I think it is impossible for this Council to pass this resolution which asks the Government to step in and direct the Company to do something which a responsible officer of the Company has stated is contrary to sound business principles and the administration of the Company. I am afraid, therefore, it is impossible for the Government, at any rate at this stage, to accept this resolution; and I should suggest to the Honorable member and to those that are interested that such the best course would be to communicate direct with the Agent and see if there is any direction in which the Agent is able to meet them."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA APPANAGAR :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Muirhead is the only authority for the statistics that he has given us; and we have nothing else to go by (except). But I have said that it is the starting of trains from these places just within twenty and thirty-five minutes of the time that these mail trains reach Madras that has caused a great deal of inconvenience and I thought that an answer would be forthcoming. It is not a train of one carriage or two carriages, but it is usually a big train with first and second class compartments and more than ten third-class carriages starting from this station at the time these trains reach that station. If it were said that there were no passengers at all at that time and there were only 14 passengers running up and down I could understand it. But I do not know if this Council is to stop with that statement. I would earnestly appeal to the Government to go into this question. It may be that the Government may not be able to accept this resolution as it is, at this stage, with the only statement that is before the Government, with nobody else contradicting it. I cannot say that even if I call for statistics I would be given them. But there is the fact that the trains run and people have been bitterly complaining that they have to put themselves to all sorts of inconveniences. The number of passengers on a particular day—third-class passengers—coming from Ceylon might be very great. We all know who these are. These are people that are often taken to Kottapalli and sent to Ceylon by the *Sampana* and *mandre* and probably are sent back also. The ordinary third-class passengers are the passengers that call for five trains that go south of Madras and their convenience must be looked to. It is not unknown to the company that one through train at least must run south so that the *Bandhavaram* Express which reaches Madras at midnight in both ways might go direct to and from Tuticorin or Pannerville. This is a thing on which I cannot say more. I cannot think that the Government can fail to see that there is a great complaint about this matter."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Carlow, speaking on behalf of the Government has referred us to the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Muirhead who has stated what steps

*Through train service to Tinnevely and Quilon; apportionment of quit-rent on service inams; Kistbandi in ryotwari villages.*

(*Mr. Sanku Ayyangar; Mr. Maibherd; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimha Raja*)

were possible. But I would earnestly request the Government that they should move in this matter and see that we are got out of the difficulties that I have mentioned. The only source that we can appeal to is the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURTHU:—"May I offer one word of explanation? If the Honourable gentleman has any doubt about the figures I have quoted, I am quite prepared to give him further information to enable him to verify my figures. My statement is based upon the figures supplied to me by what we call audit. They have given me the figures which I have already quoted for passengers proceeding to Tinnevely and Quilon. I am quite prepared, if the Honourable gentleman will either see me in Trichinopoly or consult me at any time, to give him any figures he requires. I will also give every consideration to any proposition that he may wish to make for the benefit of the third-class passengers."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"On that assurance of the Hon'ble Mr. Murthi, I am prepared to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

#### APPORTIONMENT OF QUIT-RENT ON SERVICE INAMS.

Resolution No. XVI which died in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao was as follows:—

"XVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the original apportionment of quit-rent on service inams made in 1871 be adhered to, as inequalities are found to prevail since the introduction of higher dry rates and consolidated with-assessment rates in the last re-settlement of the Godevadi district."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do not move this resolution."

#### KISTBANDI IN RYOTWARI VILLAGES.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs thus:

"XVII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct the Board of Revenue to revise the dates of kistbandi with respect to ryotwari lands in the several districts so that the date of payment of the first instalment shall fall one month after the harvesting of the principal crop of the district."

"The object of this resolution is to bring prominently to the notice of the Government the hardship to which the ryots in several districts are subjected under the existing kistbandi and very few words are required from me to commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council. The principle on which the kistbandi is to be fixed is that the date of instalment should be so fixed as to allow of the produce of the soil being harvested and sold before the instalment is collected. The Government approved of this principle, but this was not given effect to in several districts. The totes and the seasons and the variety of the principal crops on which both the ryot and the Government rely for the payment of assessment vary considerably in the several districts and the long time that has elapsed since the existing kistbandi was fixed calls for an examination of the present condition and for revision in accordance therewith. The piecemeal relief which the Government have been pleased to grant in particular taluks cannot have the effect of mitigating the hardship throughout the whole of this Presidency. I am aware that in 1903 the Government were pleased to decide not to make a general change in the kistbandi but directed that constant attention should be paid to the subject and that settlement officers

*Kistbands in ryotwari villages.**(Mr. Narasimha Raya.)*

should invariably deal with the question and report whether any modifications are called for. But I submit that the deferring of giving any relief in deserving cases till the date of re-settlement will certainly work a great hardship and certainly impoverish the people in those tracts; and in some instances the re-settlement may be a long way off. As a matter of fact in several cases the first instalment falls shortly before the principal crop is harvested and the ryot is put to the painful necessity of entering into ruinous bargains with the village squire and sells his grain at a considerable loss and thus loses the benefit of his year's toils. To take an example from my own district, the district of Vinnagapattam, the first instalment falls on the 10th December and the harvesting of the paddy crop will not generally be commenced until a week or ten days afterwards. We can well imagine the feelings of a poor ryot who has to pledge or sell his standing crop or the grain which he expects to gather just when it is ripe for cutting, on very disadvantageous terms to save the same or his other property from being distrained for the payment of the first kist. Of course, the evil may be set down by some to the ingratitude of the ryot but the present economic condition of the people is such that we cannot reasonably blame them of either ingratitude or extravagance. The Indian ryot is well known to be thrifty and frugal and yet if he is not able to pay the first kist without the necessity of bartering, there must be something wrong somewhere. Last year, paddy sold on these forward contracts fetched only Rs. 10 a gurun in Sornavidda taluk of the Vinnagapattam district in the month of December, while that sold in the open market in January realised Rs. 110 a gurun. The difference of price in such a short interval speaks for itself. In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of this Council to one passage in the report of the Settlement officer at page 45 regarding the re-settlement of North Arcot district: 'In Gudiyattam taluk several ryots desire a change to the January or April kists as there is no harvesting in December and that to pay 12 December kists they have either to barter or, if they sell grain, they have to sell it 'at a loss of from ten to twenty per cent.' I have no doubt that similar conditions prevail in other districts. I understand that in the Nellore district particularly the large period paddy crop is harvested only in March and the first kist falls in February. Similarly in the lands lands in Godavari the tobacco crop is gathered in May and the first kist falls on the 10th of January. In the black-cotton soils of Bellary the principal crop which depends upon the north-east monsoon is sown in September and is harvested in February and March and yet the first instalment is payable on the 10th February. As regards Chittoor the Special Settlement officer reported as follows with regard to Chittoor and Chandragiri taluks: 'Land revenue is at present collected in four equal monthly instalments, the first of which is due in December. A statement showing the seasons of sowing and harvesting the main crops in each village is contained in Appendix XL. From this it is apparent that in Chittoor and Chandragiri taluka the ryot has to meet the first kist before the more valuable and extensively grown crops mature. Inquiries in several villages of both taluka elicited the fact that a change of kistband is almost universally desired. For these taluka I therefore recommended the introduction of a kistband of four equal monthly instalments beginning with January' and he recommended a kistband of four equal monthly instalments beginning with January and made no recommendation with regard to Palamaner taluk. The Government in their order G.O. No. 7, dated 2nd January 1914, observed that 'no change in the existing kistband appears to be called for in respect of the Chittoor and Chandragiri taluka. As regards Palamaner taluk the Government await the report called for in paragraph 2 of the above Government order.' It is a matter for regret that the Government have not been pleased to accept the recommendations of the Special Settlement officer based on inquiries made by him which showed a universal desire for change in kistbands. Similar inquiries instituted in other districts will I believe bring to light the extreme hardships of the present system and a general if not a universal desire for change. The first kist in good many cases falls just before the harvesting of the principal crop or without allowing sufficient time to thresh and dress of the crop harvested. I venture to think that the practice of demanding the kist just at the time when the ryot is about to reap the harvest is a relic of the past and is not worth continuing. The Government with all the safeguards for the collection of

*Kistbandi in ryotwari villages.**(Mr. Narasimha Raju.)*

the revenue, having its first charge on the produce and on the land, need not apprehend that arrears will accumulate if any change is introduced in the dates of collection. Considerations of more technical perfection in the showing of clear balance sheets at the close of the official or the revenue year ought not to stand in the way of affording necessary relief to the ryot population where it is urgently needed. In settling the kistbandi, the harvesting of the dry crop of the south-west monsoon which is generally done in September ought not to be taken into consideration, for these crops, ragi and munda especially, are almost entirely reserved for the consumption of the ryot population. The Settlement officer for North Arcot says as follows in his report in the paragraph referred to above:—

'Mr. Gieser's statement that south of the Palar the dry crops and part of the rice crop are got in before November is no doubt partly true, but these crops are food crops generally and are reserved for consumption. The most paying dry crops, ground-nuts, etc., are harvested late in December and rise in January and February and there is therefore no harvest which can be sold actually before December.'

Regarding Arcotam tank he further says:

'There is a general desire on the part of ryots that kistbandi should be changed to January to April from December to March. In this tank also though some dry and wet crops are harvested before December they are generally reserved for consumption and both dry and wet crops are sold considerably early from January.'

I may submit here that the report of the Settlement officer regarding the alteration in the kistbandi was approved by the Board of Revenue and ultimately by the Government. But the kistbandi was not altered by the Government regarding Chittoor, though a good case was made out by the Settlement officer. It is only the cereal crops, the paddy and garden crops, that are expected to bring in handsome returns to the ryot for his labour and they are the main stay of the economic condition of the people. It is therefore necessary that sufficient time should be allowed to the ryots to sell this produce in the best markets and find the means to pay the revenue before the first kist is levied. Of course it is a principle recognized in the collection of revenue generally that too long a period ought not to be allowed to elapse before the kist is collected, but 'the kists shall follow sufficiently long after the harvest.' The Government cannot expect that the ryot would be able to pay the December kist from the crops harvested in September. In wet areas not irrigated by perennial river systems, the paddy crop ripens late and the fixing of December kist as the first instalment in such areas, while in the case of river-fed lands January is the first month, is certainly a hardship. Even in river-fed lands I respectfully beg to urge that the principle ought to be recognized that no kist should be levied until one month after the crop is harvested so that the ryot may be able to dispose of the crop. In the case of Nellore that I have already mentioned, where the long period crop depends upon the north-east monsoon, it will not be harvested till the end of March. The kists in that district have to be adjusted so as to begin from April. If the adoption of this system results in one kist standing over after the close of the revenue year, that ought to be ignored in the interests of the ryot. For some time in that district, the kistbandi began in March, but sometime a change is made for the worse from the ryot's standpoint and now the kist begins in February. If clear balance-sheets are to be the guiding principle, it is more preferable as an extreme measure to collect the assessment in this district in three instalments beginning from April, as is done in the Gadavari and Kistna districts regarding wet lands. The maintenance of district as well as provincial standard balances especially in December is after all a secondary consideration and must yield to the paramount good of the people and where public good demands, technical principles may be sacrificed by the Government. The Settlement officer of North Arcot pointed out that there exist some financial considerations also in fixing the kistbandi and that the Government disallowed alterations suggested on a former occasion on this basis. I wish to point out that any alterations that will be effected will be within the knowledge of Government and the Accountant-General and necessary financial adjustments can be made. I have worded the resolution in a general way in the hope that the Government will be pleased to thoroughly investigate the subject with a view to effect the

*Kisthadi in ryotwari villages.**(Mr. Narasimha Raja; Mr. Ramon Meena; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)*

desired changes in accordance with the desires of the ryot population in each district and though the instances that I have been able to gather and cite are few, still I venture to think that they are sufficient and strong enough to convince the Council of the necessity of instituting an inquiry for revising the existing kisthadi in the several districts. I also venture to point out that the opinion of the ryot population ought to be gathered and no point should be spared in collecting such opinion. With these remarks I commend this resolution for your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"I beg to second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to propose an amendment to this resolution. I beg to propose the omission of the words 'Board of Revenue to revise' and the substitution thereof of the words 'an inquiry into the desirability of revising' and at the end of the resolution I beg to propose that the following words be added: 'and that in the case of lands and padagai lands the kisthadi may be arranged to begin from February.'

"My Lord, it is more or less accepted as a principle that the collection of kist must begin after the harvest. In the Kistna and Godavari districts, the kisthadi on dry lands begins from December. The kisthadi on wet lands began from January. The kisthadi on dry lands is collected in four instalments, but that on wet lands is collected in three instalments. I believe the kisthadi was so fixed because it was thought that the ryot would be in possession of the harvested crop on dry land before December. In some cases it is no doubt true. But generally speaking dry crops are harvested in September and October and are retained by the cultivator for his consumption. The crop on wet lands is generally harvested in December and so the kisthadi on wet lands was fixed to begin from January. But as a matter of fact the dates of kisthadi as at present existing have been working a great deal of hardship, because the ryots have not been in fact able to sell their crops and are often obliged to go to the money-lender and raise the money. It has been pointed out, my Lord, that the facility with which the kists are collected is one of the chief reasons for the poverty and the hardships that the ryots are put to.

"Again in regard to lands and padagai lands the difficulty is still greater. In the first settlement made in 1681-82 and 1664-67 by Mr. R. E. Master the principal staple crop of the lands was taken to be tobacco. But in the re-settlements which were begun in 1836—I am talking with reference to the Godavari district—the staple dry crop was taken by Mr. Clerk at that time as black paddy. But this black paddy covers 18.5 per cent. and tobacco only 2.1 per cent. and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Clerk, in classifying the dry lands introduced two classes of dry lands, padagai lands and inland lands, and these inland or danks are known as settlement lands and the staple crop on them is taken as black paddy. In fact the staple crop is not black paddy. It is not black paddy that the ryot grows upon these lands. In taking credit for having the assessment fixed by Mr. Master in the first settlement of 1681-83 and 1664-67 reduced from Rs. 29 to Rs. 11 per acre for lands lands it does not appear to have been noticed that in certain villages actually the assessment was increased cent per cent. But that is a different matter altogether. In its memorial the Godavari District Association pointed out that in regard to these padagai lands, which Mr. Clerk classified as being generally more fertile than ordinary dry lands on account of the periodical alluvial deposits on them, it is a mistake to say that they get alluvial deposits. The Godavari District Association's memorial after the re-settlement have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government that during the droughts on these settlement lands and padagai lands more and is detailed than alluvial matter and Mr. (now Sir William) Meyer, who was then the Sub-Collector of Nijampur, also agreed in considering that what the settlement officer classified as alluvial class of lands was not really alluvial.

"Next, my Lord, black paddy is taken as the staple crop on these lands. This variety of paddy is sold after June after the first shower generally. The ryot does not derive any benefit therefrom, because when these lands get the freshes in the river in October all the paddy will be ruined. It is only in November and December that

*Kistbandi in ryotwari villages.**(Mr. K. R. F. Kristian Ros; Sir John Atkinson.)*

The ryot has any chance of sowing another dry crop upon this land which has to remain three or four months before it can be harvested. In the case of *kasba* where tobacco is cultivated the crop can never be harvested before March or, at the latest, before April. In reply to my Question No. 67 asked at meeting of the Council on 2nd April 1918, the Government have replied that the *kasba* kists were collected in three instalments from January to March and that as this *kistbandi* had been fixed in 1896 after full consideration the Government did not consider it necessary to call for a report. This *kistbandi* relates only to *kasba* lands and with regard to settlement lands the kist is collected from December as in the case of *pasagai* and dry lands. Again, when I brought this matter to the notice of the Government in my Interpellation No. 118 put at the meeting of the Council on the 11th November 1918, the Government promised to consider my suggestion of having a uniform *kistbandi* for both *kasba* and settlement lands. I am thankful that the Government have subsequently changed the date of the *kistbandi*.

\* Even this collection of *kistbandi* on *kasba* and *pasagai* lands in January does not remove the hardships of the cultivators, as the tobacco crop, as I have already stated to the Council, cannot be harvested before March. It is only after March that the ryot has any chance of selling his crop. Moreover tobacco is not a crop which can be sold in advance like any staple crop. It is an economic product the value of which depends greatly upon its quality and, before the actual stuff is brought to the market and sent by the purchaser, no price can be offered for it and the ryot will not be able to sell it. Besides, these *kasba* and *pasagai* lands are tracts where tobacco of a superior quality cannot be grown and it is always the inferior stuff which will be grown and therefore it has to be brought to the public and to the notice of the purchaser before any sale or purchase can be offered for it. Therefore the *kistbandi* on these *kasba* and *pasagai* lands has been at present very inconvenient to and is pressing very hard upon the ryot. As the object of *kistbandi* seems to be that the ryot must be able to sell his crop and pay the Government their revenue, I suggest that the Government may be pleased to alter the *kistbandi* on *pasagai* and *kasba* lands to February and March and collect the kist in two instalments rather than in three instalments. I am informed, my Lord, that there are certain ryots of *kasba* and *pasagai* lands who prefer to pay their kist in two instalments beginning from February and this matter may be inquired into and the inconvenience removed. The other crops that are grown on dry lands, settled lands and *pasagai* are *aragya* and *chelon* and other inferior dry crops which cannot be harvested before February and it is, therefore, a great deal of hardship to compel the ryots to pay their kist beginning from December or January. I, therefore, request that the Government may be pleased to institute an inquiry in view of removing the hardship caused by the date of the *kistbandi* at present. Especially in the case of *kasba* and *pasagai* lands the dates may be so altered as not to create great hardship and to oblige the ryots to raise loans for paying the Government kist. I, therefore, beg to propose this amendment and hope that the Council will accept it in the form in which I have proposed it."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson:—"Your Excellency, I suppose one principle in connection with *kistbandi* which will be most universally accepted is that nobody likes to pay the kist and that paramount principle is the guiding principle in the action of everybody, every ryot in the country. He would fain have the *kistbandi* postponed in the hope that something will turn up sooner or later so that he may not have to pay it. But we have to consider other things. We have to consider not only the interests and convenience of the ryots, but also the interests of the Government revenue. The conditions that affect the settlement of *kistbandi* are extremely variable. It is a matter in which rigidity is impossible. The conditions of every district have to be considered and very often the conditions of separate parts of the same district. The proposal here made in the amendment to the resolution is that the Government should initiate an inquiry into the desirability of revising the *kistbandi* throughout, as I understand, the whole Presidency."



*Kistbandi in ryotwari villages.**(Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Narasimha Raja; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja has given certain instances of localities in which he considers the kistbandi to have been improperly fixed. I was unable to follow all his arguments. He criticized the kistbandi in various places and one criticism of his—I do not know whether I correctly caught it or not—was that it was not fair in principle to fix in December the beginning of the kistbandi for a crop which was harvested in September. Did I catch the Honorable Member right?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"If that be in the interest of the Government that it should be so fixed, it may be done. But I say that it is a food-crop and therefore it should not be so fixed."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I think that is all taken into account—whether a crop is a food-crop or is a crop which the ryots sell for the purpose of paying for many things including the Government revenue. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao gave a detailed description of the *Asias* in the Kattana and Chidambaram districts. It is impossible to follow him into all the details and say whether he has made out a case or not.

"Throughout the whole of this matter it is necessary to remember that the kistbandi can never be fixed or altered without considering an enormous number of factors. Local conditions have to be considered, the intervention of so many different factors and conditions, so that orders cannot be passed except after careful consideration. It seems to me that there is no ground shown for starting an inquiry into the kistbandi of every district and of every quarter of every district in the Presidency. At the time of every re-settlement the question is very fully examined by the settlement officer, a man who has the best opportunity—not any man among Government officials—of studying the wants of the people on the spot. He examines the question and sends in his recommendations to the Government and orders are passed. In that connection I may refer to the criticisms passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja in connection with the kistbandi recently fixed with regard to Chittoor. I understood him to find fault with the Government for the orders passed in that respect. But if he reads the Government Order he will see that there are very good reasons why particular changes were or were not effected as the case may be.

"I am unable to accept this resolution to start a roving inquiry throughout every district in the Presidency. An inquiry has been going on from district to district as each re-settlement comes up. Not only then, for it would be a mistake to suppose that that is the only occasion on which the question is considered. It very often happens that a Collector sends in a recommendation with reference to this portion or that portion of his district and the matter is carefully considered. It is quite unnecessary to order a roving inquiry throughout the Presidency. If facts are brought to the notice of the Government showing that in any given locality the kistbandi is not quite suitable and is not the best that can be devised, the Government are quite ready to consider any facts placed before them. Naturally the Government cannot expect that these orders will please everybody.

"I notice that in regard to *Asias* kinds the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao said that certain ryots of these lands preferred to pay the kist in two instalments and that the Government must therefore fix the kistbandi in two instalments. But more people prefer to pay the kist in four or six or seven or even eight instalments. We have therefore to consider the convenience of the greater number of people. It is not sufficient to tell us that a certain number of ryots prefer something and therefore they expect the Government to give effect to those wishes at once. The convenience of the greater number and also the interests of the administration must be considered. As I say, I am unable to agree to an inquiry to take up the question of kistbandi throughout the Presidency, but I am prepared to consider any special case that may be put forward before this Council for revision of the kistbandi in any particular locality."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson began, I think not very seriously, by saying that the best thing in the eye of the ryot is not to pay the kist at all, as if that is a matter which would

*Kislandi in ryotsari villages.*

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.*)

influence either the non-official members or the Government. Each ryots are rare as expect something to turn up and hope that some boon might come to them or that they may die and that they would leave the task of payment to be done by somebody else."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson (interrupting):—"What I meant to say was that nobody wished to pay."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"That aspect of the question need hardly be considered. Unwillingness to pay is always there and it need not trouble us."

"The other point mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson was the complexity of the question, that there are so many factors to be taken into account. True there are very many factors. He pointed out that not only is there difference between district and district but between various portions of the same district. However, it is a matter in which experience ought to guide us. I was not able to follow him when he said that we should not start a roving commission to go and find out how things are. It is not necessary for the Government to start a roving commission. There is a large number of facts ready to hand and I believe that various members of the Board of Revenue and of the Government have got direct experience and therefore through them useful information as to the circumstances and conditions of several districts can be gathered."

"One of the districts I am representing in this Council is Coimbatore. The ryots of Coimbatore tell me that their Collectors have been throughout impressed with the difficulties of their position in reference to their kislandi. They say that their Collectors have appreciated their great difficulties in the payment of the earlier kist and it is also within my knowledge that on several occasions these poor ryots in far too large a number of cases borrow funds or sell their cattle or something that comes ready to hand for the payment of the kist. Such a state of things is not at all satisfactory. I believe we should prevent them from selling their cattle, which will be of help to them in agricultural operations, for the purpose of paying the kist. I think that in the matter of borrowing we might help the ryots. Unfortunately through excessive caution on the part of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies we have not got co-operative banks in large numbers to help the poor ryots. Borrowing means paying a very high rate of interest. The man who borrows is worse off than the man who sells his things. Therefore it has been impressed upon me by a number of my constituents that I should place this matter before your Excellency's Government so that the Government may ascertain from the members of the Board of Revenue, who have been in that district and who know full well what great hardships the ryots undergo, as to what should be done to remedy the difficulties the ryots labour under in the district of Coimbatore. That is the representation made to me by my constituents and I hope that your Excellency's Government will avail themselves of the experience of certain members that have served in that district."

"With reference to the last observation that fell from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, namely, that the present amendment is not one which can be of any use, I am not in a position to say anything about *faada* and *padajau* lands. But as to the general principle I do request that your Excellency's Government will be pleased, as I have already said, to consult the various officers who have had experience in this matter and I hope there will be no difficulty in accepting this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMANANJAN, Rao:—"If the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson will permit me to make a suggestion, I think this is a matter that can be satisfactorily settled. I see that he himself stated that if any complaints as regards the kislandi in any particular locality were made he would be prepared to undertake an inquiry. I know my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has been feeling that for a good long time the kislandi in the Vengalpet district has been somewhat faulty. If the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson would promise an inquiry as far as that district is concerned and also with reference to *faada* lands to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Rao, I think the purpose of this resolution will be sufficiently met. I know these two localities and I know there are difficulties as regards the kislandi. It is certainly a case in which an

*Kistbandi in ryotwari villages.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir John Atkinson, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

inquiry should be made. As regards Coimbatore about which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has spoken, I do not know much about that part of the country. If as regards the two localities mentioned the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson will hold out an assurance that this inquiry which he says he would certainly undertake if representations are made.—"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON (intercepting):—"Which locality?"

The Hon'ble Rao BHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Vingapattam district and lands and *padagai* lands in Kistna."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Nellore also."

The Hon'ble Rao BHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Yes Nellore also. If an inquiry is made in these localities, that would meet all the requirements of the resolution, which is much wider than it need be. If something might be done with regard to the specific districts mentioned, the object of the resolution will be served. If something might be done for the localities including the district in which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar is interested, it is all the better."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to make a few observations in support of the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. V. Krishna Rao. I fail to understand what objection there can possibly exist for inquiring into the desirability of revising the dates of the kistbandi. That is the form in which the amendment has been brought forward. A fair case has been made and that in some parts of the Presidency difficulties have been experienced owing to the present dates of the kistbandi and it has also been pointed out that it will be satisfactory if these dates are altered. It is practically admitted that the unsatisfactory conditions as to the dates of the kistbandi, wherever such condition prevails, is due to the working of two different principles—principles which are fairly accepted by the Government and every one concerned. The first principle is that the kist ought not to be collected before the harvest takes place and the second is that the kist must be collected before the ryot sells away the produce and makes it impossible for the arrears to be realized. It is a sort of conflict in the working of these two principles that has created some difficulty in some tracts in this Presidency. The most important question which this resolution raises is whether it is not a satisfactory principle that the dates of the payment of the first instalment should fall one month after the harvesting of the principal crop. I am glad that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has not stated anything against it. This principle the Government are pleased to accept and that is certainly a very satisfactory position. It is to the interests of the people that sufficient time must elapse before the kists are begun to be realized. If the ryot is compelled to sell his grain shortly after the harvest, without any time or interval allowed to him for that purpose, he will have to sell it at very low prices or he will have to borrow money at very exorbitant rates of interest. This can be avoided by giving a month's time as suggested in this resolution. I am glad that that principle has been accepted on behalf of the Government. When that principle has been accepted, what difficulty can there be in the way of holding an inquiry as to the desirability of changing the dates wherever they are necessary. It would not have been necessary to bring forward this resolution but for some rules recently issued that at the time of re-settlement this question will be gone into. But a re-settlement takes place ordinarily once in 50 years; and during this interval there may be several instances coming to the notice of the officers of Government which would justify a change in the dates of the kistbandi. Therefore it will be necessary to consider, without waiting for a re-settlement taking place, whether the dates cannot be so altered as to further the interests of the people at large. So long as the inquiry is confined to the desirability of revising the dates of the kistbandi, I cannot imagine any difficulty in undertaking it."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I may be permitted to say that I have not the slightest objection to holding an inquiry in regard to the kistbandi of the two localities that have been particularly referred to, lands and *padagai* lands in the Kistna and Oddevuri districts and the kistbandi in the Vingapattam district."

*Kistbandi in ryotwari villages.*

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Sir John Aikman ; Mr. Narasimha Raja ;  
Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao ; the President.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"What about Coimbatore?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN AIKMAN :—"I do not know about that."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU :—"And Nellore?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN AIKMAN :—"Nellore was settled the other day. I am prepared to accept Vinayapattam, because it is some time since the kistbandi of that district was examined and re-considered. As regards the Krishna and Godavari districts, there are very special circumstances in connection with them. I am sorry I cannot accept Coimbatore at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"In view of the assurance given by the Hon'ble Sir John Aikman, I wish to withdraw the amendment. I only request that an inquiry might be held with regard to the kistbandi of *Krishna* and *Godavari* lands in Krishna and Godavari. My Lord, I referred to the list being collected in two instalments instead of three. Certain ryots have made a statement before me that they would pay the kist in two instalments instead of three. I had occasion to consult some ryots, not all, in the Godavari district and, judging from what the influential ryots whom I had occasion to consult told me, I have every reason to believe that they would prefer to pay the kist in two instalments instead of three beginning from February and not from January. These are exceptional ryots which require exceptional treatment at the hands of the Government. I hope they will be pleased to make an inquiry and see that the difficulties are removed. In view of the statement made I withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President :—"I assume that the resolution is also withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU :—"I am glad that the Hon'ble Sir John Aikman is going to make an inquiry so far as my district of Vinayapattam is concerned. But I wish to mention that on account of the suggestion made by certain ryots in the Nellore district I particularly brought forward this resolution and I am sorry that he says that he cannot inquire into the kistbandi of Nellore. I am now willing to take what he is pleased to grant, and I request permission to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President :—"I presume that this will be a convenient hour for us to adjourn for lunch and that the election of the members of the Finance Committee may take place at 2-15 p.m. As there is no more business, I declare this meeting of the Council dissolved."

W. FRANKS,

*Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.*